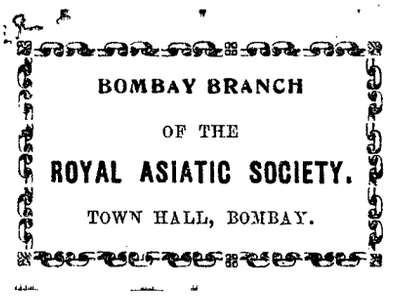
Janjira State

administration report

1888-89 to 1897-98

00134819



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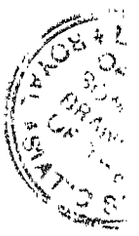
REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

JANJIRA STATE



For the OFFICIAL YEAR 1888-89.

134819

WITH

APPENDICES.

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1889.

00134819

No. 323 of 1889.

State Karbhari's Office,
Murud-Janjira, 30th April 1889.

From

MIRZA ABBAS A. BAIG, Esq.,
State Karbhari, Janjira;

To

W. F. SINCLAIR, Esq., C.S.,
Acting Political Agent,
Kolaba.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Janjira State for the year ended 31st March 1889.

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL.

2. The year under review was one of progressive development and increased prosperity in all branches of the administration. Public tranquillity remained wholly undisturbed. Despite a somewhat unfavourable season the financial position of the State gained considerably in strength.

3. Among the noticeable events of the year were the establishment of a dispensary and a municipality at Jafarabad, and the constitution of a district board for the Habsan. The trade of Jafarabad developed largely in consequence of the abolition of the restrictive imposts noticed in para. 4 of the last Administration Report.

4. The Convention of 1884, as to the excise administration of the State, worked most smoothly. The Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Uran Range, visited the State in December last to examine the customs and salt arrangements, and was fully satisfied with them.

5. The *personnel* of the administration remained unchanged. The Nawab Saheb enjoyed good health, and was able to devote uninterrupted attention to the affairs of the State. He visited Poona early in July last and stayed there for about three months.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Revenue Survey.

6. Two field establishments—one measuring and one classing—were employed in the State during the year under the supervision of the Superintendent, Konkan Revenue Survey. The strength of the measuring establishment received an accession of 5 measures during the year, and the salary of the Surveyor was raised from Rs. 100 to Rs. 125. It consisted of 1 surveyor, 15 measurers, 3 theodolite karkuns, 2 Huzur karkuns, and 1 peon. The classing establishment, which commenced operations on the 22nd of February 1889, consisted of 1 surveyor, 10 classers, 2 Huzur karkuns, and 1 peon. The measuring operations of the year extended over 36 villages in the Shrivardhan and Mhaisla Mahals, while the work of the classing establishment related to

20 villages in the Murud Mahal. 23,456 acres comprising 2,020 survey numbers were measured and 17,299 acres comprising 1,156 survey numbers were classed during the year.

7. The subjoined statement details the outturn of the measurement and classification operations:—

Field operations.	Kharif land.	Bagayet land.	Rubi land.	Varkas land.	Total.
	As. Gs	As. Gs.	As. Gs.	As. Gs.	As. Gs.
Area measured	2,934 17	141 12	89 31	20,290 29	23,456 9
Area classed	1,565 5	17 1	.....	15,717 33	17,299 39

8. Compared with the work executed in the previous year there was an increase of 9,237 acres in the area measured, counterbalanced, in some measure, by a decrease of 3,875 acres in the area classed. On the whole, the outturn of the survey operations during the year seems satisfactory.

9. The aggregate result of the operations since the commencement of the Survey in 1883 is summarised below:—

	Acres.
Area measured	90,119
Area classed	58,465

10. The cost of the Survey during the year was Rs. 5,801 as compared with Rs. 5,463 in 1887-88, the increase of Rs. 338 being ascribable partly to the addition of 5 measurers to the measuring establishment and partly to the cost of the classing establishment.

11. The aggregate outlay incurred up to date on all the operations connected with the Survey is detailed below:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Pay of the Survey establishment	42,715	0	3
Pension and leave contribution	4,905	13	0
Contingencies	4,792	1	7
Phalni and Patpahani	454	10	0
Total	52,867	8	10
Paid labour for the erection of boundary marks	22,204	4	0
Grand Total	75,071	12	10

12. It is expected that the settlement of 42 villages in the Murud Mahal will shortly be effected, and that the Survey operations in the State will be brought to a close in about two years more.

Collection of Land Revenue.

13. Considering that the harvest of the year was generally below the average, the land revenue was collected with considerable ease. It was realized from 7,141 occupancies. The number of distraints resorted to was only 30 out of which actual sales were effected in merely 11 cases in respect of a demand for Rs. 1,237. Full details about the actual collections, remissions, and outstanding balances are given in Chapter V.

14. The incidence of the land revenue taxation was Rs. 2-13-0 per head of population during the year.

Waste Land.

15. The area of land newly taken up for cultivation was 168 acres against 130 acres in 1887-88. No comparison of the area actually cultivated with the total culturable area in the State is possible until the completion of the Survey operations.

16. Forty-one inquiries relating to land leased under special conditions were completed during the year.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

Legislation.

17. A notification, embodying a complete list of the enactments introduced into the State from time to time with a specification of such amendments and alterations as were made therein up to March 1888, was published during the year, as an authoritative declaration of the law of the State, in accordance with the instructions of the Government of Bombay.

18. An Act (No. I. of 1889), to regulate the powers and procedure of the Tahsildars' Courts, was passed during the year with a two-fold object, namely, first, to relieve the ordinary criminal courts of numerous complaints preferred to them in the guise of "criminal trespass," "wrongful restraint," and similar other offences under the Penal Code, the real object of the complaints being to utilize the machinery of the criminal courts in obtaining a declaration of some right as to the possession or use of the lands, crops, watercourses and other cognate matters in dispute; and secondly, to provide for such litigants a simpler, less costly, and more expeditious means of seeking justice than that afforded by the regular civil courts. The Act is based on Bombay Act No. III. of 1876, with a few modifications and alterations.

Police.

19. The total strength of the police force during the year under report was 135 against 132 in the previous year, the increase being due to an addition of 3 new members to the force. The details as to the composition of the force are given below :—

Police Inspector	1
Chief Constables	3
Head Constables	16
Constables	101
Drill Instructor	1
Abkari Police	13
Total	135

20. In view of the comparatively unsatisfactory results of the operations of the police in previous years, measures were adopted during the year under report to improve the position and qualifications of the higher police officers. The salaries of the higher appointments were raised, and orders were passed rendering the passing of certain departmental examinations compulsory for confirmation in the grade of Chief Constable. Provision was made in the State Travelling Allowance Code for the grant of certain permanent allowances to the Police Inspector and the Chief Constables.

21. The entire cost of the maintenance of the force during the year under report was Rs. 14,528, inclusive of the cost of the Abkari police, as compared with Rs. 14,205 in the previous year. Exclusive of the Abkari police, the cost was Rs. 13,463 against 13,136 in 1887-88, the increase being due to the changes noticed above.

22. Of the 135 officers and men employed during the year, 95 were Hindus, 29 Mahomedans, and 11 Beni-Israels. 65 of these, or 48 per cent.

were returned as able to read and write, the proportion being the same as in the preceding year. Fairly satisfactory progress was made in drill during the year.

23. The number of punishments during the year, including one dismissal, was 26 against 20 in 1887-88. On the other hand, 12 officers and men were promoted and otherwise rewarded for good service. There were 10 resignations and desertions and 18 enlistments during the year, the corresponding numbers for the year 1887-88 being 6 and 9 respectively.

24. The operations of the police in reference to crime show better results on the whole than in previous years. The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported during the year was 193 against 238 in 1887-88. Excluding false cases, the number of offences, inclusive of the balance of the previous year, to be dealt with during the year under report by the police was 118. Of these 106 cases were brought to trial and 72 or 67 per cent. resulted in conviction. In connection with these offences 185 persons in all were arrested by the police, of whom 175 were placed before the Magistrates, and 112 or 60 per cent. of the total number of arrested persons were prosecuted to conviction. In the previous year, 181 arrests were made by the police, 161 arrested persons were taken to the courts and 69 were convicted, the percentage of convictions to arrests being 38 only.

25. 191 cognizable offences were reported during the year against 211 in the previous year. The decrease in cognizable crime, with which the police are chiefly concerned, seems satisfactory, considering that the season was not so favourable as that of 1887-88. The decrease was chiefly in cases of criminal trespass, grievous hurt, robbery, and theft.

26. The year under report was marked by an almost entire immunity from crime of a serious nature. No cases of homicide, dacoity, or other violent crimes were reported, nor did a single case triable exclusively by a Court of Sessions arise during the year.

27. The number of persons arrested in connection with cognizable cases, the percentage placed before the courts, and the proportion of convictions to the total number of arrests, were the same as those recorded in para. 24, because no arrests were made by the police during the year of persons concerned in non-cognizable offences. In the previous year, the arrests and convictions in cognizable cases numbered 155 and 53 respectively, and the percentage of convictions to arrests was 34.

28. The number of non-cognizable offences dealt with by the police during the year was only 2 against 27 in 1887-88. No convictions were obtained except in non-cognizable cases disposed of exclusively by the Magistracy.

29. The alleged value of the stolen property reported during the year was Rs. 8,452 against Rs. 4,071 in the previous year. The increase is ascribable to a single case of criminal breach of trust, covering what is technically considered "stolen property" of the alleged value of Rs. 5,800. The property was successfully traced to Bombay, where, with the assistance courteously granted by the Commissioner of Police, a little less than half of it was recovered. The remainder was found to have been disposed of in such a manner as to be almost beyond recovery. The percentage of recovered property was 53 against the unusually high percentage of 73 in 1887-88.

30. The general conclusions, to which the foregoing statistics of crime point, are that, during the year under report, the police were comparatively more successful in the prevention and detection of crime, and especially in collecting evidence and placing cases properly before the criminal courts, than in preceding years.

Destruction of Wild Animals and Venomous Snakes.

31. The number of persons killed by wild animals and venomous snakes during the year was 15. 71 poisonous snakes were destroyed.

Criminal Courts.

32. The Criminal Courts at work during the year were :—

1 Sadar Court.
2 Sessions Judges.
1 District Magistrate.
2 First Class Magistrates.
1 Second Class Magistrate.
2 Third Class Magistrates.

33. At the commencement of the year there was a pending balance of 11 criminal cases. 304 new cases were brought to trial during the year against 340 in 1887-88, the decrease being of 36 cases. The total number of cases to be dealt by the Criminal Courts was, therefore, 315 against 349 in the preceding year. Of these 308 cases were disposed of before the close of the year, leaving a balance of 7 cases. The corresponding figures for the year 1887-88 were 338 and 11 respectively.

34. The cases pending at the close of the preceding year referred to 20 accused persons. The new cases brought to trial during the year involved 594 persons. The aggregate number of accused persons to be dealt with by the courts was, therefore, 614, as compared with 685 in the previous year, the decrease being of 71 offenders. The cases decided during the year involved 606 accused persons, leaving a pending balance of 8 at the end of the year. The corresponding numbers for the year 1887-88 were 665 and 20 respectively.

35. The criminal returns disclose a decrease in cases of theft, hurt, criminal trespass and insult, while, on the other hand, a slight increase is noticeable in cases of receiving stolen property, criminal intimidation, and criminal breach of trust. There was also a slight increase in offences against special and local laws.

36. Of the persons brought to trial during the year 230 were struck off the file, 162 were discharged, 68 acquitted, 146 convicted, and the remaining 8 were under trial at the close of the year.

37. The percentage of discharges and acquittals to convictions was 75 against 80 in the previous year.

38. Of the 614 accused persons brought to trial during the year 225 were arrested by the police, 140 were produced on warrants, 239 on summonses, and the remaining 10 appeared voluntarily.

39. The following presents a summary of the sentences passed :—

Nature of sentence.	No. of persons punished.	One month and under.	Six months and under.	2 years and under.	5 years and under.	Total.
Fine	78	...	...	...	...	78
Whipping	5	...	...	...	...	5
Simple imprisonment	2	40	21	2	...	63
Do. with fine	...					
Rigorous imprisonment	14					
Do. with fine	46					
Rigorous imprisonment and whipping	1					
Total	146	40	21	2	...	146

40. There was no case for trial before the Janjira Sessions Court. The Sessions Judge of Jafarabad held his Court at Jafarabad once during the year to dispose of the criminal cases arising in that Dependency.

41. The average duration of trials before the Magistrates' Courts was 11·5 days against 9·7 days last year.

42. The total number of witnesses examined by the Criminal Courts during the year was 1,157 against 1,192 in 1887-88.

43. During the year under review the Courts of Appeal dealt with the appeals of 17 persons. The appeals of 2 persons were summarily rejected, the sentences of 7 appellants were confirmed, and of 4 modified. In the case of one appellant a new trial was ordered and the proceedings of the lower courts in reference to 3 appellants were quashed. No appeal remained undecided at the close of the year.

44. The criminal statistics show that on the whole crime was considerably on the decrease during the year under report.

Prisons.

45. The number of jails and lock-ups in the State continues the same as in the previous year, namely, one Central Jail at Murud, and two Lock-ups at Shrivardhan and Mhaisla.

Murud Jail.

46. The year under report opened with 15 prisoners in the Central Jail at Murud, 38 convicts were incarcerated in the course of the year, being exactly the same number as in 1887-88. The total number of convicts in the Jail was, therefore, 53 during the year, of whom 37 were released, leaving 16 persons under confinement at its close.

47. Of the 38 new admissions, 10 were of previously convicted persons against 14 in the previous year. The proportion of admissions to the free population of the State was ·04 as in 1887-88.

48. Of the convicts admitted into the Jail during the year there were :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus	30	...	30
Mahomedans	6	1	7
Jews	1	...	1
	37	1	38

49. The daily average number of prisoners in the Jail during the year was 16 against 19 last year.

50. Four under-trial prisoners were received in the Jail, of whom 3 were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment.

51. Of the releases made during the year, 36 were on expiry of sentence, and 1 on appeal.

52. The details concerning the sentences which the convicts remaining in the Jail at the close of the year were undergoing are specified below :—

No. of prisoners	Term of imprisonment.
1	For life.
1	For 4 years.
2	From 1 to 2 years.
12	Below 1 year.
Total... 16	

53. No escape from the Jail took place during the year.

54. The health of the convicts was generally good, and no death occurred among them. Ten prisoners were medically treated during the year, chiefly for fever, guinea-worms, and diarrhœa.

55. The convicts were generally employed during the year in working in the State gardens and on the roads in the town of Murud. The proceeds of convict labour amounted to Rs. 65-6-0.

56. No breach of jail discipline is reported.

57. The cost of maintenance and control amounted during the year to Rs. 1,115 against Rs. 1,227 in 1887-88, the decrease of Rs. 112 being due to a smaller average attendance of convicts. The average cost per prisoner was Rs. 69 against Rs. 64 last year, the increase of Rs. 5 resulting mainly from higher prices of food grains prevailing during the year.

Lock-ups.

58. In the 2 lock-ups at Shrivardhan and Mhaisla, 32 convicted and 54 under-trial prisoners were admitted during the year, all of whom were discharged before the close of the year.

Civil Justice.

59. For the administration of civil justice the following 3 tribunals were at work during the year under report:—

1 Sadar Court of Appeal.
1 Sar Nyayadish's Court.
1 Munsiff's Court.

60. At the commencement of the year the balance of undecided cases was 83. The total number of suits filed during the year was 611, including 326 suits instituted in the Court of Small Causes, against 558 suits of all kinds in 1887-88, the increase being of 53 new and re-admitted suits. There were thus 694 suits in all before the Civil Courts for disposal during the year under review.

61. The following summary contrasts the file, disposal, and pending balance of original civil suits during the year under report with the figures for the previous year:—

	1887-88.	1888-89.
Number of suits pending at the commencement of the year	95	83
Filed during the year	520	591
Re-admitted	38	20
Total	653	694
Disposed of	570	642
Pending at the close of the year	83	52

62. The above analysis shows an increase of 72 in the decided cases and a reduction of 31 suits in the arrears.

63. All of the 52 suits remaining undecided at the end of the year were of less than one year's duration.

64. Of the 591 new suits filed during the year, 263 were instituted in the Munsiff's Court and the remaining 328 in the Sar Nyayadish's Court.

65. The two Courts of Original Jurisdiction shared the total work disposed of during the year as under:—

	1887-88.	1888-89.
Sar Nyayadish's Court	312	327
Munsiff's Court	258	315
	570	642

66. Out of the 327 suits decided by the Sar Nyayadish, 324 were instituted in his Court of Small Causes.

67. The following summary details the modes in which the suits were disposed of during the year :—

Disposed of without trial	37
Compromised	64
Decreed on admission	213
Decreed *ex parte*	162
Dismissed *ex parte*	9
Contested	157
	642

68. There were 31 suits before the Munsiff's Court in *formâ pauperis*, all of which were adjudicated on before the end of the year.

69. An increase was noticeable during the year under report in the number of suits relating to recovery of rent, whereas there was some decrease in suits for foreclosure and sale and for possession of immoveable property, as compared with the different classes of suits filed last year.

70. The total value of the suits filed in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction was Rs. 68,296 as compared with Rs. 71,493 in the preceding year. The value of the claims disposed of was Rs. 81,006 against Rs. 73,502 in 1887-88. The value of the suits pending at the close of the year was Rs. 9,275 against Rs. 21,985 in the previous year.

71. The value of suits relating to money varied from Rs. 2 to Rs. 20,000. The money suits alone covered Rs. 51,257, or 63 per cent. of the aggregate value of the suits decided during the year. The average value of a suit during the year was Rs. 111 against Rs. 128 in 1887-88.

72. The number of suits decided *ex parte* was 162, or 25 per cent. of the total number of decisions. The pecuniary value of the *ex parte* decisions was Rs. 12,860. With one exception, all the *ex parte* decisions were for the plaintiffs.

73. The number of contested claims disposed of during the year was 157 of the value of Rs. 26,926. 112 of the decisions in contested suits were for the plaintiffs and the remaining 45 for the defendants.

74. The average duration of suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction is shown below :—

	Contested. Days.	Uncontested. Days.
Sar Nyayadish's Court	81	46
Munsiff's Court	162	76

Appellate Work.

75. The total number of appeals filed during the year was 57 against 90 in 1887-88. Including the balance of the preceding year, the total number of appeals for disposal during the year under report was 66 against 104 in 1887-88. Of these 62 appeals were decided during the year, leaving only 4 pending at its close. The decrease of 33 appeals, as compared with the number filed in the previous year, may be taken to indicate that the parties were on the whole better satisfied with the decisions of the lower courts.

76. The value of the appeals instituted during the year was Rs. 14,602, and the value of those disposed of was Rs. 16,041.

77. The appellate work was divided between the two superior Courts as shown below :—

	Appeals disposed of.	Value.
Sadar Court	14	4,174
Sar Nyayadish's Court	48	11,867
	62	16,041

78. There was an increase of 2 in the number of appeals disposed of by the Sadar Court and a decrease of 35 in that by the Sar Nyayadish's Court, as compared with the work of the previous year.

79. Out of the 62 appeals disposed of during the year, 9 were struck off the file, in 34 the decrees of the lower Courts were confirmed, in 3 they were modified, in 13 they were reversed, and 3 appeals were remanded to the Courts whose decrees were appealed against.

80. 73 Miscellaneous cases were before the Courts for disposal, of which 66 were disposed of before the close of the year, leaving a pending balance of 7 such cases.

Execution of Decrees.

81. The year opened with a balance of 92 unexecuted decrees. 978 new applications for execution of decrees were received in the course of the year. The total number of applications, therefore, to be disposed of by the Courts was 1,070 against 1,127 in 1887-88. The applications were dealt with as follows:—

Cases in which satisfaction was obtained in full	159
Do. do. in part	337
Do. do. not obtained at all	377
Do. struck off the file	95
Total	968
Pending at the close of the year	102

82. Out of the 968 decrees executed during the year, 545 were dealt with by the Munsiff, and the remaining 423 by the Sar Nyayadish.

83. 447 judgment-debtors were arrested, of whom 14 were actually imprisoned. The corresponding numbers for the previous year were 491 and 9. The amount recovered in execution proceedings was Rs. 76,186 out of a total of Rs. 91,625, leaving a balance of Rs. 15,439 at the close of the year.

84. The total receipts of the Civil Courts amounted during the year to Rs. 5,516, as compared with Rs. 5,336 in the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 7,303 against Rs. 7,674 in 1887-88. The expenditure exceeded the receipts by Rs. 1,787.

85. The general conclusions to be drawn from the account given above are that the Civil Courts displayed during the year under review a greater degree of vigour in disposing of suits and in keeping the arrears at a lower level than in the previous year. The statistics of *ex parte* decisions appear somewhat less favourable than those of 1887-88, as it is obviously desirable to discourage such decisions as much as possible.

Registration.

86. During the year under report 3 Registry offices were at work as in the previous year. There were 351 registrations during the year, as against 343 in 1887-88, the increase being of 8 transactions.

87. The total stated value of property affected by the documents registered during the year amounted to Rs. 1,16,606, against Rs. 82,100 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 34,506.

88. The average registration fee per instrument was Rs. 7-7-3 as against Rs. 6-10-3 in the preceding year.

89. The registration receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 2,618 against Rs. 2,278 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 339.

90. The expenditure was Rs. 405 as compared with Rs. 428 in 1887-88, the decrease being attributable to the cost of printing registration forms incurred last year.

91. The income of the Registry offices exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 2,213 as against Rs. 1,859 in the previous year.

Municipalities.

92. The two municipalities, established on the 1st of March 1888, at Murud and Shrivardhan, evinced during the year under report, which was the first year of their existence, a fair degree of interest in municipal administration. They set up boundary marks defining their limits, framed and brought into operation a set of rules for the proper management of municipal business, imposed taxation within their respective districts, and carried out a number of minor municipal improvements. The Municipality of Murud held 4 quarterly and 15 special general meetings. The quarterly and special general meetings held by the Shrivardhan Municipality were 4 and 29, respectively. The meetings were attended with great regularity, as none of them had to be adjourned for want of a quorum.

93. The subjoined statement shows the population, constitution, income and expenditure of the two municipalities:—

Names.	Municipal population.	No. of Commissioners.		Income.	Expenditure.
		Official.	Non-Official.		
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Murud	5,337	6	6	2,331 11 3	1,919 9 1
Shrivardhan	7,382	6	6	2,094 5 6	1,595 12 2
Total	12,719	12	12	4,426 0 9	3,515 5 3

94. The receipts of the municipalities were derived from the following sources:—

	Murud.	Shrivardhan.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
House-tax	850 5 4	1,025 4 0	1,875 9 4
Octroi	991 10 8	838 9 2	1,830 3 10
Tax on animals	20 13 6	.....	20 13 6
Tax on vehicles	81 8 3	.....	81 8 3
Income from markets	180 1 4	.....	180 1 4
Miscellaneous	207 4 2	230 8 4	437 12 6
Total	2,331 11 3	2,094 5 6	4,426 0 9

95. The incidence of taxation per head of municipal population was only Re. 0-4-9 and of the total income Re. 0-5-6. The incidence of octroi alone was Re. 0-2-3 per head.

96. It will appear that the income of the municipalities, compared with the municipal population, is as yet very small, and capable of considerable development gradually.

97. The following statement details the expenditure of the municipalities under different heads:—

	Murud.	Shrivardhan.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Public health	445 14 8	149 14 2	595 12 10
Public safety	217 5 10	270 3 5	487 9 3
Public convenience	875 4 8	810 7 0	1,685 11 8
Establishment	367 1 11	321 12 10	688 14 9
Miscellaneous	13 14 0	43 6 9	57 4 9
Total	1,919 9 1	1,595 12 2	3,515 5 3

98. The percentage of the cost of office and collecting establishments to the total income is shown below:—

	Office Establishment.	Collecting Establishment.	Total.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Murud	9 5	6 7	15 12
Shrivardhan	10 5	5 0	15 5

99. The municipalities expended during the year Rs. 487-9-3 on lighting streets, Rs. 1,887-6-4 on constructing and improving roads and gutters, Rs. 246-8-11 on road-cleaning and conservancy, and Rs. 147-11-3 on other sanitary measures. The Municipalities of Murud and Shrivardhan maintained 24 and 25 street-lamps, respectively. The Shrivardhan Municipality contemplates establishing a grant-in-aid dispensary as soon as its resources permit it to do so.

100. The work of registering births and deaths within municipal limits will soon be entrusted to the municipalities. But the time has not arrived yet for considering the expedience of committing the management of primary schools to the care of the municipalities.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Advances to Cultivators.

101. The Land Improvement Act passed last year was taken advantage of by cultivators, and 5 out of 16 applications for *takavi* advances were granted during the year under report. The total amount thus advanced for general agricultural improvements was Rs. 1,600. As in British territory the interest charged on advances of this description is one anna in the rupee or 6¼ per cent.

Agricultural Stock.

102. The details regarding agricultural stock are contrasted below with the statistics for 1887-88:—

	1887-88.	1888-89.
No. of cattle	21,918	22,621
No. of horses and ponies	71	97
No. of sheep and goats	2,126	2,232
No. of carts	168	153

103. The above figures show an increase of 703 in the number of cattle, of 26 in the number of horses and ponies, and of 106 in that of sheep and goats. There was, on the other hand, a decrease of 15 in the number of carts.

due to an outbreak of cholera at Borlai, where a large number of carts was engaged during the year for the removal of forest produce.

Season and Crops.

104. The monsoon burst on the 4th of June. The total average rainfall of the year was 107 inches, and its distribution was, on the whole, unfavourable to the crops. Salt rice and the *varkas* crops—*nagli*, *vari* and *harik*—on which the poorest classes chiefly depend, suffered severely from a long break in the later rains. The hemp crop, however, thrived well during the year. The average estimated yield of sweet rice was 11 to 12 annas in the rupee. The outturn of the salt rice crop was estimated at 6 annas. The average yield of the hill crops was estimated at 7 annas.

105. The prices of food grains were, on the whole, much higher than in 1887-88. The average prices of rice and *nagli* were Rs. 25 and Rs. 37 per khandi, respectively.

Gardens.

106. There was no noticeable variation in garden cultivation and its produce. The price of betelnut was, however, Rs. 5-5-0 per maund against Rs. 6-0-6 in the previous year. The garden land at Dive-Borlai, which has been lying waste for a long series of years, was found to yield *supari* of an excellent quality in some places.

Wages.

107. The price of labour remained stationary during the year. Unskilled labourers earned on an average 4 annas and skilled labourers from 12 annas to 1 rupee a day. The rates of hire for carts and pack-bullocks were Re. 1-4-0 and 8 annas, respectively, per day.

Forests.

108. The total forest receipts amounted during the year to Rs. 49,053. This amount exceeds by Rs. 3,895 the forest revenue of 1887-88, and by Rs. 20,295 the average realizations during the preceding five years. It will thus be seen that the steady development and growth of the forest resources of the State, resulting from a carefully considered scheme of forest conservancy, were well maintained during the year under review.

109. Following the plan laid down in 1886-87, one-twentieth of the area under forest was subjected to the annual cuttings. These cuttings chiefly covered firewood to be exported to Bombay, where there is always a large demand for it. The proximity of the Bombay market, and the facilities which the geographical position of the State offers for the easy removal and shipment of the forest produce for export, are the main factors which enable a comparatively small forest area to yield a fairly large and increasing revenue.

110. In the subjoined statement the forest receipts are detailed and contrasted with those of the past year:—

Receipts.	1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sale-proceeds of forests leased for cutting	30,714 1 8	32,157 6 0	1,443 4 4
Do. of dry wood	6,082 6 2	6,109 7 6	27 1 4
Do. of tree loppings	30 0 0	47 13 6	17 13 6
Do. of timber in retail	2,071 11 1	4,058 3 0	1,986 7 11
Do. of other forest produce	2,037 7 11	2,045 15 11	8 8 0
Do. Miscellaneous	4,223 1 1	4,634 15 1	411 14 0
Total	45,158 11 11	49,053 13 0	3,895 1 1

111. The increase in the receipts was under every head of income, and is attributable to an increasingly careful and successful working of the forests.

112. The forest establishment remained unchanged during the year. Three of the higher officers were allowed to draw horse allowances during the year, with a view to enable them to travel expeditiously and to maintain a close supervision on the subordinate protective staff in their respective charges.

113. The expenditure of the Department is compared below with the figures for the previous year :—

	1887-88.			1888-89.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Permanent Establishment	6,504	8	1	6,826	3	5
Demarcation operations	150	0	0	175	0	0
Miscellaneous	1,669	10	7	1,314	7	4
	8,324	2	8	7,315	10	9

114. The decrease of Rs. 508 in the expenditure was chiefly in the outlay on paid labour employed in connection with the forest operations of the year.

115. The financial result of the year's operations, on deducting the total charges from the gross income, was a net gain of Rs. 41,238 against Rs. 36,834 in the preceding year.

116. As in the previous year the work of forest demarcation and settlement was carried on jointly by the Revenue and Survey Officers. At the commencement of the year the demarcated area covered 18,124 acres, to which 1,405 acres under forest were added during the year.

117. The privileges conceded to cultivators in past years in regard to their agricultural and domestic needs were fully continued during the year under report.

118. Free grants of timber to the value of Rs. 1,403 were made during the year to the poorer classes of the people.

119. Including the balance of the preceding year 390 forest offences, involving 1,836 persons, were dealt with by the Forest Department during the year under review. 61 of these relating to 867 persons were about the unauthorized cultivation of hill-crops. The Criminal Courts were not resorted to for the prosecution of the offenders, most of whom were concerned in petty offences.

120. Seven forest fires occurred during the year. The area burnt was reported to be 423 acres, and the damage resulting from the fires was estimated at Rs. 80.

121. The results of the year's forest operations show a considerable outturn of useful work and a fair degree of progress.

Trade.

122. The export and import trade of Habsan, inclusive of transactions in treasure amounting to Rs. 65,000, increased in value from Rs. 6,47,981 in 1887-88 to Rs. 7,67,866 in the year under report, exhibiting an advance of Rs. 1,19,385 or 18 per cent. Compared with the average of the three years ending 1887-88, the aggregate value of trade shows an improvement of Rs. 1,92,986, being equivalent to as much as 33 per cent. Exclusive of treasure the increase during the year was of 8 per cent. over the trade statistics of 1887-88. In 1884-85 the entire value of the import and export trade of Habsan was not more than Rs. 2,03,175. The striking and progressive expansion which has taken place since then, is, in a great measure, attributable to the wise policy adopted in 1884-85 of removing all restrictions on the

free development of the trade of a State, which, though very small in area, commands a sea board nearly 40 miles in length, and is, perhaps, the most easily accessible by sea from the port of Bombay.

123. The value of exports and imports is contrasted in the following statement with the statistics for the previous year:—

Description.	1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Exports	3,54,174 14 7	4,44,183 6 6	90,008 7 11
Imports	2,93,806 13 6	3,23,182 12 3	29,375 14 9
	6,47,981 12 1	7,67,366 2 9	1,19,384 6 8

The increase exhibited above is equivalent to 27 per cent. in the value of the export trade and to 9 per cent. in that of the import trade.

124. The value of the trade with Bombay alone covered 68 per cent. of the exports and 44 per cent. of the imports. The articles exported to Bombay were chiefly firewood, rice in husk, betelnut, cocoanuts, and hemp. The merchandise imported from Bombay consisted principally of apparel, metals, ghee, oils, sugar, and molasses.

125. In the subjoined statement the fluctuations in the value of the principal articles of export and import are shown for the last two years:—

Export.

Articles.	1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Grains	56,365 1 0	96,071 4 0	39,706 3 0	.....
Firewood	1,45,208 12 11	1,27,348 3 0	.....	17,860 9 11
Timber	10,971 2 0	7,045 6 0	.....	3,925 12 0
Dried fish	2,357 6 0	5,782 0 0	3,424 10 0	.....
Betel and cocoanuts	55,595 8 0	59,483 8 0	3,888 0 0	.....
Hemp	5,172 1 0	11,201 8 0	6,029 7 0	.....
Cattle and poultry	3,236 0 0	4,402 10 0	1,166 10 0	.....
Myrabolans	298 0 0	153 0 0	.....	145 0 0
Miscellaneous	74,970 15 8	1,32,695 15 6	57,724 15 10	.....
Total	3,54,174 14 7	4,44,183 6 6	1,11,939 13 10	21,931 5 11

Import.

Articles.	1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Grains	38,931 14 0	29,852 0 0	.....	9,079 2 0
Cotton and woollen stuffs	35,960 4 0	50,258 1 0	14,297 13 0	.....
Sugar and molasses	31,138 12 0	34,913 0 0	3,774 4 0	.....
Tobacco	13,641 4 0	10,232 9 6	.....	3,408 10 6
Metals	3,841 9 0	5,080 7 0	1,238 14 0	.....
Salt	17,306 10 5	36,462 0 0	19,155 5 7	.....
Wines and spirits	13,270 8 0	19,554 6 6	6,283 14 6	.....
Ghee and oils	30,839 9 0	38,003 4 3	7,163 11 3	.....
Miscellaneous	1,08,876 7 1	98,826 4 0	.....	10,050 3 1
Total	2,93,806 13 6	3,23,182 12 3	51,913 14 4	22,537 15 7

126. The large increase in the exports of grains and hemp was due to favourable prices prevailing in the Bombay market for agricultural produce during the year under report. The increase in the exports was partly counterbalanced by a diminution of Rs. 21,931-5-11 in the value of the forest produce exported during the year. The decline in the exports of firewood, timber, and myrabolans, is ascribable, in some measure, to the tightness of the Bombay money market about the close of the year under report. The exports under this head were, however, larger by Rs. 13,148-2-6 than those for the year 1886-87, and by Rs. 23,793-15-7 than the average of the three years ending 1887-88.

127. The improvement in the imports of clothes, metals, sugar and ghee may be taken to indicate a corresponding improvement in the material condition of the Nawab Saheb's subjects.

128. The fluctuations in the value of the remaining articles of export and import were due to the ordinary exigencies of trade, and call for no special remark.

129. The number and tonnage of vessels which entered inwards at the Habsan ports and cleared outwards with cargoes is shown below :—

	1887-88.		1888-89.		Increase or Decrease.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered	5,196	56,603	5,026	58,326	—170	+1,723
Cleared	5,093	56,566	5,034	58,512	—59	+1,946

Public Works.

130. The total expenditure during the year under review on public works amounted to Rs. 50,444-0-9 against Rs. 37,702-6-6 in the previous year. Of this sum Rs. 38,854-11-9 were expended from general revenues out of a budget grant for Rs. 69,855 and Rs. 11,589-5-0 from the Local Funds.

131. As in the previous year a large portion of the budget grant for public works could not be expended because the plans and estimates for the projected Victoria Jubilee Water-works at Murud, which it was intended to execute during the year, were not received from the Bombay Public Works Department. About the close of the year intimation was received from your office that Government had called upon the Executive Engineer, Ratnagiri, to complete the project as early as possible. It is hoped, therefore, that this important work will be taken in hand, and, if practicable, completed in the course of the current year.

132. The following statement exhibits the principle heads of the expenditure for the year under review :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Original works	35,322	0	3
Reparis	11,671	11	5
Establishment	3,131	3	9
Tools and Plant	319	1	4
Total	50,444	0	9

133. A Court-house for the Sar Nyayadish and an office building for the Sadar Tahsildar were completed during the year. A new Custom-house was built at Shrivardhan. A market building at Murud commenced last year was brought to completion. Stables for the Nawab Saheb's horses were finished.

The *dharamshalas* (rest-houses) commenced last year at Mhaisla and Borlai were completed, and a new rest-house was built at Murud.

A new road between Shrivardhan and Mhaisla, about 9 miles in length, was approaching completion at the close of the year. 4 small pieces of road, about 5 miles in length, were completed in places where their want was felt.

Three bridges over the *nalas* (water-courses) at Barsiv, Kasid, and Chikni were completed, and 2 more at Dandguri and Jambli were in progress. A number of small culverts on the Shrivardhan-Dighi Road were constructed.

Fifteen new small wells were completed during the year, and 10 were repaired.

134. The subjoined summary of the works completed or in progress exhibits the share of the State and local funds in the total expenditure of the year :—

Works.	Expenditure incurred.					
	General Revenues.			Local Fund.			Total.		
Original Works.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Public offices	5,709	12	11	.....			5,709	12	11
Bridges	3,511	9	11	.....			3,511	9	11
Culverts	4,984	9	3	137	6	0	5,121	15	3
Roads	.....			4,768	0	9	4,768	0	9
Dharamshalas	.....			3,281	7	4	3,281	7	4
Wells	.....			2,036	0	0	2,036	0	0
Market building	2,576	13	7	.....			2,576	13	7
Stables	5,407	11	0	.....			5,407	11	0
Miscellaneous Works	2,603	5	1	305	4	5	2,908	9	6
Repairs.									
Buildings	6,681	4	2	250	4	6	6,931	8	8
Roads	2,976	14	4	49	15	3	3,026	13	7
Khars	1,368	15	8	.....			1,368	15	8
Wells	...	..		344	5	6	344	5	6
Establishment	2,862	13	10	268	5	11	3,131	3	9
Tools and Plant	170	14	0	148	3	4	319	1	4
Total	38,854	11	9	11,589	5	0	50,444	0	9

135. The percentage of expenditure on establishment to the total outlay on public works was 6 only.

CHAPTER V.—FINANCE AND REVENUE.

136. The aggregate income of the year under review amounted to Rs. 4,77,521 and the expenditure to Rs. 4,00,047. The financial result was a surplus of Rs. 77,474, which exceeded by Rs. 16,253 the surplus of the previous year.

137. The subjoined statement contrasts the receipts and disbursements of the year with those of 1887-88 :—

	Receipts.				Expenditure.			
	1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase.	Decrease.	1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Habsan... Ordinary revenue ...	3,28,737	3,78,671	49,934	...	3,31,786	3,62,199	30,413	...
Habsan... Arrear collections...	44,674	35,047	...	9,627				
Jafarabad	58,509	63,803	5,294	....	38,913	37,848	...	1,065
Total.....	4,31,920	4,77,521	55,228	9,627	3,70,699	4,00,047	30,413	1,065

138. On the income side, the net increase of Rs. 40,807 in the Habsan revenue resulted from an improvement in the receipts of almost all the important earning departments. The land revenue contributed Rs. 12,405, the excise income Rs. 17,342, and the forest receipts Rs. 3,895 towards the increase of the year. The remainder was made up of increases aggregating Rs. 7,839 under the remaining heads of income exhibited in Statement L appended to this Report, counterbalanced partly by decreases amounting in all to Rs. 1,174, resulting from ordinary and unimportant variations. A decrease of Rs. 819 under "Assessed taxes" was due to the displacement, in some measure, of State taxation by municipal imposts consequent on the establishment of municipalities.

The ordinary revenue of Habsan shows a total increase of Rs. 49,934 against Rs. 5,389 in the preceding year. Against this very satisfactory increase is to be set a decrease of Rs. 9,627 in the amount realized on account of the arrears of former years, due principally to a steady diminution of outstanding balances, resulting from a greatly improved revenue administration, which leaves, at the close of each year since 1884-85, a narrower margin of outstandings than in the year preceding it.

The increase of Rs. 5,294 in the income of the Jafarabad Dependency was due chiefly to an improvement in the land revenue and excise receipts.

139. Turning to the expenditure side of the financial statement, the increase of Rs. 30,413 in Habsan was due principally to increases under "Stables and cattle" (Rs. 20,328), and under Darbar (Rs. 17,387). Excepting these two items there was a net decrease of Rs. 7,302 in all the remaining heads of expenditure—the result chiefly of careful and economic administration—despite a larger outlay on public works during the year of report than in the previous year.

The Jafarabad disbursements require no detailed comment. The decrease of expenditure occurred chiefly under "Salt" and "Opium."

140. The opening cash balance on the 1st of April 1888 was Rs. 1,91,482. The closing balance on the 31st March 1889 was Rs. 2,64,431 or Rs. 72,949 in

excess of the balance at the commencement of the year. It was distributed as shown below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Central Treasury at Murud	89,408	10	11
Sub-Treasuries	31,506	13	7
Bank deposits—			
Bearing interest	1,25,000	0	0
Current account	18,515	13	11
	1,43,515	13	11
Total.....Rs.	2,64,431	6	5

141. In the short space of three years a surplus income of Rs. 2,12,841 has been added to the resources of the State, and the cash balance to its credit has risen from Rs. 85,365 to Rs. 2,64,431. It was possible to achieve these results compatibly, not only with remissions of taxation and old arrears, but also with progress in almost every direction, comprising an increase of educational and medical institutions and a growing expenditure on public works and sanitary measures.

142. Before 1885-86 the finances of the State showed no noteworthy signs of prosperity, and the treasury balances for the four years ended 1884-85 were as under :—

1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60,530	53,861	65,882	59,008

143. At the close of the year the quantity of grain in the State granary was 212 khandis, valued at Rs. 5,306 against 393 khandis of the value of Rs. 9,114 in the previous year.

144. Some of the important heads of revenue not already noticed in detail elsewhere are discussed below.

Land Revenue.

145. The following presents a summary of the land revenue details as compared with those of the previous year :—

	1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross land revenue	2,05,647	2,17,531	11,884	.....
Alienations	31,163	32,885	1,722	.....
Government revenue	1,74,484	1,84,646	10,162	.....
Remissions	17	2,058	2,041	.....
Amount for collections	1,74,467	1,8 ,588	8,121	.....
Collections	1,41,192	1,61,500	20,308	.....
Balance on account of the current year	33,275	21,087	.....	12,188
Balance on account of former years	1,08,800	1,01,281	.....	7,519

146. The improvement in the first two items was mainly due to an increase of Rs. 2 per khandi in the cash value of the grain receipts. The

net increase of Rs. 10,162 under "Government revenue" is explained below in fuller detail:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Increase—		
By improvement in the cash value of grain receipts	9,770	
„ cultivation of waste and lapse of revenue free lands	919	
„ sale-proceeds of occupancy rights	781	
„ improved realizations from miscellaneous items of revenue	1,168	
		12,638
Deduct decrease—		
By diminution in the cash value of betelnut receipts	920	
„ smaller realisations from temporary cultivation	535	
„ less receipts from miscellaneous items of revenue	1,082	
		2,477
Net Increase.....	Rs.	10,161

147. The increase in the remissions granted during the year was the result of a partial failure of *varkas* and salt rice crops.

148. The increase of Rs. 20,308 in the actual collection, and the reduction of the outstanding balance from Rs. 33,275 in 1887-88 to Rs. 21,087 only, for the year under review, are indications of considerably increased vigour and efficiency in the land revenue administration of the State, specially, when it is remembered, that the harvest of the year was generally below the average.

149. The amount of the old outstandings was reduced from Rs. 1,08,800 to Rs. 1,01,281, or by Rs 7,519. Though this reduction does not appear considerable, as many as 1,143 items, covering Rs. 24,359, were inquired into during the year, by the special officers engaged in investigating these old debts. These inquiries involve much difficulty and trouble and are being made as much with the object of final remission as of eventual recovery in cases admitting of the latter alternative. Some of the more important claims were determined to be recovered by instalments falling due in future years, but their amount, though practically settled, could not be eliminated from the total shown above.

Abkari.

150. The reformed system of Excise administration now in force in the *bagayat* portion of Alibag Taluka in the Kolaba District was, with a few modifications, in operation in this State throughout the year. The new arrangements which had met with some opposition when first introduced in January 1888, worked very smoothly during the year under report, and resulted, as it was anticipated, in a large increase of Abkari revenue without increasing the consumption of liquor. The receipts for the year under report exceeded those of 1887-88 by Rs. 17,341-12-11. The realizations under the principal heads are contrasted below with those of the previous year:—

Heads.	1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sale-proceeds of toddy spirit	12,923 1 5	7,197 5 9	.....	5,730 11 8
Do. of imported Mowra spirit	5,217 15 0	13,323 14 0	8,105 15 0	.....
Tree-tax on raw toddy	13,428 15 4	27,103 10 0	13,674 10 8	.....
Toddy shop license fees	360 0 0	1,579 0 0	1,219 0 0	.....
Foreign liquors do.	55 0 0	105 0 0	50 0 0	.....
Miscellaneous	13 10 4	36 9 3	22 14 11	.....
Total.....	32,003 10 1	49,345 7 0	23,072 8 7	5,730 11 8

151. The decrease in the sale-proceeds of toddy spirit and the increase in that of Mowra liquor are attributable to the same cause, namely, the comparative dearness of raw toddy, available for distillery use, consequent on an increase in the tree-tax rates. The large increase in the tree-tax receipts is due partly to the realization during the year under report of Rs. 3,725 belonging to the revenue of the previous year under the old system, and partly to the higher rates of tree-tax which were in operation only for 3 months in 1887-88—a period during which the strike among the Bhandaris referred to in para. 136 of the last Administration Report continued. The increase in the receipts from license fees for the sale of toddy is also due to the new Abkari arrangements, no such fees being leviable during the first 9 months of the year 1887-88. The remaining items are unimportant and call for no detailed comment.

152. The quantity of country spirit which passed into consumption during the year under report was 9,134 gallons as compared with 10,437 gallons in the preceding year, the decrease being of 1,303 gallons. The strengths of the spirits consumed during the year were as under:—

Gallons.	Strength.
1,864	25° U. P.
7,270	60° U. P.

153. The expenditure of the Akbari Department is compared below with the figures for 1887-88:—

Heads.	1887-88.			1888-89.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Establishment and contingencies	3,719	3	11	3,712	4	9	.....			6	15	2
Price of raw toddy purchased for distillation	7,652	4	0	3,660	7	5	.....			3,991	12	7
Price of imported Mowra spirit	1,965	14	9	2,225	9	2	259	10	5	.....		
Compensation awarded to Inamdars	10,138	0	0	2,422	14	8	.....			7,715	1	4
Miscellaneous	1,414	2	10	388	9	0	.....			1,025	9	10
Total	24,889	9	6	12,409	13	0	259	10	5	12,739	6	11

154. The decrease in the expenditure was chiefly under "compensation" awarded to the holders of alienated villages, as nearly all the claims of this description were settled in the previous year. It was also partly due to the fact that during the year under report fewer articles of dead-stock and a smaller quantity of raw toddy for distillation were purchased than in the preceding year.

155. The net financial result, after deducting the total expenditure from the gross receipts, was Rs. 36,935-10-0.

Customs.

156. The customs receipts amounted during the year to Rs. 4,317 against Rs. 4,428 last year, the decrease being ascribable to diminished realizations from the sale-proceeds of unclaimed goods.

157. 14 customs offences were decided during the year, the number being exactly the same as in 1887-88.

158. The subsidy of Rs. 13,000 due to the State from the Bombay Government, under the Convention of 1884, was received in June last.

Salt.

159. The issues of salt for home consumption amounted during the year to 7,144 maunds and the realizations under this head to Rs. 21,112. The cost of the salt transactions was Rs. 4,931 and the net profit Rs. 16,181. The average retail price of salt in the local market was Rs. 2-13-0 per maund.

Stamps.

160. The receipts under this head, exclusive of the realizations under "Court fees," which are included in the income of the Civil Courts, amounted to Rs. 4,539, against Rs. 4,584 in 1887-88. There was a decrease of Rs. 102 in the amount of penalty levied on insufficiently stamped documents, partly counterbalanced by an increase of Rs. 57 in the sales of general stamps.

Local Funds.

161. The receipts and expenditure under this head are exhibited in the subjoined statement :—

Funds.	Opening balance 1st April 1888.	Receipts in 1888-89.	Total.	Expenditure in 1888-89.	Closing balance 31st March 1889.
General	4,146 12 4	10,365 6 2	14,512 2 6	11,589 3 0	2,922 13 6
Educational	.....	4,305 0 2	4,305 0 2	4,305 0 2	.....

162. The sources of the Local Fund receipts are, as in British territory, the one anna cess on the land revenue and the proceeds of ferries, cattle pounds, and some other unimportant items of revenue. One-third of the one anna cess is placed at the disposal of the Educational Department for the advancement of primary education. The remainder is expended on works of local utility, and is subject to the management of the new Board. The Nawab Saheb has not deemed it expedient to entrust the Board, at the outset of its career, with the management of primary schools.

163. The manner in which the funds at the disposal of the Board were expended is noticed in paras. 134 and 155.

164. The Board held two general meetings during the year, appointed a "Works Committee," and organized an establishment for the execution of Local Fund Works.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

165. The births of 951 males and 925 females, or in all of 1,876 children, were registered during the year under report. The corresponding numbers for the previous year were 1,129 males and 1,145 females, or a total of 2,274. The rates per *mille* of population was 24 against 29 in the preceding year. In every 100 births there were 50·6 males and 49·4 females, or for every 100 males there were 97 females.

166. The total number of deaths recorded during the year was 1,518 against 1,415 in the preceding year, the increase being of 103 deaths. The death rate per *mille* of population was 19·5 against 18·5 last year. 748 of the deaths recorded were of males and 770 of females, in the proportion 49·2 and 50·8 males and females, respectively, in every 100 births.

167. 126 persons died from cholera during the year against 118 in the previous year. The epidemic prevailed in all the Mahals from June to August and from December to February. Out of 209 villages in the State 18 were affected by it. There were 4 deaths from small-pox against 3 in the preceding year.

168. The number of deaths attributed to fever and other ordinary diseases was 1,359 against 1,266 in 1887-88.

169. 29 persons met with violent deaths during the year, against 28 in the preceding year. Of these 9 deaths were caused by drowning, 9 resulted from snake-bites; 4 from burns, 6 from attacks by wild animals, and 1 from wounds resulting from a fall.

170. Compared with the statistics for the year 1887-88, the births registered during the year under review show a decrease of 17, and the deaths an increase of 7 per cent. As these depend upon conditions which are outside the range of exact calculation no specific reasons can be assigned for them. The year 1888-89 was, on the whole, less healthy than the preceding year. It must also be remembered that an absolutely accurate registration of vital statistics is generally a difficult matter, owing to a variety of causes.

Medical Relief.

171. A new dispensary was opened during the year at Jafarabad, and a Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery of the Bombay University was appointed to take charge of it. The inception of this dispensary project was due to a benefaction received from a native of Jafarabad, covering about one-third of the cost of maintaining the institution, the remaining two-thirds of the expenses of efficiently managing it being undertaken by the State. The dispensary supplies a longfelt want, and is expected to afford medical relief to a population of over 10,000 souls. In the statistics given further on in this chapter, I have not included the figures about the Jafarabad dispensary, as they will be incorporated in a separate report on the administration of Jafarabad to be submitted to the Kathiawar Political Agency.

172. The Dispensary at Murud was availed of by a considerably larger number of patients during the year under report than in the previous year. In the following statement the number of in-door and out-door patients treated in this institution is contrasted with the figures for the preceding year:—

Year.	In-door patients.	Out-door patients.	Total.
1888-89	6	4,930	4,936
1887-88	6	4,155	4,161
Increase.....	.....	775	775

173. 4 out of the six in-patients were cured, and the remaining two died.

174. Of the 4,930 out-door patients 4,784 were discharged, cured or relieved, 14 died, and 132 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

175. Two lunatics were received during the year for treatment, of whom one was dischaged and one was under treatment when the year closed.

176. The daily average attendance of patients at the dispensary was 39 as compared with 37 in the previous year.

177. Of the total number of persons treated 3,081 were men, 582 women, and 1,273 children of both sexes. Of these 3,354 were Hindus, 1,456 Mahomedans, and 126 Jews and Christians.

178. The principal diseases treated during the year were malarial fevers, respiratory affections, intestinal parasites, diarrhœa, and cutaneous diseases.

179. Two major and 127 minor surgical operations were performed during the year against 118 minor operations only in 1887-88.

180. The total cost of maintaining the dispensary amounted to Rs. 2,681-10-6 against Rs. 2,631-4-2 in the preceding year. The average cost per patient was Rs. 0-8-8 as compared with Rs. 0-10-1 in 1887-88.

Vaccination.

181. As in the previous year two Vaccinators under the supervision of the Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination were at work during the year under report. The Nawab Saheb's Government agreed during the year to remunerate the Inspector henceforth, for his supervision of the vaccine operations in the State, at the rate of Rs. 120 per annum.

182. 2,417 persons were primarily vaccinated and 49 re-vaccinated during the year against 2,332 and 17, respectively, in 1887-88, the increase being of 85 primary operations and 32 re-vaccinations. 1,228 males and 1,189 females were primarily vaccinated, and 22 males and 27 females re-vaccinated.

183. The percentages of success in primary operations was 98, being the same as in 1887-88. The ratio of protection to the total population was 32 per *mille*.

184. The cost of maintaining the vaccination establishment during the year amounted to Rs. 505 against Rs. 506 in the preceding year.

Sanitation.

185. The expenditure on sanitary measures during the year was Rs. 2,667 against Rs. 1,380 in the previous year. Of this Rs. 2,380 were spent in removing the defects in the system of water-supply. 15 new wells were sunk in villages, the water-supply of which was found to be inadequate

of impure, and 10 existing wells were improved and protected from contamination. 12 new wells were under construction when the year closed. When the Victoria Jubilee Water-works Scheme is carried out, the town of Murud will have an abundant supply of pure water, the want of which has long been felt.

186. The Murud Municipality entertained during the year a staff of 4 sweepers to clean the streets at a cost of Rs. 190. The Municipality contemplates putting up dust-bins in suitable places in the town.

187. The Municipality of Shrivardhan spent Rs. 94 in improving the drainage of the town.

188. The two municipalities noticed above, being only of a little over a year's standing, could not, considering their limited resources, undertake during the year any important sanitary measures.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

189. The number of schools maintained by the State was increased from 39 to 42. Of the 3 new schools opened during the year 2 were for boys and the remaining 1 was for girls. The number of scholars on the rolls of these schools at the close of the year rose from 1,966 to 2,079, showing an increase of 113 pupils. The average daily attendance advanced from 1,332 to 1,430. The average monthly number on the rolls was 1,881, the ratio of the average daily attendance to the average monthly number being 76.

190. Including the attendance returns for unrecognized private schools, the aggregate number of children under instruction in schools of all descriptions was 2,320 at the close of the year. Taking the population of school-going age at 15 per cent. of the whole population, there where thus 20 pupils out of every hundred children of suitable age receiving instruction of some kind during the year under retrospect.

191. The percentage of scholars to the whole population of the Habsan was 3·3.

192. The following presents a summary of the attendance returns as compared with the figures for the previous year :—

Class of institutions.	No. of institutions.		Increase.	Decrease.	No. of pupils.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1887-88.	1888-89.			1887-88.	1888-89.		
Public Institutions.								
English School	1	1	...	...	65	60	...	5
Marathi Schools	16	18	2	...	981	1,058	77	...
Hindustani Schools	22	23	1	...	920	961	41	...
Total	39	42	3	...	1,966	2,079	118	5
Private Schools	22	15	...	7	277	241	...	36
Grand Total	61	57	3	7	2,243	2,320	118	41

193. Of the 2,320 children under instruction, 1,823 were boys and 497 girls. Of these 1,130 were Hindus of all castes, 1,151 Musalmans, 37 Jews, and 2 Christians.

194. The inspecting agency consisted as usual of two Inspectors—one for Marathi Schools and one for Hindustani Schools. The annual examination results are tabulated below :—

Description of Schools.	No. of Scholars examined.	No. of Scholars passed.						
		Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standard VI.	Total.
Marathi Schools	973	99	69	56	23	21	12	280
Hindustani do.	703	124	64	28	11	6	.....	233
Total.....	1,676	223	133	84	34	27	12	513

195. Compared with the results of the preceding year there was an increase of 16 in the number passed under the higher standards (IV., V., and VI.) and a decrease of 49 in the number of passes under the lower standards (I., II., and III).

3 students passed during the year in the Second Grade Public Service Certificate Examination held at Alibag in October last against none in the preceding year.

196. The Educational Inspector of the Southern Division visited the Schools at Murud in January last for the first time in the educational history of the State. His Deputy for the Kolaba Division inspected a few Schools at Murud, Shrivardhan, and other places about the close of the year. It is hoped that the visits of these British Educational Officers will exercise a salutary influence on the efficiency of the State schools.

197. The income of the Educational Department for the year under report is shown below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
School-cess (one-third of the Local Funds).....	4,305	0	2
Grant from general revenues	5,438	5	7
Fee receipts	1,051	7	11
Miscellaneous.....	427	14	1
Total.....	11,222	11	9

198. The expenditure on education for the years 1887-88 and 1888-89 is detailed below :—

	1887-88.			1888-89.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
English School.....	2,309	5	5	2,021	2	6
Vernacular Schools.....	6,723	11	11	6,889	4	7
Inspection.....	1,202	0	4	1,215	14	3
Educational buildings.....	402	8	0	394	10	0
Miscellaneous.....	1,049	1	3	701	11	10
Total.....	11,686	10	11	11,222	11	9

199. The increase of Rs. 165-8-8 under Vernacular schools is due to an increase in the number of institutions of this kind. The decrease of Rs. 288-2-9 in the expenditure on the English School is attributable to a re-organization of the teaching staff. The remaining items require no detailed comment.

200. It may be mentioned here that about the close of the year a grant of Rs. 5,400 was made for improving the existing school accommodation. This amount, however, will form part of the current year's expenditure.

The English School at Murud.

201. At the close of the year under report the English School was in the same condition as in the previous year. Mr. A. V. Khot, who had been Head Master of the School since its establishment, resigned his appointment during the year. His resignation was followed by a breakdown of the School, the number of pupils on its roll having fallen so low as 9. As soon, however, as Mr. D. S. Bapat was appointed to succeed Mr. Khot, the attendance rose to 60. About the close of the year the School was inspected by the Deputy Educational Inspector, Kolaba Sub-Division, whose remarks on its condition were on the whole of an encouraging character.

Marathi Schools.

202. 3 new Marathi schools were opened and one school was closed during the year. Of the 18 institutions of this class maintained during the year 16 were for boys and 2 for girls. The average monthly number and the average daily attendance in the boys' schools were 815 and 662, respectively, the corresponding figures for the girls' schools being 81 and 46. Some of the Marathi schools for boys teach up to the highest Vernacular standard and prepare candidates for the Public Service Certificate Examination. The girls' schools teach up to the 3rd Vernacular standard.

Hindustani Schools.

203. 1 school of this description was closed and 2 new schools were opened during the year. At the close of the year there were 23 Hindustani schools with 961 pupils on their rolls. Of these 18 were boys' schools and 5 girls' schools. In the schools for boys the average monthly number and the average daily attendance were 607·4 and 448·8, respectively. The corresponding figures for the girls' schools were 345·6 and 254·2. Some of the Hindustani schools for boys teach up to 4th and 5th standards. 74 of the students attending Hindustani schools were learning Marathi also. The girls' schools have not yet advanced beyond standard III.

Private Schools.

204. The number of unrecognized private schools conducted on indigenous methods is returned at 15, with an attendance of 241 pupils. Of these 11 were mosque and family schools with an attendance of 133 Mahomedan boys and 10 girls, and the remaining 4 were Marathi schools with 98 Hindu boys on their rolls. No grants-in-aid were sought by the managers of these schools during the year, although every encouragement was offered to them to do so.

Libraries.

205. The libraries at Murud and Shrivardhan continued in a fairly satisfactory condition during the year. The Murud Library added 28 English and 39 Vernacular books of the total value of Rs. 83-4-0 to its stock during the year. The two libraries subscribe to 4 English and 17 Vernacular newspapers and periodicals.

CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

206. Early in the year under review conferences of the higher Revenue, Forest, and Police Officers were held with a view to discuss various subjects having a direct bearing on the working of the departments concerned and to systematize and improve inter-departmental procedure. The result of this innovation, so far as it can be judged from a year's experience, has been so thoroughly successful in bringing about numerous minor reforms, and in enhancing the efficiency of the departments in question, that it is intended to repeat it again.

Conclusion.

207. Some of the salient features of the year's history may briefly be recapitulated here. The year 1888-89 was, on the whole, very favourable to progress in every branch of administration. Crime showed a considerable decrease, especially in its more serious aspects, and the efforts of the police in preventing and detecting it were attended with a greater measure of success than in former years. Justice, both civil and criminal, was on the whole well administered. The educational institutions and the attendance of pupils in them showed a satisfactory advance. Medical relief was extended by the opening of one more dispensary. Trade, both export and import, expanded largely. The progress of public works was continued with increased and inceasing expenditure. The municipalities and the new district Board showed encouraging signs of being alive to their duties and responsibilities. The administration of the Land Revenue, Excise, and Forests Departments yielded considerably improved revenue results. The season was in some measure unfavourable, especially to the inferior crops, but still the revenue was collected with ease. The demand for the cultivation of waste land increased. The finances have improved by rapid strides.

208. Before bringing this account to a close I beg to acknowledge, most gratefully, the ready assistance and advice the Nawab Saheb's Government has always received from you, and which have invariably proved extremely valuable in guiding the administration of the State.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

M. A. BAIG,

State Karbhari, Janjira.

Submitted through Ali Junab Nawab Sidi Ahmed Khan Saheb Bahadur, Chief of Janjira.

No. 174 of 1889.

Huzur Office, *4th May* 1889.

Forwarded to the Political Agent, Kolaba, with the respectful compliments of the undersigned.

(Signed) SIDI AHMED KHAN,

Nawab Saheb.

APPENDICES.

A

(1) *Political Relations.*

State.	In Subsidiary Alliance or Feudatory.	Tribute in Men or Money.		Population, 1881.	Prevailing Diseases.	Gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Dues levied or not.	Principal articles of Production and Manufacture.	Remarks.
		Amount.	To whom payable.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Janjira.	Not tributary.	....	...	76,361	Malarious fever, stomach and bowel complaints and diseases of the cutaneous system.	Rs. 4,77,821.	47 Fort garrisons. 263 Other irregular bodies. 40 Armed police.	Not levied.	Rice, nagli, vari hatik, teel, cocoanuts, betelnuts, timber, hemp and fish.	

B

(2) *Political Relations.*

Name of the Chief, State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has patent authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Nawab Sidi Ahmed Khan, Sidi Ibrahim Khan, of Janjira, Yakut Khan.	Murud-Janjira.	Chief of Janjira.	Sidi Surul Khan, Sunni Musalman.	27	At the Rajkumar College, Raikot.	Administers the affairs of his State.	No.	Not necessarily.	No.	

C

Statement of Acts passed by the Legislative Committee of Janjira in 1888-89.

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date of Sanction.
1	2	3	4
Act No. I. of 1889. An Act to regulate the powers and procedure of the Tahsildars' courts.	M. A. Baig, Esq., State Karbhari, Janjira.	The title of the Act sufficiently indicates its object and character.	Nawab Saheb's assent, 25th January 1889.

Murud-Janjira, 30th April 1889.

M. A. BAIG,
State Karbhari, Janjira.

D

Result of Police Operations.

Number of offences reported to the Police.	Number of persons arrested.	Number of persons sent for trial.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of the value of property recovered to value of property lost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
							Rs.	Rs.	
193	185	175	112	63	60·5	64	8,452	4,532	53

E

Statement showing the General Result of Criminal trials in the tribunals of various classes in the Janjira State in the year 1888-89.

Class of Courts.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Cases pending at the end of the year.	Total number of persons under trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of:					Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	Remarks.
					Died or escaped.	Discharged* or acquitted.	Convicted.		Committed or referred.				
							On regular trial.	On summary trial.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Subordinate Magistrates.	264	261	3	503	...	394	105	...	...	4	10·8	859	
District and Divisional Magistrates	49	45	4	108	...	65	39	..	...	4	12·1	263	
Sessions Judges	2*	2*	....	3*	...	1*	2*	...	...	...	25*	35*	* Refer to Jafarabad only.
Sadar Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total.....	315	308	7	614	...	460	146	...	...	8	11·9	1,157	

Murud-Janjira, 30th April 1889.

M. A. BAIG,
State Karbhari, Janjira.

F

Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Janjira State in the year 1888-89.

Tribunals.	Number of persons.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	Remarks.
	Total number of appellants and applications for revision before the Courts.	Died or escaped.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further inquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the Sadar Court.	Pending trial.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Appeals.													
To District and Divisional Magistrates	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	46	
,, Sessions Judges..... ...	9	...	...	4	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	46	
,, Sadar Court	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	
Total...	17	...	2	7	...	4	...	3	1	...	...	41	
Revision.													
By Sadar Court	11	...	...	8	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	41	
Grand Total...	28	...	2	15	1	4	...	5	1	...	...	41	

G

Statement showing number and value of suits instituted in the Civil Courts of the Janjira State in the year 1888-89.

Class of Tribunals.	Number of suits instituted in the different Courts.									Total value of suits.	Remarks.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 50.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
										Rs. a. p.	
Munsiff's Court	19	69	87	90	16	2	...	...	...	40,594 7 0	
Sar Nyayadhish's Court...	60	266	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	27,702 8 6	
Total.....	79	335	87	90	17	2	...	1	...	68,296 15 6	

M. A. BAIG,
State Karbhari, Janjira.

Murud-Janjira, 30th April 1889.

H

Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Janjira State in the year 1888-89.

Class of Courts.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	Number of suits disposed of									Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits.		Remarks.
		Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.						
			Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed ex parte.	Dismissed ex parte.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for defendant.			Contested.	Uncontested.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
													Days.	Days.	
Munsiff's Court	363	14	24	72	57	9	...	...	98	41	48	16	162	76	
Sar Nyayadhish's Court	331	23	40	141	105	...	...	...	14	4	4	...	81	46	
Total.....	694	37	64	213	162	9	...	...	112	45	52	16	121·5	61	

I

Statement showing the business of the Civil Appellate Courts of the Janjira State in the year 1888-89.

Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Decisions confirmed, Section 551, C. P. C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *ex parte*.				Contested.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under Section 561 of Act XIV. of 1882.	Remarks.
				Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
														Days.		
Sar Nyayadhish's Court	51	...	6	3	...	2	...	25	3	6	3	3	1	95·8	3	
Sadar Court.....	15	...	3	...	...	1	...	6	...	4	...	1	1	449	...	
Total.....	66	...	9	3	...	3	...	31	3	10	3	4	2	272·4	3	

M. A. BAIG,
State Karbhari, Janjira.

Murud-Janjira, 30th April 1889.

Return of Schools and Scholars in the Janjira State for the year 1888-89.

Class of Institutions.	Public Institutions.						Total of Public Institutions.	Total of Scholars on the 31st March.	Number of Scholars on the 31st of March learning.			Classification of Scholars on the 31st of March, according to race or creed.				Remarks.
	Maintained by the State.				Unaided.											
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average Monthly Number on the Rolls during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.			English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Jews.	Christians.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
English School	1	60	32	18·8	.....	.....	1	60	60	.....	.....	56	1	1	2	
Marathi Schools — For Boys...	16	973	815	662·1	4	98	20	1071	.....	.....	1071	980	56	35	.....	
Marathi Schools — For Girls...	2	85	81·4	46·2	.....	.....	2	85	.....	.....	85	84	.....	1	.....	
Hindustani Schools — For Boys.	18	747	748·5	536·8	11	143	29	890	.....	.....	890	10	880	.....	.....	
Hindustani Schools — For Girls.	5	214	204·5	166·2	.....	.....	5	214	.....	.....	214	.....	214	.....	.....	
Total.....	42	2,079	1881·4	1430·1	15	241	57	2320	60	.....	2260	1130	1151	37	2	

Murud-Janjira, 30*th April* 1889.

M. A. BAIG,
State Karbhari, Janjira.

K

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in the Janjira State in the year 1888-89.

Class of Schools.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. Comprising all Pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle Stage. Comprising all Pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.			Upper Primary Stage. Comprising all Pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage. Comprising all Pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
												Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Maintained by the State.																				
English School	1	60	7	...	7	53	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*60	...	60
Marathi Schools.....	18	1,058	...	...	...	...	...	...	267	8	275	480	36	516	200	67	267	947	111	1,058
Hindustani Schools.....	23	961	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	1	77	261	89	350	248	286	534	585	375	961
Unaided	15	241	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	231	10	241
Total...	57	2,320	7	...	7	53	.....	53	343	9	352	741	125	866	448	353	801	1,823	497	2,320

* Details not available.

Murud-Janjira, 30th April 1889.

M. A. BAIG,
State Karbhari, Janjira.

General Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Janjira State for the year 1888-89.

No.	Receipts.		Amount.			No.	Expenditure.		Amount.		
									Rs.	a.	p.
	Opening Balance on the 1st of April 1888 :—					1	Inám Grants		36,056	13	5
		Rs. a. p.				2	Charities and Religious Grants		12,153	5	10
	In Cash	1,91,482 11 1				3	Public Works		38,834	11	9
	In Kind, valued at Rs. 23 per khandi	9,114 11 6				4	Revenue Administration		85,706	2	3
			2,00,597	6	7	5	Allowances to Sardárs and Fort Garrison		32,438	10	5
1	Land Revenue	1,94,386 2 7				6	Civil Courts and Registration		7,709	0	10
	Arrear Collections	35,047 1 4				7	Criminal Courts, Jail, and Police		21,013	12	3
			2,29,433	3	11	8	Marine		6,234	0	9
2	Taxes		7,914	5	4	9	Education		11,222	11	9
3	Customs		17,317	8	9	10	Teshikhana		2,704	11	9
4	Abkari		49,345	7	0	11	Medikhana		115	7	2
5	Fisheries		2,911	6	10	12	Darbar		73,070	0	7
6	Forest		45,053	13	0	13	Salt		5,047	8	4
7	Opium, Tobacco, and Drugs		6,255	12	7	14	Stables and Cattle		31,055	14	3
8	Salt		21,112	0	6	15	Forests		7,815	10	9
9	Stamps		4,539	0	11	16	Vaccination		505	10	9
10	Criminal Courts, Jail and Police		1,186	15	6	17	Refunds		694	10	6
11	Civil Courts and Registration		8,134	4	11	18	Abkari		12,409	13	0
12	Education		1,479	6	0	19	Survey		5,804	0	0
		Rs. a. p.				20	Customs		4,547	1	1
13	Local Funds { General	10,865 6 2				21	Dispensary		2,679	3	6
	Local Funds { Educational	4,305 0 2				22	Local Funds		11,589	5	9
			14,670	6	4	23	Opium		1,174	13	5
14	Miscellaneous		4,264	9	7	24	Miscellaneous		1,600	14	3
	Total		4,13,718	5	2		Total		3,62,199	15	9
15	Jafarabad		63,802	15	0	25		Rs. a. p.			
							Jafarabad { Expenditure	37,848 10 6			
	Total		4,77,521	4	2		Jafarabad { Unadjusted balance of advances and deposits	5,372 11 10			
									43,221	6	4
							Total		4,05,420	5	4
	Deposits unadjusted		4,882	1	7		Deposits adjusted		1,215	5	11
	Advances adjusted		12,571	14	5			Rs. a. p.			
							Advances unadjusted { Ordinary	14,198 15 7			
							Advances unadjusted { Khásá Sarkar	5,000 0 0			
									19,198	15	7
							Closing Balance on the 31st of March 1889:—	Rs. a. p.			
							In Cash	2,64,431 6 5			
							In Kind, valued at Rs. 25 per khandi	5,306 9 6			
									2,69,737	15	11
	Grand Total		6,95,572	10	9		Grand Total		6,95,572	10	9

Murud-Janjira, 30th April 1889.

M. A. BAIG,
State Kárbhárí, Janjira.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

JANJIRA STATE

For the OFFICIAL YEAR 1889-90,

WITH

APPENDICES.

Bombay:
PRINTED AT
THE EDUCATION SOCIETY'S STEAM PRESS.
1890.

No. 331 of 1890.

STATE KARBHARI'S OFFICE,

Murud-Janjira, 23rd May 1890.

From

VAMANRAO SAKHARAM KARNIK, Esq.,

Acting State Karbhari, Janjira.

To

W. F. SINCLAIR, Esq., C. S.,

Acting Political Agent,

Kolaba.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Janjira State for the year ending 31st March 1890.

From No. I to XVII.

2. The usual statements, as per margin, accompany.

CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL.

3. The State pays no tribute, either in money or men, to the British or any other Government.

4. In matters of importance the Nawab Saheb seeks the assistance and advice of the Political Agent, Kolaba, who, it must be acknowledged with thanks, always gives them with readiness.

5. The relations of the Darbar with the British Government and their Officers remained as cordial and satisfactory as they ever had been in previous years.

6. The administration of the State is conducted by the State Karbhari (in conformity with the improved principles and methods in use in the British territories) under the personal direction of the Nawab Saheb and in consultation, from time to time, with the Political Agent, Kolaba.

7. Mr. Grant, Commissioner, S. D., visited the State in November last in company with Mr. Sinclair, Acting Political Agent, Kolaba. The former paid a visit to the Janjira Fort, while the latter inspected the State Offices, the Jail, and the Nanawli Light House. Both these officers were highly pleased with the conduct of the State affairs. Mr. Sinclair also paid a second visit to the State in December last, on which occasion he visited Shrivardhan and was shown there the betel palm affected with a disease called "Band." A short time after this inspection he favoured the Darbar with a minute replete with valuable advice and suggestions on various important points, for which the Darbar takes this occasion to express its sense of obligation.

8. The State was also visited, about the close of March, by Surgeon-Major C. W. MacRury, Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of Bombay, who was deputed by Government to make a local inspection of and report upon the site and gathering ground of the storage tank of the projected Victoria Water Works for Murud.

9. The Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Uran Range, visited the State in January last to examine the Customs and Salt arrangements, and was fully satisfied with them.

10. The Educational Inspector, S. D., also visited the State in January, and inspected the English and Marathi Schools at Murud.

11. Mr. W. Turnbull, Acting Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Konkan, paid a visit to the State in March last to inspect the Survey operations now in progress in the State.

12. The Nawab Saheb made a tour through the Southern Division of his territories in December last and remained there for about twelve days. He took a short trip to Bombay in November last to do himself the honor of being present at the reception, on arrival, of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales. He next went to Bombay at about the end of January and stayed there for over two months. From Bombay he paid occasional visits to his capital as the emergency of State affairs required.

13. No domestic events in the Nawab Saheb's house occurred during the course of this year.

Changes in the Administration.

14. Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, who was in charge of the office of the State Karbhari throughout almost the whole of the year under review was on privilege leave for two months and four days, from 3rd October to 6th December last, and I was appointed to act for him during his absence. In March last, Mr. Baig having been nominated a Statutory Civilian by the British Government left charge of his office just a few days before the close of the year, and I was again appointed to act in the post. In other respects the *personnel* of the administration remained unchanged.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Revenue Survey.

15. The work of surveying the lands of the State commenced in March 1883.

16. The settlement of 42 villages in the Murud Tapa was completed this year and the new rates were declared to the holders on the 1st March last, as being in force for 20 years.

17. In the case of the 42 villages, of which the settlement is now complete, the new rates of assessment amount, on an average, to Rs. 2-6-8 per acre of culturable land, as compared with Rs. 2-13-7 according to the old system, thus showing a decrease of Re. 0-6-11 per acre or 15 per cent.

18. No complaints have, up to this time, been received against the new rates of assessments. As noted in the last para. the rates have been considerably lowered, and it is hoped the rayats can pay them easily. This question, however, will be rendered clear next year when the holders will have to pay according to the new rates. Since writing this report a petition by the rayats of the Murud Tapa complaining against the new rates has been received and will be disposed of in due course.

19. The Revenue Survey Settlement of 241 villages still remains to be made. Of these 78 villages of the Nandgao and Mandle Tapas of the Murud tahsil have been surveyed, and with the exception of 4 all classified also. 136 villages of the Shrivardhan and Mhaisla tahsils have only been surveyed. It will be seen from the above that 136 villages of the two tahsils mentioned above and 4 of the Nandgao Tapa still remain to be classified. 27 villages of the Mhaisla tahsil still remain altogether untouched. The papers, viz., Akar Suds, Paka Suds, Jangal Khardas, Maps, &c., in connection with the 74 villages of the Mandle Tapa completed, have not yet been received from the Survey

Department. On receipt of the same the Khoti Settlement work, the Potpahani and other miscellaneous details will be conducted by the Khoti Settlement Officer and the Jamabandi rates declared in due course. The same procedure will be observed with reference to the remaining villages when papers in connection with them are, from time to time, received from the Survey Department. The area of land surveyed and classified during the year under review as also the whole area surveyed and classified from the commencement of the Survey operations till the close of the year of the report, and the amount expended on survey operations during the year and that spent from the beginning of the survey operations till the end of March last will be found in paras. from 166—172 of this report. I am of opinion that the survey operations in this State will be completed within the next two years.

Land Tenures.

20. The following are the special tenures at present in force in the State:—

1. Inam.
2. Kowli.
3. Dhara.
4. Khoti junékul.
5. Khoti hak.
6. Khalsa.

Inam Settlement.

21. Ten *inam* settlements involving 18 acres and 35 gunthas of land were effected during the year under report. Of the land in dispute 14 acres and 25½ gunthas were declared as *inam* lands and the remaining 4 acres and 9½ gunthas as lands belonging to the State. No appeals were preferred against these settlements.

Kowli Settlement.

22. Seventy-six inquiries relating to kowli lands were concluded this year. The total land inquired into was 149 acres and 3½ gunthas, of which 81 acres and 17¼ gunthas were determined to be subject to kowli tenure, the remaining 67 acres and 26¼ gunthas being declared as State lands. There was only one application for revision against the decisions of the Settlement Officer, in which, however, the decision of the Settlement Officer was confirmed.

Waste Lands.

23. The marginal table will show the area of waste land taken up for cultivation during the year under review as well as during the last year. The lands in the State having never been previously regularly surveyed, it is not possible to give here, even approximately, the area of the whole arable land in the State, or the extent of land lying waste at the close of the year, or the percentage of culturable to waste land, until the Revenue Survey, now in progress, is completed.

Extent of culturable area for		Taken up in		Waste remaining at the end of year		Percentage of culturable land lying waste in	
1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
		Acres.	Acres.				
....	...	168	377 and gunthas 7½.				

Revenue Accounts.

24. The system of Revenue Accounts is now simplified and improved to a considerable extent. The principles and procedure laid down in the Civil

Account Code and Mr. Symond's Revenue forms have been introduced into the State with such variations and modifications as were deemed desirable in view of the incomparably smaller means of the State and the limited capacity and efficiency of its account establishment. A direct control is exercised over the accounts by the periodical inspections of the Sadar Tahsildar and also by the personal superintendence of the State Karbhari.

The Sadar Tahsildar notes down such discrepancies and irregularities as he finds in his inspection of tahsils and submits their memoranda with his remarks for sanction of the State Karbhari. These remarks, after approval, are returned, and the necessary corrections made. The Tahsils submit daily sheets of their accounts of cash and kind to the Head Accountant, who carefully audits them.

Boundary Disputes.

25. Twenty-eight boundary disputes were filed during the year, of which 17 were settled and the remaining 11 are in course of inquiry. In only one case of the 17 disputes settled, an appeal has been preferred against the decision. It has been sent back for further inquiry. The remaining 16 settlements remain final.

Wards' Estates.

26. No estate has come under the State management during the year under report, either owing to the minority of the holder or from any other cause. The table below is, therefore, left blank.

Number.	Name.	Age.	Place of birth.	Place of Education.	Balance at the beginning of the year.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Balance at the end of the year.		Value of moveable property in hand.	Area of land under management.
								In cash.	In Government Securities.		

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

Legislation.

27. The following enactments are at present in force in Habsan :—

Acts passed by the Government of India.

Act X. of 1882 (The Code of Criminal Procedure).
Act XLV. of 1860 (The Indian Penal Code).
Act I. of 1872 (The Indian Evidence Act).
Act XIV. of 1882 (The Civil Procedure Code).
Act IX. of 1872 (The Contract Act).
Act XI. of 1878 (The Arms Act).
Act I. of 1871 (The Cattle Trespass Act).
Act VI. of 1864 (The Whipping Act).
Act X. of 1870 (The Land Acquisition Act).
Act I. of 1878 (The Opium Act).
Act VIII. of 1878 (The Sea Customs Act).

Act XI. of 1882 (The Indian Tariff Act).
Act XII. of 1875 (The Indian Ports Act).
Act VII. of 1880 (The Indian Merchant Shipping Act).
Act XXVII. of 1860 (An Act for facilitating Collection of Debts on Succession).
Act XV. of 1877 (Indian Limitation Act).
Act VII. of 1870 (The Court Fees Act, Articles 10 and 12 of Schedule I. only).
Act IX. of 1875 (The Indian Majority Act).
Act III. of 1877 (The Indian Registration Act).

ACTS PASSED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

Act V. of 1879 (The Land Revenue Code).
Act VII. of 1867 (The District Police Act).
Act VIII. of 1867 (The Village Police Act).
Act V. of 1878 (The Abkari Act).
Act XX. of 1864 (The Minors' Act).
Act II. of 1868 (The Public Ferries Act).
Act III. of 1878 (The License Tax Act).
Act I. of 1880 (The Khoti Act).
Act XIX. of 1838 (The Coasting Vessels Act).
Act VIII. of 1827 (The Regulation for the Succession to Estates of Deceased Persons).
Act VIII. of 1873 (The Salt Act, Sections 23, 48, 49, 51, 52 and 54 to 58 only).

ACTS PASSED BY THE NAWAB SAHEB'S GOVERNMENT.

Act I. of 1888 (The Janjira Municipal Act).
Act II. of 1888 (The Janjira Local Funds Act).
Act III. of 1888 (The Janjira Land Improvement Act).
Rules relating to Inams passed in 1861-62 (Sections 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 only).
Rules relating to Stamps passed in 1861-62.

Agreeably to the instructions of the Government of Bombay, a notification embodying a complete list of the above enactments was duly published last year, and 8 copies of it forwarded to the Political Agent, Kolaba, for submission to the Bombay Government. A similar number of copies of each of the Acts passed by the Nawab Saheb's Government was also sent to the Political Agent.

28. An Act to regulate the powers and procedure of Tahsildars' Courts (Act I. of 1889), passed by the Nawab Saheb's Government last year, was declared by formal notification to be in force in Habsan from this year. Eight copies of this Act have also been forwarded to the Political Agent, Kolaba.

MILITARY.

29. The total strength of the Military force of the State is 311, consisting of 47 fort garrisons, 14 gunners and 250 irregulars (consisting of Habshi Bhaybands, Janjirkars, Chorwads, &c). Some of these men carry old-fashioned swords, while others have got old match-locks of native manufacture. They have received no regular military training, and are consequently unfit for active service. As most of them have their own houses in the Janjira Fort (where they live throughout the year), the State has no special quarters built for them. The entire cost of the maintenance of this force during the year 1889-90 was Rs. 28,395-9-6, against Rs. 28,963-11-9 in the preceding year, the decrease of Rs. 568-2-3 being due to a corresponding decrease of 13 men in the total strength of the force as shown in Appendix V. The cost of maintenance of this so-called military force would appear rather too heavy, but the fact must not be lost sight of that it includes the amounts of very large sanads held by many of the officers, such as the Baxi, the Subhedars, &c.; it is this fact that swells the cost of their maintenance.

POLICE.

30. The total strength of the Police force employed in the State during the year under review was the same as last year, viz., 135.

31. The details of the composition of the force are as follows:—

Rank.	Number.
Police Inspector	1
Chief Constables	3
Head Constables	16
Drill Instructor	1
Constables	101
Abkari Police	13
Total	135

32. Regular instructions in drill are given to the force by a trained drill instructor, and the measures adopted during previous years to give an improved tone to the Police Department of the State have, on the whole, resulted in a marked improvement in the drill, equipment and discipline of the force. The conduct of the force was on the whole satisfactory. During the year under report 26 persons were departmentally fined for petty irregularities, as against 25 last year. As in the case of last year there was only one dismissal this year.

33. The details and the whole yearly amount of the pay of the force are shown in Appendix VI.

34. The annual cost, including all charges debited to the police administration, amounted during the year to Rs. 15,046-8-2, against Rs. 14,528 in the previous year. Exclusive of the Abkari Police charges (Rs. 1,111-0-2) the cost was Rs. 13,935-8-0 as compared with Rs. 13,463 in 1888-89. The increase of Rs. 518 in the aggregate cost of this year is due to the following fact. With a view to encourage prompt execution of duty horse allowance was sanctioned last year, as shown in the margin, but was enjoyed by the officers only for a part of the year, whereas this allowance was charged by them throughout the whole of this year.

Rs.	
15	Police Inspector.
7	To each of three Chief Constables.

35. Six officers and men were promoted or otherwise rewarded for good service.

4 promoted.
2 rewarded with money.

36. Sixty-five members of the force, or a proportion of 48·1 per cent., are returned as able to read and write, and 20 more as under instruction.

37. As referred to in para. 20 of last year's report an examination of qualification for the post of a Chief Constable was held during the year under report, but none stood the test. The examination will be held this year on the 1st of September next.

38. Two hundred and fifty-two cognizable and non-cognizable offences were reported during the year, against 193 in 1888-89. In connection with these offences 202 persons in all were arrested by the police, of whom 198 were sent for trial, and 154 or 76 per cent. of the total number of arrests were convicted. In the previous year 185 persons were arrested, 175 put before the Magistracy, and 112 were convicted, the percentage of convictions to arrests being 60·5 only. The number of persons acquitted and discharged during the year was 42, against 43 in the year preceding. The percentage of convicted persons to persons sent for trial was 77·7 this year, against 64 in the year 1888-89. The above figures will show that although this year the police were not as successful in the prevention of crime as they had been last year (the number of offences having risen from 193 to 252 or nearly by 30 per cent.), their efforts in obtaining evidence and placing cases properly before the Criminal Courts were more satisfactory than in the previous year (*vide* Appendix VII.).

39. The alleged value of property reported as stolen during the year under review was Rs. 4,990, against Rs. 8,452 in the previous year. The recoveries

amounted to Rs. 3,992 or 80 per cent. as compared with Rs. 4,532 or 53·6 per cent. in the preceding year. This will shew that the police exerted themselves well to find out the stolen property—*vide* Appendix VIII.

40. There were 252 cases reported. Of these 114 were struck of the file by orders of the Magistrates. There thus remained for disposal 138 cases, consisting of 101 cognizable and 5 non-cognizable offences, and 32 of offences under different other enactments. There was a balance of 8 cases pending at the close of the last year. In all, therefore, the police had this year for investigation 146 cases; 136 of these were brought before the Magistracy, and 10 remained under investigation when the year closed. All these 10 cases are a balance of the year under report. Neither the accused nor the stolen property in these cases have yet been found out.

41. The offences reported during the year under review consist of 37 descriptions detailed in Appendix IX. No crime of a serious or violent nature, such as dacoity, or murder, was reported during the year.

42. Of the 202 persons arrested by the police, 154 were convicted and sentenced this year, as follows:—3 to simple imprisonment, 23 to rigorous imprisonment, 2 to simple imprisonment with fine, 43 to rigorous imprisonment with fine, 82 to only fine, and 1 to whipping. Of the remaining 48, 46 were discharged or acquitted, and 2 are still under trial before Magistrates.

43. The terms of imprisonment are detailed below:—

Under 1 month	40
From 1 to 2 months	21
From 2 to 3 months	2
From 3 to 6 months	2
From 6 to 12 months	3
From 1 to 2 years	2
From 2 to 3 years	1
	71

Village Police.

44. Although the Village Police Act is made applicable to the State, no definite appointments of village police are made under it. Certain villages have police *chowkis*, and the District Police posted there look to the village police duties of those villages under the District Police Act.

Criminal Justice.

45. The following Criminal Courts were at work during the year:—

1 Sadar Court.
1 Sessions Judge for Janjira.
1 Sessions Judge for Jafarabad.
1 District Magistrate.
1 Divisional Magistrate, 1st Class, N. D.
1 Divisional Magistrate, 1st Class, S. D.
1 Second Class Magistrate, Shriwardhan.
1 Third Class Magistrate, Murud.
1 Third Class Magistrate, Mhaisla.

46. The year under report opened with a pending balance of 7 criminal cases against 11 last year. The number of new cases brought to trial during the year was 299 as against 304 in 1888-89. The total number of cases for disposal was, therefore, 306 against 315 in the previous year, the decrease being of 9 cases only.

47. The cases pending at the close of the year involved 8 persons. The new cases brought to trial during the year under report incriminated 524 persons. The total number of accused persons to be dealt with by the Courts was, therefore, 532 as against 614 in the preceding year, thus shewing a decrease of 82 offenders.

48. Of the 524 offenders brought to trial during the year under review, 202 were arrested by the police, 164 were produced on warrants, 146 on summonses, 1 appeared voluntarily, 9 were arrested in the presence of Magistrates, and the remaining 2 were committed for trial by the Jafarabad Magistrate.

49. Of the 532 accused persons to be dealt with by the Criminal Courts, 228 were discharged without trial, 77 acquitted, 211 convicted, 1 who was at large on bail died, 5 ran away before arrests (of these 4 belonged to the file of some 4 years back, and 1 to this year). These 5 runaways have been through mistake included in the returns of the Magistrates. These have this year been shewn in the column for escapes, and warrants have been issued for their arrests. The remaining 10 were under trial at the close of the year; of these 1 is before the Divisional Magistrate, 1st Class, S. D., and 9 before the Divisional Magistrate, 1st Class, N. D. They were placed before these Magistrates at about the close of the year, and consequently they remained undisposed of.

50. There was no case for trial before the Sadar Court this year—Appendix X.

51. The following Courts of Appeal were at work during the year under report :—

1 Sadar Court.
1 Sessions Court, Janjira.
1 Sessions Court, Jafarabad.
1 District Magistrate.
1 Divisional Magistrate, 1st Class, N. D., with appeal powers.

52. No appeals were pending at the end of the last year. During the year under review the Appellate Courts had to deal with 16 appeals involving 17 persons; of these 2 appeals relating to 3 persons were summarily rejected under Section 421 of the Criminal Procedure Code; last year 1 appeal, involving 2 persons, was thus rejected. The sentences of 7 appellants in 7 cases were confirmed, last year sentences in 6 appeals relating to 7 persons were confirmed; sentences of 2 in 2 cases were modified, last year sentences of 4 persons in two appeals were modified; the sentence of one in one case reversed, there was no such case last year. In reference to 4 appeals relating to 4 persons the proceedings of the lower courts were quashed. There were 3 such instances last year. As in the last year no appeals were referred to the original courts, nor was any appeal sent back for further inquiry this year; there was one last year. As in the last year no appeals remained undecided at the close of the year.

Extradition.

53. A demand was made upon the State during the year by the Political Agent, Kolaba, for the extradition of one Jangoo, which was duly complied with. There were no other demands made during the year either by or upon the State for the extradition of offenders. The State has, up to this time, had no reason to complain against any want of reciprocity on the part of neighbouring States or British Government in the extradition of fugitive offenders.

Prisons.

54. As in the previous year there is only one Central Jail at Murud.

55. The building of the Central Jail at Murud contains 14 cells, and is fortified by a strong wall. It is strong, clean, and capacious.

56. There were 16 prisoners in this jail at the commencement of the year; 68 new admissions were made during the year. The total number of convicts in the jail was thus 84 as compared with 53 of the last year. Of these 72 were released during the year, leaving 12 persons under confinement at its close. The daily average number of prisoners in the jail was 12 against 16 in the previous year.

57. Of the 68 new admissions 14 were of previously convicted persons against 10 in the year 1888-89. The percentage of admissions into the jail to the free population of the State was ·8 against ·4 in the preceding year.

58. Of the total number of admissions into the jail during the year there were :—

	Males.		Females.		Total.
Hindus	50	+	9	=	59
Mahomedans	9	+	0	=	9
	59	+	9	=	68

59. Of the discharges made during the year 71 were on expiry of sentence and 1 on appeal.

60. The details concerning the sentences which the prisoners remaining in the jail at the end of the year were undergoing are as follows :—

No. of Prisoners.	Term of imprisonment.
1	For life.
2	From 1 to 2 years.
4	From 6 months to 1 year.
5	Under 6 months.

61. There were no escapes from the jail; nor were there any instances of breach of the jail discipline during the year. The health of the prisoners was generally good, and no death occurred during the year under report. Only 8 prisoners were medically treated, chiefly for guinea worms, fever, and dysentery.

62. The convicts were generally employed during the year in working in the State gardens and on the roads in the town of Murud. The proceeds of their labour amounted to Rs. 26 against Rs. 35-6-0 in the previous year.

63. The total cost of maintenance and control amounted to Rs. 1,041-4-1 as against Rs. 1,115 in the year 1888-89, the decrease of Rs. 73-11-11 being attributable to a smaller average daily attendance of convicts; this year the daily average attendance being 12 against 16 in the last year. The average cost per prisoner was Rs. 86-12-4 as compared with Rs. 69-11-8 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 17-0-8 is due to the cost of control, which is permanent, having had to be borne despite a smaller daily average this year.

Lock-ups.

64. For under-trial convicts and prisoners sentenced to short terms of imprisonment there are 2 lock-ups—one at Shriwardhan and the other at Mhaisla. Both of them are in a pretty good condition. 13 prisoners convicted to terms of short imprisonments by the Magistrates at Shriwardhan and Mhaisla and 44 under-trial prisoners were admitted into these lock-ups during the year under review, and all of them were discharged before the year closed. The average period of confinement of under-trial prisoners was 2·8 days, the police being authorized, under reasonable circumstances, to detain accused persons in their custody for more than 24 hours on remand from Magistrates. Convicts whose term of imprisonment exceeds a week are sent for confinement into the Central Jail at Murud.

Civil Justice.

65. For the administration of civil justice the following 3 Courts were at work during the year under review :—

1 Sadar Court of Appeal.
1 Sar Nyayadhish's Court.
1 Munsiff's Court.

66. The year opened with a balance of 52 undisposed of suits. The total number of suits filed during the year, including 344 suits instituted in the

Court of Small Causes, was 694, against 611 suits of all kinds in the previous year. There were thus 746 suits in all before the Courts for disposal, as compared with 694 in the last year, the increase being of 52 suits. Of the 694 suits instituted during the year 349 were filed in the Munsiff's Court and 345 in the Sar Nyayadhish's Court. 703 suits in all, against 642 in the year 1888-89, were disposed of by the two Courts of Original Jurisdiction as shown below:—

	1888-89.	1889-90.
Sar Nyayadhish's Court	327	346
Munsiff's Court	315	357
	642	703

Out of the 346 suits decided by the Sar Nyayadish's Court, 345 were instituted in his Court of Small Causes against 324 in the previous year. The number of suits remaining undecided at the close of the year was 43, against 52 in the year 1888-89. Of these 3 suits are pending in the Sar Nyayadhish's Court, and the remaining 40 in the Munsiff's Court.

67. The average duration of suits disposed of during the year was as follows:—

	No. of suits decided.	Average No. of days.
Sar Nyayadhish's Court.....	346	38
Munsiff's Court	357	86

68. The total value of the 694 suits filed this year was Rs. 47,625. Of these suits 43 were regarding lands, houses, &c., 488 were suits for money, and the remaining 163 were regarding other rights. The value of the 703 suits disposed of was Rs. 52,067. Of the total number of suits disposed of 201 were decided *ex parte*, 236 were admitted and compromised, 41 struck off the file, and 255 were otherwise disposed of (*vide* Appendix XIII.). The subjoined table gives the number and value of suits:—

Name of Court.	Suits of Immovable Property.				Money Suits.			
	1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
	No. of Suits.	Value of Suits.	No. of Suits.	Value of Suits.	No. of Suits.	Value of Suits.	No. of Suits.	Value of Suits.
Sar Nyayadhish's Court ...	...	.....	1	63 11 4	328	2,725 2 0	344	7,070 5 5
Munsiff's Court.....	27	6,667 3 0	43	7,455 2 4	140	18,570 1 11	144	21,286 14 2
	27	6,667 3 0	44	7,518 13 8	468	46,341 3 11	488	28,357 3 7

Execution of Decrees.

69. At the commencement of the year there were 102 unexecuted decrees as against 92 in the previous year. During the year under report 981 new applications for execution of decrees were filed against 978 in the year 1888-89. The total number of applications for execution of decrees to be dealt with by the Courts was therefore 1,083 this year, against 1,070 in the previous year. One thousand and two applications were disposed of this year against 968 in the year preceding. There thus remained a balance of 81 at the close of the year, against 102 in the previous year. Of the 81 applications pending disposal at the close of the year, 60 are of a duration below 6 months, 18 below 12 months, and

3 above twelve months. The average duration of the applications for execution was 84 days during this year (*vide* Appendix XIV.)

Miscellaneous Applications.

70. Six applications for certificates of heirship were received in the course of the year under report, all of which were disposed of, one against and the remaining 5 in favour of the applicants.

71. Seven miscellaneous applications for administration, &c., were pending disposal at the close of the last year, and 73 more were filed during the year under report, thus making a total of 80 miscellaneous cases for disposal by the Courts. Out of these, 73 were disposed of during the year, leaving a pending balance of 7 miscellaneous cases to be dealt with after the close of the year. Of the total number disposed of, 46 were for and 30 against the applicants.

Civil Appellate Work.

72. The total number of appeals filed during the year was 62, against 57 in 1888-89. Including 4 appeals pending decision at the close of the last year, the total number of appeals for disposal by the Appellate Courts in the course of the year under report was 66, against exactly the same number in the previous year. Of these 65 appeals were decided during the year, against 62 last year, leaving only one appeal undisposed of at its close, against 4 in the preceding year. The above results appear pretty fair. The increase of 5 appeals this year shows that the parties were not much satisfied with the decisions of the lower courts. The following table details the work done by the Appellate Courts during the year under report:—

Name.		Opening balance.	Filed during	Total.	Disposed of during	Closing balance.	Value of Appeals filed during	How disposed of.					Average duration. 1888-89.			Average duration. 1889-90.		
								Decisions confirmed.	Decisions reversed.	Decisions amended.	Cases remanded for re-trial.	Cases compromised and otherwise disposed.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Sadar Court		4	1	11	6	15	7	14	7	1	0	3,209-2-0	1,467-7-9	6	5	5	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	2	24	0	7	5
Sar Nyayadhish's Court		5	3	46	56	51	59	49	58	3	1	11,393-2-7	10,370-9-3	28	20	8	12	6	14	3	7	3	5	6	3	5	0	2	8
Total		9	4	57	62	66	66	62	65	4	1	14,602-4-7	11,837-18-111	34	25	13	14	6	14	3	7	6	5						

Working of Tahsildars' Court Act.

73. This was the first year of the working of the Tahsildars' Courts Act. There are 3 Tahsildars' Courts in the State, viz., at Murud, Shriwardhan and Mhaisla. Twenty-nine complaints in all under this Act were received this year, 25 of which were disposed of and 4 remained pending at the close of the year. Of the 25 complaints disposed of during the year, 6 were dismissed without trial, and the remaining 19 decided.

Registration.

74. As in the previous year 3 Registry Offices, at Murud, Shrivardhan and Mhaisla, were at work during the year. The total number of documents presented for registration this year was 367, against 351 in the preceding year. All the documents received this year were registered, whereas last year 2 were refused. The aggregate value of property affected by the deeds registered during the year was Rs. 1,00,228, as compared with Rs. 1,16,606 in the year 1888-89.

75. The following table gives details of the receipts and expenditure on account of registration during the year under report and that preceding it :—

Description.	1888-89.			1889-90.			Remarks.
	No. of Deeds.	Value of Property	Fees realized.	No. of Deeds.	Value of Property	Fees realized.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgages	232	93,447 13 0	1,460 5 4	223	70,583 2 6	1,102 9 3	
Sale-deeds	80	14,296 8 0	893 8 6	108	21,775 5 9	1,361 0 3	
Wills	3	400 0 0	8 4 0	...	.....	.....	
Money Bonds	4	815 0 0	12 11 9	3	950 0 0	14 13 6	
Miscellaneous	32	7,647 8 0	225 8 6	23	6,914 13 0	262 0 9	
Process and Inspection Fees	...	.....	17 12 0	...	.....	23 9 0	
Total.....	351	1,16,606 13 0	2,618 2 1	367	1,00,228 4 9	2,764 0 9	
Deduct—Expenditure ...	...	.....	405 12 8	...	.....	281 0 8	
Net profit	...	.....	2,212 5 5	...	.....	2,383 0 1	

Municipal Administration.

76. The year under review has been the second year of the existence of the two Municipalities at Murud and Shrivardan. The Murud Municipality held 4 quarterly and 6 special general meetings during the year, all of which were regularly attended by the Commissioners. The quarterly and special general meetings held by the Shrivardhan Municipality were 4 and 14 respectively, of which only 3 had to be adjourned for want of a quorum. Thus this Municipality held in all 15 meetings. This may be taken to indicate that the Commissioners paid in general fair attention to their duties.

77. The two Municipalities carried out the following Municipal works during the year :—

Murud Municipality.

(1) A general census of the inhabitants living within Municipal jurisdiction.

(2) A new direct road, 320 feet in length, from the Fruit Market to the Bazar. This was a long-felt want.

(3) Grant of a new site for burial and cremation of dead bodies in lieu of the old one which was too close to the town.

Shrivardhan Municipality.

(1) The construction of a new road about half a mile in length from the Burudbhat to Danda (Tar harbour), the want of which had long been felt.

(2) Maintenance of 10 more street lamps.

(3) Opening of a new grant-in-aid dispensary at Shrivardan with the help of an annual contribution of Rs. 900 from the Darbar, for the pay of the medical officer, and Rs. 500 from the Local Board; the cost of the first supply of requisite instruments and apparatus being borne by the Darbar.

78. The Municipal taxes of both the Municipalities were levied without much trouble.

79. The following table shows the receipts, expenditure and balance of the two Municipalties during the year under report:—

Name of Municipality.	Balance on 1st April 1889.	Receipts during the year.	Total.	Expenditure during the year.	Balance on 31st March 1890.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Murud	412 2 2	3,677 11 3	4,089 13 5	3,889 9 0	200 4 5
Shrivardhan	498 9 4	2,174 7 10	2,673 1 2	1,290 1 5	1,382 15 9
Total.....	910 11 6	5,852 13 1	6,762 14 7	5,179 10 5	1,583 4 2

It will appear from the above table that the total income of the Municipalities during the year under review amounted to Rs. 5,852-13-1 against Rs. 4,426-0-9 in the previous year, thus showing an increase of Rs. 1,426-2-4. Considering that the institutions are only in the second year of their existence, they would appear to have made a fair progress in developing their resources and show signs of increasing prosperity. The comparatively large amount of Rs. 1,382-15-9 shown in the table as balance to the credit of the Shrivardhan Municipality is purposely reserved to meet the growing demands likely to be made on it in the year 1890-91 for the defrayal of expenditure on account of construction of a new building for the dispensary, supply of fresh medicines, &c.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture, Weather and Crops.

80. The Land Improvement Act passed in the year 1887-88 is more or less being taken advantage of by the cultivators. Out of 29 applications for *takavi* advances made during the year, 9 were granted, 10 rejected, and the remaining 10 were in course of inquiries when the year closed. The total amount of advances thus made to cultivators for the improvement of agriculture was Rs. 2,000, against Rs. 1,600 in the previous year.

81. The details relating to agricultural stock are given below compared with the statistics for the preceding year :—

	1888-89.	1889-90.
No. of cattle	22,621	29,180.
„ horses and ponies	97	111.
„ sheep and goats	2,232	3,012.
„ carts	153	203.
„ ploughs	4,970	54,36.

The above figures show an increase under each head. This may be taken as a fair indication of increasing improvement and prosperity of agriculture.

82. The season of 1889-90 was on the whole neither below nor above the average. The monsoon set in on the 6th of June. The total average rainfall of the year was 105 inches, against 107 inches in the preceding year. Though it was less by 2 inches, its distribution was very seasonable, and the crops therefore thrived better than in the previous year. The average estimated yield of sweet rice was 14 annas in the rupee, against 12 in the year preceding. The out-turn of the salt rice crop was estimated at 10 annas, while it was 6 annas last year. The average yield of the hill crops was estimated at 18 annas, against 7 annas in the previous year. The average yield of hemp this year was not as good as that of the preceding year. There were this year very few applications for remissions on the score of bad crops.

83. There was no noticeable variation in garden cultivation and its produce.

84. The price of betelnut per maund rose from Rs. 5-5-0 in the previous year to Rs. 5-8-3 during the year under report.

Wages and Labour and Prices of Food-Grains.

85. There were no noteworthy fluctuations in the wages of labour during the year. Unskilled labourers earned on an average 4 annas, and skilled labourers from 12 annas to a rupee a day. Monthly wages of skilled and unskilled labourers were 6 and 25 rupees, respectively. The rates of hire for carts and pack-bullocks were 12 and 8 annas, respectively, per day. The charges of carts when taken abroad were 2 annas a mile.

86. The average rates of the principal staple grains were as under :—

	Lbs. per rupee.
Rice (superior)	20
Rice (inferior)	24
Nagli	48
Vari	64
Harik	109
Wheat	19
Tur pulse	21
Gram pulse	21
Avare	38

Forests.

87. The forest establishment remained unchanged during the year. The details of its composition are :—

1	Inspector of Forest.
2	Rangers.
9	Round guards.
39	Beat guards.
51	

88. Pursuant to the working plan laid down in 1886-87 to regulate the annual cuttings, only one-twentieth of the area under forest was sold by public auction during the year under report. This area chiefly contained firewood, which was exported to Bombay, where the contractors find a good market for their produce.

89. The total forest revenue rose during the year from Rs. 49,053-13-0 to Rs. 50,191-8-10, showing an increase of Rs. 1,137-11-10. The details are compared below with those of the previous year.

Receipts.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sale proceeds of forests leased for cutting	32,157 6 0	32,647 2 9	489 12 9	.....
Do. dry wood	5,109 7 6	6,483 0 4	373 8 10	.....
Do. tree loppings	47 13 6	27 9 10	.....	20 3 8
Do. timber in retail	4,058 3 0	3,853 0 0	.....	205 3 0
Do. other forest produce	2,045 15 11	2,214 3 2	168 8 3	.....
Do. miscellaneous	4,634 15 1	4,966 3 9	331 4 8	.....
Total.....	49,053 13 0	50,191 8 10	1,363 2 6	225 6 8

The above figures show a total increase of Rs. 1,363-2-6 under four heads counterbalanced in some measure by a decrease of Rs. 225-6-8 in the sale proceeds of tree-loppings and timber. The net increase in the forest revenue was therefore Rs. 1,137-11-10.

90. The expenditure of the department is contrasted below with the corresponding figures for the preceding year:—

	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Permanent establishment	6,326 3 6	6,349 3 6
Demarcation operations	175 0 0	200 0 0
Miscellaneous	1,314 7 4	1,583 4 9
Total.....Rs.	7,815 10 9	8,132 8 3

The increase of Rs. 316-13-6 in the expenditure of the year is attributable to the fact that horse allowance, as per margin, sanctioned last year was debited to that department only for a part of that year, whereas the officers concerned enjoyed it throughout the whole of this year.

Rs. 10 inspectors.
,, 18 rangers, 2 at Rs. 9 for each.
Rs. 28

91. After deducting the total expenditure on establishment and conservancy from the forest receipts of all descriptions, the financial result of the year was a net income of Rs. 42,059, against Rs. 41,238 in the previous year, thus showing an increase of Rs. 821.

92. Of the subordinate protective establishment, 1 beat guard was dismissed, and 4 round guards and 15 beat guards were departmentally fined during the year for negligence of duty.

93. As in the previous year the work of forest demarcation was carried on by the Survey and State Revenue Officers conjointly. The aggregate area already demarcated before the commencement of the year comprised 19,529 acres. During the year under report 7,077 acres more were demarcated, thus leaving a demarcated area of 26,606 acres at the close of the year.

94. The liberal concessions made to cultivators in previous years to meet their agricultural and domestic wants were continued during the year.

95. The total value of free grants of timber made to the poorer classes of the people during the year amounted to Rs. 336. These grants fluctuate according to the requirements of the people.

96. Inclusive of the balance of the previous year, 461 forest offences involving 2,557 persons were reported during the year. Of these 362 relating to 892 persons were about petty thefts of forest produce, and 99 concerning 1,665 persons were regarding unauthorized cultivation of hill crops. All of these were dealt with departmentally, no criminal prosecutions being deemed necessary on account of the trifling nature of the offences.

97. Nine forest fires were reported in the course of the year. The area burnt was 313 acres and the estimated damage Rs. 12-11-4 only.

Trade.

98. The import trade of Habsan rose from Rs. 3,23,182 in the previous year to Rs. 3,26,059 during this year, thus showing an increase of Rs. 2,877 or 8 per cent.

99. The total value of exports this year was Rs. 3,54,405 against Rs. 4,44,183 in the year preceding, thus showing a decrease of Rs. 89,777 or 20 per cent.

100. The aggregate value of the trade of Habsan—export and import—amounted to Rs. 6,80,485, against Rs. 7,67,366 in the preceding year, thus showing a decrease of Rs. 86,900 or 11 per cent. This decrease is to be accounted for partly by the fact that the large sum of Rs. 65,000 sent from the State treasury into the Bank of Bombay was included in the value of the export trade of the last year, and partly by several causes, such as a fall in the export of unhusked rice owing to bad season of the previous year, and also of dried fish and hemp.

101. The value of the trade with Bombay alone covered 62 per cent. of the exports and 47 per cent. of the imports against 68 and 44, respectively, in the year 1888-89. The articles exported to Bombay during this year were chiefly firewood, betel, and cocoanuts, dried fish, myrabolans and hemp. The merchandise imported from Bombay consisted principally of cotton and woollen stuffs, metals, ghee and oils, sugar and molasses and spices.

Manufactures.

102. The following are the details regarding the manufactures of the State :—

Articles manufactured.	Value of the Articles.	Consumed within the State.	Exported abroad.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Copper ware	1,740	1,540	200
Tin ware	88	88	.....
Iron ware	975	975	.....
Stone ware	37	37	.....
Wicker ware	1,855	1,855	.....
Earthern ware	3,195	3,195	.....
Wooden furniture	365	365	.....
Native cloth	3,175	3,175	.....
Leather	1,874	1,874	.....
Total	13,304	13,104	200

Of the materials required for the above articles, hemp, stone, earth, leather and wool are procurable in the State, while tin, iron and yarn had to be imported from Bombay.

Fairs.

103. Five annual fairs were held in the State during the year under report—at Murud, Shrivardhan, Nandgao and Mhaisla on the full moon day of Chaitra (5th April) and one at Hareshwar on Mahashivaratra day (17th February). The average gathering of people at each of these was about 5,000 souls. These gatherings are of little importance in a commercial point of view, as the only articles exposed for sale are sweetmeats and toys, and even in these the transactions are very limited. In order to maintain peace and order the police are kept at these fairs, and no disturbance was reported during the year under report.

Public Works.

104. The tatal outlay on Public Works during the year under review was Rs. 44,876-4-11, against Rs. 50,444-0-9 in the previous year. Of this sum Rs. 35,668-2-9 were contributed from the general revenues out of a budget grant for Rs. 45,385-6-1 and Rs. 9,007-15-7 from the Local Funds. A portion of the budget grant (Rs. 9,717-4-1) remained enexpended at the close of the year, because the old superintendent of the Public Works Department of the State having resigned his place, a considerable time elapsed before the services of a competent man to fill up the post could be secured, and so some of the works for which provision was made in the budget could not be executed before the year closed.

105. The principal public works undertaken by the Department in the course of the year under report are as follows:—

Erection of a second story to the State Karbari's office was undertaken during the year and was approaching completion when the year closed.

The dharmshala at Murud, built by the Local Board, was purchased and given for the office of the Tahsildar at Murud.

An office building at Murud for the Inspector of Forest and the Chief Constable commenced last year was completed during the year.

A police chowki at Waral in the Mhaisla Mahal was in progress, at the close of the year.

Two bridges over the nalas at Dandguri and Bhoste were in course of construction at the close of the year.

Two more bridges at Wadambe and Kasid were completed during the year.

A road from Shriwardhan to Mhaisla and two more small pieces of roads were constructed.

A parapet-wall was raised along the side of the road from the Koteshwari temple to the Nawab Saheb's residence.

Rs. 500 were contributed towards the construction of a new Municipal road from the Fruit Market to the Bazar.

Rs. 500 were contributed to the Kolaba Local Board in aid of the construction of a road from Korlai to Salao.

Five wells were completed and 20 more were in progress.

A new shed for the accommodation of the Nawab Saheb's carriages was built.

The old building of the Murud Library, being unsuitable for the purpose, was taken up for the girls' school and Rs. 2,500 were paid to the Library for the construction of a new building which is in progress.

Two school-houses at Mhaisla, one for Mahomedan girls and the other for Maratha boys, were under construction.

The subjoined statement detailing the various public works completed or in progress exhibits the shares of the State and Local Funds in the total expenditure of the year:—

Works.	General revenues.	Local Funds.	Total expenditure.
Original works.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Public offices	7,203 5 9	.....	7,203 5 9
Bridges	3,132 13 9	1,390 1 2	4,522 14 6
Roads	1,282 15 0	1,325 13 8	2,608 12 8
Dharamshalas	.....	155 15 4	155 15 4
Wells	.....	2,265 9 10	2,265 9 10
Stables	2,970 4 8	.....	2,970 4 8
Libraries	2,500 0 0	300 0 0	2,800 0 0
School-houses	1,337 7 7	1,327 2 0	2,664 9 7
Cattle-pounds	.....	56 4 11	56 4 11
Miscellaneous	3,443 0 9	473 8 0	3,916 8 9
Total	21,869 15 1	7,294 6 11	29,164 6 0
Repairs.			
Buildings	6,948 14 9	.....	6,948 14 9
Roads	2,696 4 8	877 9 8	3,573 14 4
Khars	1,253 0 2	.....	1,253 0 2
Wells	.....	129 6 9	129 6 9
Total	10,898 3 7	1,007 0 5	11,905 4 0
Establishment	2,702 7 4	706 8 3	3,408 15 7
Tools and plant	197 8 0	.....	197 8 0
Grand Total	35,668 2 0	9,007 15 7	44,676 1 7

The percentage of expenditure on establishment to the total outlay on public works was 7·5 this year against 6 in the previous year. The increase is due to the fact, that the Local Funds Establishment had to be paid for the whole of the year under report, whereas the Local Board having been established late in the preceding year, it had to be paid for a few closing months only.

106. The plans and estimates of the projected Victoria Water Works have been completed and sanctioned by the Government of Bombay. The total estimated cost of the works reported to the *Darbar* is Rs. 75,247. The Bombay Government have generously undertaken the execution of this important work by their Public Works Department, for which act of kindness and courtesy, the *Darbar* feels highly grateful. The *Darbar* has since paid into the Kolaba Treasury the full amount of the estimate to the credit of the Public Works Department, Bombay Government.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

107. The aggregate income of the year under review, including the revenues of Jafarabad, amounted to Rs. 4,70,307, and the expenditure to

Rs. 3,72,185. The net financial result was a surplus of Rs. 98,162, which exceeds that of the previous year by Rs. 20,688—*vide* Appendix XVII.

108. The gross revenue of Habsan last year, exclusive of the income of Jafarabad, was Rs. 4,13,718. This amount included Rs. 37,047, the realizations of old arrears. The ordinary revenue, therefore, last year, was Rs. 3,78,671. During the year under report the gross revenue, exclusive of the revenue of Jafarabad, was Rs. 4,17,421. Of this amount Rs. 21,188 represent the collections of old arrears. The ordinary revenue, therefore, was Rs. 3,96,233, thus shewing an increase of Rs. 17,562 over that of the previous year. There is a decrease of Rs. 13,859 in the realization of old arrears. This is attributable to the fact that most of the disputed cases have been now settled and very little margin is left for the recovery of the old debts.

109. To the increase in the ordinary revenue of this year, Land Revenue contributed Rs. 6,747. This amount includes Rs. 127, being due to lapse of revenue free lands leased to *Inamdars* under the Kowli tenure. According to the terms of the *Inam* this lapse is only a nominal addition to the Land Revenue; for by virtue of those terms that increase is debitable to the *Inam*. Hence the Land Revenue contribution was virtually Rs. 6,620. There is also an improvement in some sources of revenue counterbalanced by a fall in others, details of which are given in paras. 114-174 of this report.

110. The total expenditure of Habsan was Rs. 3,31,277 during the year, as compared with Rs. 3,62,198 in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 30,921 is to be attributed to causes explained in paras. 115-174 of this report.

The undermentioned three statements give further details of the finances of this State :—

STATEMENT No. I.

Years.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Closing balance.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1888-89	2,00,597 6 7	4,94,975 4 2	4,25,834 10 10	2,69,737 15 11
1889-90	2,69,737 15 11	4,84,478 11 4	4,31,781 1 11	3,22,435 9 4

112. The closing balance of Rs. 3,22,435-9-4 was distributed as under :—

		Rs. a. p.
Central Treasury at Murud		1,27,287 0 9
Sub-Treasuries		32,563 2 11
Bank deposits :—	Rs. a. p.	
Fixed	1,28,616 7 0	
Current	27,146 5 8	
		1,55,762 12 8
	Total.....	3,15,613 0 4
Value of 262 *khandis* of grain in the State granary at an average cost of Rs. 26 per *khandi*.....		6,822 9 0
	Grand total.....	3,22,435 9 4

113. In the figures of the last year if we deduct Rs. 17,454, the total of unadjusted deposits and adjusted advances, from Rs. 20,414-5-6, the total of adjusted deposits and unadjusted advances, the difference would shew an increase of Rs. 2,960-5-6 on the disbursement side. Including this increase in the closing balance of the previous year the opening balance for the year under report would be Rs. 2,72,693-5-5. In the same manner deducting Rs. 14,171-4-9, the total of unadjusted deposits and adjusted advances for this year, from Rs. 59,636-0-9, the total of adjusted deposits and unadjusted advances, the difference would shew an increase of Rs. 45,464-12-0 on the disbursement side. Including this increase in the closing balance of this year, the latter would have been Rs. 3,67,900-5-4.

STATEMENT No. II.

Receipts.

No.	Item.	1886-87.			1887-88.			1888-89.			1889-90.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Land revenue, with arrears.	2,44,861	8	10	2,17,029	9	0	2,29,433	3	11	2,22,322	3	11
2	Taxes	8,863	8	3	8,733	1	11	7,914	5	4	7,997	11	3
3	Customs	17,119	11	7	17,203	5	2	17,317	8	9	17,117	2	3
4	Abkari	31,884	3	5	32,003	10	1	49,345	7	0	52,994	0	1
5	Fisheries	879	5	2	88	5	4	2,911	6	10	2,759	2	2
6	Forest	34,274	8	7	45,158	11	11	49,053	13	0	50,191	8	10
7	Opium, tobacco and drugs	2,233	1	3	2,189	3	6	2,355	12	7	2,082	5	10
8	Salt	24,055	4	0	21,012	9	0	21,112	0	6	25,040	1	11
9	Stamps	4,089	12	0	4,584	0	5	4,539	0	11	4,802	7	3
10	Criminal jail and police	1,074	11	7	1,496	15	0	1,186	15	6	1,355	12	3
11	Civil courts and registration	9,028	6	9	7,615	10	1	8,134	4	11	7,993	12	3
12	Education	4,895	7	7	4,635	8	7	1,479	6	0	1,516	2	0
13	Local Funds	8,132	6	5	7,613	0	5	14,670	6	4	16,116	7	1
14	Miscellaneous	2,630	1	2	4,048	2	10	4,264	9	7	5,132	4	5
	Total	3,94,921	11	7	3,73,411	13	3	413,718	5	2	4,17,421	1	6
15	Jafarabad	69,327	3	6	58,508	8	5	63,802	15	0	52,886	5	1
	Total	4,63,348	15	1	4,31,920	5	8	4,77,521	4	2	4,70,307	6	7
16	Deposits unadjusted	1,513	3	7	2,108	8	8	4,882	1	7	7,172	9	4
17	Advances adjusted	14,451	4	1	10,298	4	9	12,571	14	5	6,998	11	5
	Grand Total	4,79,313	6	9	4,44,326	14	1	4,94,975	4	2	4,84,478	11	4

114. The above statement will shew that there are marked fluctuations under certain heads during the last four years, the causes of which are as under:—

The receipts under fisheries for the year 1887-1888 were so unusually small as Rs. 88-5-4 owing to a large portion of the dues under that head having remained unrecovered at the close of that year. The proceeds of education for the years 1886-87 and 1887-88 are comparatively larger, and those of the Local Funds for the same years equally smaller than the corresponding figures for the next two years. But this difference is only nominal and is owing to the fact that during the first two years $\frac{1}{3}$ of the one anna Local Fund cess placed at the disposal of the Educational Department was taken from the total receipts of the Local Funds and added to the fees and other miscellaneous receipts of education, in accordance with the system of accounts then in force; whereas during the years 1888-89 and 1889-90 the amount was shewn in the total receipts of the Local Funds in conformity with the improved system of accounts. It is

only this adjustment of the accounts that makes the receipts under education for the years 1886-87 and 1887-88 look so larger than those for the years 1888-89 and 1889-90, and *vice versâ* in the case of Local Funds. In other respects the receipts under these two heads have undergone no material variation during the last four years.

Statement III.

Expenditure.

No.	Item.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Inam grants	36,756 8 11	34,997 4 2	36,056 13 5	35,589 10 1
2	Charities and religious grants	9,205 10 4	12,202 15 1	12,153 5 10	13,295 1 8
3	Public works	34,843 6 4	34,236 2 5	38,854 11 9	35,668 2 0
4	Revenue administration	38,988 2 1	36,130 11 10	35,706 2 3	35,212 10 1
5	Allowances to Sardars and Fort Garrisons	52,219 15 8	29,863 4 11	32,438 10 5	34,306 8 7
6	Civil courts and registration	7,822 8 11	8,082 15 1	7,709 0 10	6,769 2 8
7	Criminal courts, jail and police	23,043 11 10	20,810 8 5	21,013 12 3	22,320 10 5
8	Marine	10,392 5 4	6,649 5 1	6,234 0 9	6,390 3 8
9	Education	11,528 12 8	11,686 10 11	11,222 11 9	11,968 11 8
10	Toshikhana	3,441 5 6	2,431 5 7	2,704 11 9	2,305 7 7
11	Medikhana	87 12 9	102 5 1	115 7 2	118 13 11
12	Darbar	73,083 14 10	55,633 9 2	73,070 0 7	52,253 1 2
13	Salt	4,428 2 6	4,660 10 8	5,047 8 4	4,915 6 11
14	Stables and cattle	6,930 9 0	10,727 11 4	31,055 11 8	15,965 4 6
15	Forests	7,187 13 0	8,324 2 8	7,815 10 9	8,141 2 3
16	Vaccination	509 2 0	506 0 8	505 10 8	621 14 8
17	Refund	118 5 0	1,404 9 11	694 10 6	1,090 2 5
18	Abkari	3,770 4 10	24,889 9 6	12,409 13 0	14,603 4 6
19	Survey	8,055 3 5	5,462 5 5	5,891 0 0	9,540 8 3
20	Custom	4,458 11 10	4,344 13 2	4,545 1 1	4,505 11 1
21	Dispensary	2,215 8 7	2613 15 8	2,679 3 6	2,865 3 2
22	Local Funds	3,978 9 11	3,466 4 1	11,589 5 0	9,007 15 7
23	Opium	569 2 11	1,086 12 6	1,174 13 5	1,194 14 1
24	Takavi	.....	1,600 0 0	.....	.....
25	Miscellaneous	6,395 1 8	9,821 10 0	1,600 14 3	1,627 5 7
	Total	3,52,080 13 10	3,31,785 14 4	3,62,198 15 0	3,31,277 0 6
26	Jafarabad	37,172 2 2	38,913 2 9	43,221 6 4	40,868 0 8
	Total	3,89,203 0 0	3,70,699 1 1	4,05,420 5 4	3,72,145 1 2
27	Deposits adjusted	10,489 5 0	1,623 9 0	1,215 5 11	5,094 6 2
28	Advances unadjusted	11,883 0 6	29,383 0 11	19,198 15 7	54,541 10 7
	Grand Total	4,11,575 5 6	4,01,705 11 0	4,25,834 10 10	4,31,781 1 11

115. Under item 5 in the above statement the expenditure under "Allowances to Sardars and Fort Garrisons" for the year 1886-87 shews an excess of Rs. 22,000 over the amount expended next year. But this difference is to be attributed to the fact that a large portion of the allowances to Sardars that had remained undisbursed in 1885-86 was paid and debited to the head during the year 1886-87.

116. Item No. 8, Marine, has an increase of Rs. 3,743 in its expenditure of 1886-87, after which it shews a gradual decrease every year on account of economy in the expenses under that head.

117. The gradual falling off in the expenditure under *Toshikhana* since the year 1886-87 is also due to increased attention to economy.

118. The expenditure under *Darbar* shews an alternate decrease and increase which is to be accounted for by the fact that the expenditure under this head is fluctuating, and depends upon the shorter or longer period the Nawab Saheb stays out of his territories, and the smaller or larger purchases of jewellery and other valuables that he makes every year.

119. The variations in the amount expended under "Stables and cattle" is also due to the 2nd cause mentioned in the last para.

120. Under "Abkari" the expenditure for the year 1886-87 is only 3,770 as compared with the larger sums shewn under the succeeding years. This is to be explained by the fact that Rs. 3,770 represent only the cost of office establishment and the miscellaneous expenses of Abkari during the year 1886-87, the amount expended on raw toddy purchased for distillation, and the price of *mhowra* liquor imported for consumption in the State not being included in the above amount, as has been done since the year 1887-88. Inclusive of Rs. 8,344 spent on account of the last two items the total expenditure of Abkari for the year 1886-87 would be Rs. 12,114 against Rs. 24,889 in the year 1887-88. The increase of Rs. 12,775 in the expenditure of 1887-88 was due to compensation to the amount of Rs. 10,000 paid to certain *Inamdars* in consideration of their relinquishment of all their claims over the palm trees in their *inam* villages, and to a large quantity of *mhowra* liquor, amounting to Rs. 3,000, imported during the year.

The net receipts of Abkari for the year 1886-87 were Rs. 31,884. The increase of Rs. 12,775 in the expenditure of 1887-88 ought to have shewn a corresponding increase in the receipts of that year which was, however, not the case. As shewn in paras. 136 and 138 of the Administration Report for 1887-88, the receipts from tree-tax of that year sustained a fall of Rs. 11,519 on account of the strike of the *Bhandaris* consequent on the enhancement of the tree-tax rates. The expenditure of 1889-90 shews an excess of Rs. 2,000 over that of 1888-89, which is to be attributed to a larger quantity of raw toddy purchased for distillation during that year.

121. The financial results of the Local Funds for the years 1886-87 and 1887-88 shewed a considerable balance. But since the establishment of the Local Board in 1888-89 the old accounts were adjusted, and the balance of Rs. 4,146-12-4 to the credit of that head at the close of the year 1888-89 was placed at the disposal of the Local Board making it a separate head in the general accounts.

122. Under item No. 23, "Opium," the expenditure for 1886-87 is less than that of the succeeding year by Rs. 500. This was owing to the fact that a portion of the opium purchased in the previous year having remained unsold only half a box of opium was purchased during the year 1886-87.

123. Rs. 1,000 have been shewn as the amount of *Takavi* advanced to cultivators during the year 1887-88, after which no entry is made of these advances in the above statement. This does not mean that no *Takavi* advances were made after the year 1887-88. The advances have been made every year, as usual, but the sums thus advanced have been included in the amount of unadjusted advances instead of shewing them under a separate head. The details about the *Takavi* advances made, and the instalments recovered during the year under report are given in para. 134 of this report.

124. The fluctuations in miscellaneous expenditure are owing to the indefinite nature of the items included under that head.

125. The principal heads of income and expenditure not already noticed in detail in the preceding chapters are discussed below :—

Land Revenue.

126. The following summary contrasts the land revenue details for the year under review with those of 1888-89 :—

No.	Head.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Gross land revenue	2,17,531 11 9	2,23,907 13 7	6,376 1 10	.....
2	Alienations.....	32,885 7 3	33,012 11 7	127 4 4	.....
3	Government collection	1,84,646 4 6	1,90,895 2 0	6,248 13 6	.....
4	Remissions	2,058 0 0	2,962 12 7	904 12 7	.....
5	Amount for collection	1,82,588 4 6	1,83,932 5 5	5,344 0 11	.....
6	Collections.....	1,61,500 11 4	1,68,121 6 7	6,620 11 3	.....
7	Balance on account of the current year	21,087 9 1	19,813 15 1	.....	1,273 10 0.
8	Balance on account of former years	1,01,281 10 1	71,565 6 6	.....	29,716 3 7

The improvement in the first item this year was the result partly of an increase Re. 1 per *khandi* in the cash value of the grain receipts and partly of an increase in the area of land assessed to revenue for the first time. A few lapses of Kowli lands, and rise in the prices of betelnut, &c., also contributed towards this improvement. The net increase of Rs. 6,248 in the "Government revenue" is explained below :—

	Rs.
By improvement in the cash value of grain receipts.....	3,357
,, cultivation of waste and lapse of revenue free lands	1,097
,, improvement in the cash value of betelnut receipts.....	261
,, improved realizations from miscellaneous items of revenue	1,533
Total.....	6,248

127. The total amount of remissions granted during the year under report is Rs. 2,969, which shews an increase of Rs. 904 over that of the previous year. Of this amount remissions purely on account of bad crops were to the extent of Rs. 128 only; the remaining amount of Rs. 2,841 was generously granted by the Nawab Saheb, by way of relief, to the inhabitants of Borlai Panchatan, who were left in an utterly destitute condition by a destructive fire in that village.

128. The increase of Rs. 6,248 in the "Government revenue" and of Rs. 6,620 in the "actual collections," and the decrease of Rs. 1,273 in the "outstanding balance" during the year under review, all give indications of the increasing vigour and efficiency of the Revenue Administration of the State.

129. The balance of old arrears at the close of the preceding year was Rs. 1,01,281. Adding Rs. 21,087 to this amount on account of the arrears of the year 1888-89, the total amount of outstanding dues to be recovered during the year under report was Rs 1,22,369. Of this sum Rs. 21,039 were recovered, and Rs. 29,766, representing irrecoverable or disputed items, were removed from the accounts, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 71,565 to be realized at the close of the year. Even from this amount the Nawab Saheb has been pleased to grant further remissions in outstandings, anterior to the year 1884-85, to the extent of Rs. 55,448, for which the ryots ought to feel grateful. While inquiries were in progress for determining the State debts, a few persons pre-

ferred claims against the State. If these claims are not retracted by them the *Darbar* will enforce its claims against them. Deducting the above sums from the total amount of old arrears, the net sum of old debts for recovery from 1884-85 to the commencement of this year amounted to Rs. 16,117. This added to Rs. 19,813 on account of the arrears of the year under report leaves a total of Rs. 35,931 to be recovered in 1890-91. A special mention must be made here of one fact. Old arrears, regarding which enquiries were made up to the close of the year under report, represented only the land revenue arrears. There are certain old debts of a quite different nature which have never been shewn in any of the previous reports, why, I am at a loss to make out. These arrears are on account of advances, debt-bonds, *khasagat* (contracts, &c.), outstandings of debts in kind, &c., of which no account is kept at the *Tahsils*. This debt amounts to about Rs. 1,33,347-10-7. The Nawab Saheb has very kindly issued instructions to the effect that enquiries should at once be set on foot to determine the actual amount of these outstandings, and to recover them from persons able enough to pay them, and to strike off all sums that are either proved but are irrecoverable or that are disputed and irrecoverable, before the close of the current year.

Local Funds.

130. The subjoined statement exhibits the receipts and expenditure under this head during the year:—

Funds.	Opening balance on 1st April 1889.	Receipts in 1889-90.	Total.	Expenditure in 1889-90.	Closing balance on 31st March 1890.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
General	2,922 13 6	12,119 14 3	15,042 11 9	9,629 14 3	5,412 13 6
Educational.....	.....	3,996 8 10	3,996 8 10	3,996 8 10	.....
Total.....	2,922 13 6	16,116 7 1	19,039 4 7	13,626 7 1	5,412 13 6

The total receipts under this head during the year under report were Rs. 16,116 against Rs. 14,670 in the previous year. Excluding Rs. 2,564 on account of the sale-proceeds of a *dharamshala* purchased by the State for the office of the Murud *Tahsildar* the net income of the year amounted to Rs. 13,551, shewing a decrease of Rs. 1,119, consequent on a corresponding decrease in the amount of old *Baki* realized during the year. The total amount of Local Funds for collection during the year under report, however, amounted to Rs. 13,832 against Rs. 13,758 in the preceding year, shewing an increase of Rs. 74.

131. The total expenditure under this head is Rs. 13,626-7-1. Of this amount Rs. 9,007-15-7 were spent on works of public utility, such as sanitation, wells, roads, &c., details of which will be found in para. 105 of this report. Rs. 621-14-8 were expended in connection with vaccine operations as will be found in para. 184. Rs. 3,996-8-10 of the ¼ share of the Local cess were spent on education—*vide* para. 197. The total balance under "Local Funds" is Rs. 5,412-13-6. This balance is reserved to meet the expenses of wells and roads which were in progress when the year closed, as also to defray the expenses of the new *dharamshala* under construction.

Alienations.

132. Two kinds of *inams* are in vogue in this State: *inams* in cash and kind, and *inams* in land. The total grants under the first kind amounted to

Rs. 2,577, against Rs. 3,171, in the year preceding. The decrease of Rs. 594 is due to certain sums having remained undisbursed at the close of the year.

133. The total disbursements under the second kind amounted to Rs. 33,012, against Rs. 32,885 in the previous year, the increase of Rs. 127 being due to causes mentioned in para. 124 of this report.

Takavi Advances.

134. In the State accounts there is now no separate head as *Takavi*, such grants being included under the head of Advances. The year opened with a total balance of Rs. 3,200 advanced under the Land Improvement Act. During the year under report a further advance of Rs. 2,100 was made, thus making a total of Rs. 5,300 up to date. Of this Rs. 822-0-0 have been recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,477-8-0 to be realized at the close of the year. Of this balance Rs. 950 only have become overdue, and coercive measures will soon be adopted for their recovery.

Customs.

135. The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 4,117 during the year, as compared with Rs. 4,317 in the preceding year, the decrease of Rs. 200 being due to a decline in the export trade of Habsan during the year. The subsidy of Rs. 13,000 due from the Bombay Government under the Convention of 1884 was received in two instalments—in June and October 1889.

136. The expenditure on Customs was Rs. 4,505 against Rs. 4,545 in the previous year, the decrease of Rs. 40 being due to inexplicable causes. The Customs Department is working in accordance with the Convention of 1884.

137. Eight Customs offences were disposed of during the year against 14 in the previous year. There was no balance at the close of the year.

Salt.

138. The transactions under this head amounted to the sale of 9,946 maunds of salt for Rs. 25,040 for local consumption. The corresponding figures for the year 1888-89 were 7,144 maunds and Rs. 21,112, respectively. The total expenditure this year was Rs. 4,915, against Rs. 5,047 in the previous year. The net profit to the State, after deducting from the realizations in Habsan, the total cost of salt transactions was Rs. 20,125 against Rs. 16,181 in the previous year. This increase of Rs. 3,944 in the net gain is owing to an improvement in the total issue of salt from the State depôt, consequent on the issue of more licenses to retail sellers. The average retail price of salt in the Habsan market during the year was Rs. 2-10-2 per maund against Rs. 2-13-0 in the preceding year.

Opium.

139. The quantity of opium sold during the year under report was 107 lbs. and 6 tolas against 98 lbs. and 36¼ tolas sold in the previous year, thus showing an increase of 8 lbs. and 9¾ tolas. The price of the 36 lbs. and ¾ tolas of opium in stock at the commencement of the last year was Rs. 288-3-0. Adding Rs. 1,174-12-5 to this sum on account of the cost price of 136 lbs. and 4½ tolas of new opium purchased for sale and the cost of transit, &c., the total cost of opium for sale during the year 1888-89 was Rs. 1,462-15-8. Of this Rs. 1,086-14-5 worth of opium was sold, and 73 lbs. and 28½ tolas, amounting to Rs. 634-14-0, remained in stock at the end of the previous year, showing a net profit of Rs. 253-12-9 to the State on account of opium transactions. The quantity of opium in stock at the commencement of the year under report was 73 lbs. and 28½ tolas worth Rs. 634-14-0. Including the cost price of 136 lbs., 4 tolas, and 80 grains of new opium bought for sale during the year together with the

expenses of transit, &c., all amounting to Rs. 1,194-14-1, the aggregate value of opium for sale in the treasury was Rs. 1,829-12-1. Of this Rs. 1,101-11-0 worth of opium was sold during the year and 102 lbs. 34 tolas and 90 grains amounting to Rs. 898-15-7 remained in stock at the close of the year. Deducting the value of opium sold as well as that of the quantity remaining in stock from the value of the opium for sale, the net gain to the State from opium transactions was Rs. 170-14-6, against Rs. 258-12-9 in the year preceding. The decrease of Rs. 87-14-3 is to be explained by the fact that 36 lbs. of opium was sold last year at the rate of Rs. 12 a lb. and that there was this year more expenditure of Rs. 20 in connection with the purchase of opium.

ABKARI.

140. The reformed system of excise administration in force in the Alibag taluka of the Kolaba District was, with a few modifications, in operation in the State throughout the year. The total Abkari realizations this year exceeded the receipts of the previous year by Rs. 3,648, the details of which are tabulated below :—

Heads.	1888-89.			1889-90.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Sale proceeds of toddy spirit	7,197	5	9	10,142	6	3	2,945	0	6	.....		
Do. imported mowra spirit	13,323	14	0	7,059	8	8	.....			6,264	5	4
Tree tax on raw toddy	27,103	10	0	32,028	0	0	4,924	0	0	.....		
Toddy shop license fees	1,579	0	0	2,223	0	0	644	0	0	.....		
Foreign liquors license fees	105	0	0	105	0	0	.....			.....		
Country spirit license fees	.....			1,427	0	0	1,427	0	0	.....		
Miscellaneous	36	9	3	9	1	2	.....			27	8	1
Total.....	49,345	7	0	52,994	0	1	9,940	6	6	6,291	13	5

The increase of Rs. 2,945 in the sale proceeds of toddy spirit and the decrease of Rs. 6,264 in those of mowra liquor were due to the same reasons, namely, the comparative cheapness of raw toddy available for distillery use on account of an increase of 961 in the number of trees tapped during the year and the consequent fall in the importation of mowra liquor required to make up the deficiency in home consumption. The increase of Rs. 4,922 in the tree tax and of Rs. 644 in the toddy shop license fees is due to an increase in the number of trees tapped and the toddy shop licenses issued during the year. The improvement of Rs. 1,427 in the receipts from license fees for the sale of country spirits is due to the issue of new licenses this year. There had been no such permits in previous years.

141. The quantity of country liquor consumed during the year was 9,764 gallons against 9,134 gallons in the previous year, the increase being of 630 gallons.

142. The strengths of the spirits consumed during the year were as under :—

Gallons.	Strength.
2,159	25° u. p.
7,605	60° do.

143. The expenditure of the Abkari Department is compared below with the figures for the previous year:—

Heads.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Establishment and contingencies	3,712 4 9	3,711 14 2	.....	0 6 7
Price of raw toddy purchased for distillation	3,660 7 5	8,699 3 4	5,038 11 11	.....
Price of imported mowra spirit	2,225 9 2	1,584 8 9	.....	641 0 5
Compensation awarded to inamdars	2,422 14 8	.....	.....	2,422 14 8
Miscellaneous.....	388 9 0	607 10 6	219 1 6	.....
Total.....	12,409 13 0	14,603 4 9	5,257 13 5	3,064 5 8

The net increase of Rs. 2,198 in the expenditure was owing to a larger quantity of raw toddy purchased for distillation during the year.

144. The net gain to the State, after deducting the aggregate expenditure from the receipts was Rs. 38,390-11-7, against Rs. 36,935-10-0 in the preceding year, the increase being Rs. 1,455-1-7.

Excise.

145. The receipts creditable to this head are shown under "Opium, Tobacco and Drugs" in Statement No. XVII., hereto annexed. Of these Opium is already dealt with in para. 139 of this report. The receipts under Tobacco and Drugs amounted during the year to Rs. 980-10-10 against Rs. 1,269-2-2 in the previous year, the decrease being Rs. 288-7-4, due to less prices obtained in the contract sales. No illicit dealings in these drugs were reported during the year.

Stamps.

146. The receipts under this head, exclusive of the realizations under "Court fees," which are included in the income of the Civil Courts, rose during the year from Rs. 4,539 to Rs. 4,802. There was a decrease of Rs. 31 in the amount of penalty levied on insufficiently stamped documents.

Tolls.

147. There being very few high roads in Habsan no tolls are levied by the State.

Transit Duties.

148. Transit dues are levied only on husked and unhusked rice exported from the ports of Habsan, the receipts of which are shown under Customs. There are no imposts on land-borne traffic.

Taxes.

149. The receipts of License Tax and Ondepatti are the only sources of revenue under this head. There is an increase of Rs. 83 under this head due to an improvement in the receipts of both Ondepatti and License tax.

Forests.

150. This head shows a net increase of Rs. 1,137, full details of which are given in paras. 89—91 of this report.

Civil and Registration.

151. Registration shows during the year an excess of Rs. 171 in the net gain to the State over that for the preceding year. The details about this department are given in paras. 74-75 of this report.

152. The receipts under Civil Administration fell from Rs. 5,505 in the previous year to Rs. 5,229 during the year under report, thus showing a decrease of Rs. 275. This decrease was due to a fall in the value of suits, both Original and Appellate and the consequent decline in the proceeds of Court fees. The expenditure under this head during the year was Rs. 6,388 against Rs. 7,304 in the year 1888-89, which shows a decrease of Rs. 916, attributable to the following fact. The full salary of the Sar Nyayadhish used to be debited to the Civil Department; but as that officer has to do criminal work also his pay is divided this year and a moiety of it charged to Criminal justice. Thus the expenditure this year under Civil justice is less by Rs. 1,200. This decrease is counterbalanced by an increase in the pay of the Munsiff and his Nazir, and in the printing charges of the Civil forms, amounting to Rs. 284. Deducting this last sum from Rs. 1,200, there is a net decrease of Rs. 916 in the expenditure of Civil justice.

Criminal Justice, Jail and Police.

153. The receipts under this head show an increase of Rs. 168 over those of the previous year, due to an improvement in the amount of fines levied during the year and in the proceeds of process fees. The expenditure of this year exceeds that of the preceding year by Rs. 1,306. This increase is to be accounted for partly by the fact that as stated in the last para. half the salary of the Sar Nyayadhish was during this year charged to this head, and partly by the permanent horse allowance enjoyed by certain police officers throughout the whole of the year, instead of for 10 months only during the preceding year.

Fisheries and Marine.

154. The proceeds under this head amounted to Rs. 2,759, against Rs. 2,911 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 152, due partly to the fact that a sum of Rs. 126 on account of the sale proceeds of some dead-stock articles were included in the receipts under this head of the previous year, and partly to a portion of the Government dues having remained unrecovered at the close of the year under report. The expenditure was Rs. 6,390, against Rs. 6,234 in the previous year, which shows an increase of Rs. 156 this year, to be attributed partly to the promotion granted to the Shahabandar during the year and partly to the payment during this year of certain amounts of sanads of the Marine establishment that had remained unpaid last year.

Education.

155. This head shows an improvement of Rs. 36 in its receipts and an increase of Rs. 745 in its expenditure over the corresponding figures for the last year, the causes of which are detailed in Chapter VII. of this report.

Miscellaneous.

156. The excess of Rs. 867 in the receipts under "Miscellaneous" is owing to an increase in the interest on the sum deposited in the Bank of Bombay. The expenditure shows an increase of Rs. 26 only.

Jafarabad.

157. The total receipts of Jafarabad for the year under report amounted to Rs. 52,886, against Rs. 63,802 in the preceding year. The decrease of Rs. 10,916 is to be explained by the following facts. A break in the earlier rains having caused considerable damage to the crops, the land revenue collections sustained a fall of Rs. 8,000. The later rains, however, were copious and favourable to the rabi crops, and it is hoped that the revenue officers will experience no difficulty in recovering the arrears. The salt revenue of Jafarabad suffered a decrease of Rs. 1,000 on account of the number of demands for salt

made by the other States in Kathiawar being fewer this year. The receipts under Public Works for this year also show a considerable decrease consequent on a sum of Rs. 1,496 on account of the sale proceeds of some old buildings being included in the receipts of the last year. These, together with a decrease of Rs. 420 in the miscellaneous items of income, have resulted in a total decrease of Rs. 10,916 in the income of Jafarabad during the year under review.

158. The total expenditure under Jafarabad during the year under report was Rs. 40,868, against Rs. 43,221 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 2,353, attributable to the following causes:—

There was a decrease of Rs. 765 in the outlay on Public Works. Last year the Police at Jafarabad were supplied with dress at a cost of Rs. 530. There was no expenditure on this account this year. The Nawab Saheb last year had gone on an inspection tour to Jafarabad and the *Swari* expenses, to the amount of Rs. 1,200, was debited to the Jafarabad accounts. Thus there has been a total decrease this year of Rs. 2,495. In some miscellaneous items, however, there has been an increase of Rs. 142. Deducting this sum from the total increase of Rs. 2,495, there has been a net decrease of Rs. 2,253.

159. The net financial results of Jafarabad were Rs. 12,018, against Rs. 20,581 last year.

Charities.

160. The total amount expended under "Charities" during the year was Rs. 13,295, against Rs. 12,153 in the year 1888-89. The increase of Rs. 1,142 is due to the fact that a part of the charities of last year having remained undisbursed was paid and debited to the head during the year under report. The expenses under this head are indefinite and depend upon the larger or smaller number of charities the Nawab Saheb dispenses during the year.

Revenue Administration.

161. The total cost of Revenue Administration during the year under report was Rs. 35,212, against Rs. 35,706 in the year preceding, showing a decrease of Rs. 493, to be attributable to the fact that up to the year under report the amount of *sanads* held by certain Sanadi Officers used to be debited to the "Revenue Administration," notwithstanding that they had no connection with the department. This amount, therefore, was this year debited to the head of "Sanadi Officers."

Sanadi Officers.

162. The total amount of *sanads* disbursed to Sanadi Officers during the year was Rs. 34,306, against Rs. 32,438 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 1,867 is owing partly to causes mentioned in the last para. and partly to the disbursement during the year under report of a portion of the *sanad* allowances that had remained undisbursed last year.

Toshikhana.

163. The expenses under Toshikhana rose from Rs. 2,704 in the previous year to Rs. 3,305 this year, which shows an increase of Rs. 600, to be attributed to larger purchases of cloth, &c., during the year under report.

Darbar.

164. Under this head there is a decrease this year of Rs. 20,816, due to causes mentioned in para. 118 of this report.

Stables and Cattle.

165. This year shows a decrease of Rs. 15,090 under this head, attributable to causes mentioned in para. 119.

Survey.

166. There were two Survey parties—one of measurers and the other of classers—working in the State during the year, under the supervision of the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Konkan Division. There have been two more measurers added to the number of the last year. The measuring party consisted of 1 surveyor, 17 measurers, 3 theodolite karkuns, 3 huzur karkuns, 1 candidate under instruction, and 1 peon. The classing party was working in the State from the 1st of April 1889 to the end of May 1889. The full details of the composition of this party and the work done by them are not yet available, though more than once the Survey Department was addressed to furnish these details for embodiment in this report.

167. Forty-two villages of the Shrivardhan and Mhaisla tahsils were measured this year. What work the classers have done cannot be ascertained for reasons given in the last para. Forty-two villages of the Murud tahsil were measured this year, covering an area of 27,813 acres and 25 gunthas, divided into 2,470 survey numbers. 32,614 acres and 32 gunthas of Warkas land were classified by the measuring party, dividing the area into 1,331 numbers.

168. The following statement will give details of the total area measured and classified :—

Field Operations.	Khariff Land.	Bagayet Land.	Rabi Land.	Warkas Land.	Total.
	acs. gs.	acs. gs.	acs. gs.	acs. gs.	acs. gs.
Area measured	3,139 34	50 6	51 6	24,572 19	27,813 25
Area classed	.....	.....	.....	32,614 32	32,614 32

169. Compared with the figures of the last year, this year shows an increase of 4,357 acres and 23 gunthas in the area measured. The details of area classified cannot be given for reasons mentioned in para. 166.

170. The results of the Survey operations from their commencement till the close of the year under report are as under :—

	Acres.
Area measured	1,17,932
Area classed	91,079

171. The total expenditure under this head during the year was Rs. 9,540-8-3, against Rs. 5,801 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 3,738 due to the salary paid to the classing party throughout the whole of the year, whereas it was paid last year for only a few months.

172. The expenditure on Survey operations from their commencement till the close of the year under report is shown below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Pay and Pension Contribution of the Survey party	55,961	14	5
Contingencies	5,789	0	5
Falni and Potpahani	454	10	0
Total	62,205	8	10
Erection of Boundary Marks	22,406	12	3
Grand Total	84,612	5	1

173. Details of expenditure on account of dispensaries are given in para. 177.

174. Particulars of expenditure, &c., in connection with vaccine operations, will be found in para. 185.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

Medical Relief.

175. There is no Civil Hospital in the State. There has been a Dispensary at Murud for several years past. About the close of this year the Shrivardhan Municipality, with a substantial aid from the *Darbar* and the Local Board, opened a Dispensary at Shrivardhan. This Dispensary is placed in charge of a competent Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery of the Bombay University. It supplies a long-felt want and is expected to afford medical relief to the population of that tahsil to the extent of about 12,000 souls.

176. Three major and 151 minor surgical operations were performed in the Dispensary at Murud during the year, against 2 major and 127 minor operations in the previous year. The Shrivardhan Dispensary came into existence only in March last and performed only 8 minor operations.

177. One lunatic was under treatment in the Murud Dispensary at the commencement of the year and 3 more were admitted during the year under report. Of these 3 were discharged cured, and 1 remained under treatment when the year closed.

Name of Dispensary.	No. of Persons treated.		Results.				Expenditure.	Average daily attendance.
	In-door.	Out-door.	Number discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remained under treatment.		
							Rs. a. p.	
Murud	4	6,242	5,109	972	8	157	2,644 1 10	51
Shrivardhan	...	457	236	182	3	76	221 1 4	16

The expenditure shows an increase of Rs. 185, due to surgical instruments and apparatus supplied by the State to the new Dispensary at Shrivardhan.

Vital Statistics.

178. Two thousand and eighty-nine births were registered during the year, against 1,876 in the year 1888-89, showing an increase of 213 births this year. Of the children born 1,030 were males and 1,059 females in the proportion of 49·3 males and 50·7 females in every hundred births. In the year 1888-89 the births of males and females were 951 and 925 respectively in the proportion of 50·6 males and 49·4 females. The birth rate per *mille* of population was 27 this year, against 24 in the previous year.

179. The number of deaths registered during the year was 1,313, against 1,518 in 1888-89, showing a decrease of 205 deaths this year. Six hundred and seventy-four of the deaths were of males and 639 of females. The corresponding figures for the last year were 748 and 770 respectively. The death-rate per *mille* of population was 17 this year, against 19 in the preceding year.

180. In the year 1889-90, 55 deaths occurred from cholera, against 126 in the previous year. The epidemic prevailed in 4 villages in the Murud and Mhaisla tahsils during the months of November, December, January, and February. The villages affected were regularly supplied with cholera medicines from the Murud Dispensary. There were 5 deaths from small-pox, against 4 in the previous year: 26 cases of violent deaths were reported during the year, against 29 in the preceding year. Of these 11 were caused by drowning, 7 resulted from snake-bites, 5 from burns, 2 from attacks of wild animals, and 1 from hanging. The number of deaths attributed to natural causes was 1,227, against 1,359 in the previous year.

	1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.
Births	1,876	2,089	213	.....
Deaths	1,518	1,313	.....	205

182. As in the British Territories the work of drawing up birth and death statistics is entrusted to village officers who submit their monthly returns to the respective tahsils from which they finally come to the State Karbhari's Office. They are also examined and verified by Revenue and Police Officers while on tour.

Vaccination.

183. As in the previous year two vaccinators, under the supervision of the Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, Kolaba, were at work during the year. Two thousand two hundred and eighty persons were primarily vaccinated and 9 re-vaccinated during the year, against 2,417 and 49, respectively, in the previous year. Of the 2,280 primary cases, 1,132 were males and 1,148 females; and of the 9 re-vaccinated cases, 6 were males and 3 females. The percentage of successes in primary operations was 99, against 98 in the preceding year. The ratio of protection to the total population was 29·9 per *mille* this year, against 32 in the year 1888-89.

By whom vaccinated.	No. vaccinated in 1888-89.	No. vaccinated in 1889-90.	Results.			
			Successful.		Not successful.	
			1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Naro Shunker and Ramchandra Narayan, Vaccinators.	2,466	2,289	2,432	2,272	34	17

Sanitation.

184. The expenditure on sanitary measures during the year was Rs. 2,960, against Rs. 2,667 in the previous year. Of this Rs. 2,395 were spent by the Local Board in improving the supply of drinking water. Five new wells were sunk in places where the supply of water was found to be insufficient, 5 existing wells were improved, and 21 more were under construction when the year closed. The Murud Municipality expended Rs. 451 during the year in cleaning the streets and putting up dust-bins. The Municipality of Shrivardhan spent Rs. 114 towards the improvement of the sanitation of the town. The above will show that notwithstanding their scanty resources the two Municipalities and the Local Board have taken important steps in improving the sanitation of their respective jurisdictions.

185. The aggregate cost to the State of entertaining establishments for vaccination and sanitation was Rs. 3,581 including Rs. 3,016 spent by the Local Board and Rs. 565 by the two Municipalities. The excess of Rs. 127 in the expenditure under vaccination represents the amount paid to the Inspector of Vaccination and Sanitation, Kolaba, during the year by way of remuneration for his supervision of the vaccine operations in the State.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

186. With the exception of one trained mistress in charge of the Murud Girl School, there are in the State no trained masters or mistresses. With a view, therefore, to secure trained masters for the Educational Department of the State, the Nawab Saheb very generously sent up during the year three scholars from the State to the Poona Training College for being trained there at the expense of the Darbar. One more boy, a Mahomedan, has been kept as a stipendiary scholar with a monthly exhibition of Rs. 3 in the Urdu School in the Janjira Fort in order to prepare him for admission into the Training College at Poona.

187. The total number of schools maintained by the State was 43, against 42 in the previous year, the number having increased by 1. Of these 43 schools 1 is an English school, 16 schools for Maratha boys, 19 for Mahomedan boys, 2 for Maratha girls, and 5 for Musalmani girls.

188. The number of pupils on the rolls was 2,150 during the year under review, against 2,079 in the preceding year, the increase being of 71 pupils.

189. Of the 2,150 scholars on the rolls 1,577 were boys and 573 girls. The monthly average number on the rolls of boys was 1,526 and that of girls was 532·4. The average daily attendance was 1030·3 in the Boys' Schools and 349·9 in the Girls' Schools.

190. The English School teaches as far as the Anglo-Vernacular Standard V. The Marathi Boys' Schools teach up to the Vernacular Standard VI., Hindustani Boys' Schools up to Hindustani Standard V., Marathi Girls' School up to Vernacular Standard III., and the Hindustani Girls' Schools up to Hindustani Standard IV.

191. The number of indigenous schools in the State was the same as in the year 1888-89, namely, 15. Of these 5 were Marathi, and the remaining 10 Hindustani schools. The number of scholars in the former schools was 120, and that in the latter 113, thus making a total of 233 scholars learning in the various private schools. These schools keep no registers under the prescribed forms, and consequently no information can be given about the daily and monthly average attendances of scholars learning in them. No grants-in-aid were sought during the year by the managers of these institutions, although grant-in-aid rules were introduced with a view to encourage them.

192. Including the number of private schools and that of the scholars learning therein, the total number of educational institutions in the State was 58 and that of the scholars 2,383. Of the latter 1,796 were boys and 587 girls; 1,149 of these were Hindus, 1,194 Mahomedans, and 40 Beni-Israels.

193. Taking the population of school-going age at 15 per cent. of the whole population, 20·8 pupils were under instruction out of every hundred children of school-going age against 20 in the previous year. The percentage of scholars to the whole population of Habsan was 3·1 only.

194. As in the previous year the inspecting staff consisted of one inspector for Marathi Schools and another for the Hindustani Schools.

195. The English School at Murud was not examined last year, as the number of scholars in the school was only 9 at the time of the annual examni-

ation. During the year under report 32 boys were presented for examination under different standards, 21 of whom were declared as passed. Of these 15 passed under Standard I., 2 under Standard II., 2 under Standard III., and 2 under Standard IV. The Marathi Schools presented in all 810 pupils for the annual examination, and 332 of them passed. The corresponding figures for the last year were 973 and 280, respectively. The number of pupils passed shows an increase of 52. Of the number passed 194 were in the 1st Standard, 49 in the 2nd, 43 in the 3rd, 22 in the 4th, 20 in the 5th, and 4 in the 6th Standard. The Hindustani Schools presented in all 741 pupils for the annual examination and 226 of them passed. The corresponding figures for the last year were 703 and 233 respectively. The number of pupils passed shows a decrease of 7. Of the number passed 155 were in the 1st, 34 in the 2nd, 26 in the 3rd, 9 in the 4th, and 2 in the 5th Standard.

196. Three boys for the 1st class Public Service Examination (English Standard V.), and 7 for the 2nd class Public Service Examination (Vernacular Standard VI.), held at Alibag in the Kolaba District, appeared from the State during the year, but none were successful.

197. The Educational Inspector, S. D., inspected the English School at Murud in January last, and the Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Thana, inspected the Marathi and Hindustani Schools in the Northern Division of the State in May last. The Second Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Thana, also examined the Hindustani Schools of the Southern Division of the State in February last. The Darbar takes this opportunity to express its sense of obligation to the British Government for directing their Educational Officers to inspect the State Schools.

198. The total receipts and expenditure of the Educational Department are detailed below :—

Receipts.

	Rs.	a.	p.
School cess, *i. e.*, ⅛ of the one anna local cess	3,996	8	10
Proceeds of school-fees	1,054	0	0
Miscellaneous	462	2	0
Contribution from the State	6,456	0	10
Total	11,968	11	8

Expenditure.

	1888-89.			1889-90.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
English School	2,021	2	8	1,597	13	4
Vernacular Schools	6,889	4	7	7,844	12	7
Inspection	1,215	14	8	1,290	13	11
Rent for school-houses	394	10	0	418	0	0
Miscellaneous	701	11	10	817	3	10
Total	11,222	11	9	11,968	11	8

The decrease of Rs. 423 in the expenditure of the English School is owing to a gratuity of Rs. 500 paid last year to the late Head Master, Mr. A. V. Khot, on the eve of his departure. The expenditure under Vernacular Schools shows an increase of Rs. 955, which is to be attributed partly to the purchase during the year of Rs. 253 worth of new dead stock articles for the use of Vernacular Schools and partly to the fact that 1 Marathi and 2 Hindustani Schools opened about the close of the last year had to be maintained for the whole of the year under report. The cost of the maintenance of a new Hindustani School opened during the year also contributed to some extent towards this increase. The excess of Rs. 74 in the cost of inspection was due to the promotions granted during the year to both the inspectors. The expenditure under "Rent for

school-houses" shows an increase of Rs. 23 which was owing to the rent paid for houses for the accommodation of 3 Vernacular Schools opened last year and 1 Hindustani School opened this year. The increase of Rs. 115 in the miscellaneous items of expenditure was owing to a larger purchase of books for the Hindustani Book Depôt.

199. The subjoined table gives details regarding the number and description of the schools:—

No.	Description of School.	No. of Pupil on the Roll on 31st March 1889.	No. of Pupils on the Roll on 31st March 1890.	Daily average attendance.
	State Schools.			
1	English School	60	61	38
18	Marathi Schools	1,058	1,046	611
24	Hindustani Schools	961	1,043	730
43	Total	2,079	2,150	1,379
	Private Schools.			
5	Marathi Schools	98	120	.....
10	Hindustani Schools	143	113	.....
15	Total	241	233	.....
	GRAND TOTAL	2,320	2,383	.....

No average daily attendance of the scholars in the private schools could be given in the above statement for reasons stated in para. 191 of this report.

CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS AND POISONOUS SNAKES.

200. A reward varying from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 according to the size of the animal killed is offered by the State for the destruction of wild animals. One panther was killed at Shrivardhan during the year under report.

201. A circular has been published throughout the State offering rewards for the destruction of venomous snakes. Fifty-four poisonous reptiles were destroyed during the year, and the rewards paid for their destruction amounted to Rs. 6-10-6.

POST OFFICES AND TELEGRAPH.

202. There is only one Sub-Post Office at Murud and 6 Branch Post Offices at other places in the State, all working under the direct control of the British Government. There is no Telegraph Office in the State. If a telegram has to be sent from any part of the State it has to be forwarded by post to Alibag from which place it is transmitted to its destination.

STATE RECORDS.

203. The general records of the State are under the direct supervision of the State Karbari, and are carefully preserved in a house built near that officer's *katcheri*. The tahsil records are also preserved at the respective tahsils under suitable precautions. Rules have been framed and brought into force for the systematic classification and preservation of useful records as well as for the periodical destruction of useless papers.

Printing Presses and Libraries.

204. There is no Printing Press in the State. The two Libraries at Murud and Shrivardhan were in a satisfactory condition during the year. The Murud Library added 30 English and 44 Marathi books to its stock during the year at a cost of Rs. 99. It subscribed to 2 English and 5 Marathi newspapers and to 1 English and 5 Marathi magazines during the year. The Shrivardhan Library purchased no new books.

Taxes on Trade.

205. The following Taxes on Trade have been levied by the State :—

1. License Tax.
1. Tax on Fisheries.

The total receipts from the above taxes amounted during the year to Rs. 4,094, against Rs. 4,370 in the previous year, the decrease of Rs. 276 being due to a decline in the trade of Habsan during the year. Besides the above two imposts, the State also levies transit dues on rice, husked and unhusked, exported from the Habsan ports; the proceeds of which are included in the receipts from Customs. There being no imposts on land-borne traffic, no nâkâs are established on land. The number of Customs nâkâs was the same as last year, namely, 7. The conditions under which the above taxes are imposed are strictly adhered to and the Revenue Officers are ordered to see that they are duly enforced. As in the British territories, every encouragement is given to free trade. Agreeably to the terms of the convention of 1884, the Customs Department of the State is worked in strict conformity with the procedure obtaining in the British territories. All these measures have resulted in a gradual expansion of the trade of Habsan, as will appear form a reference to the trade returns of past years.

206. In December last a disastrous fire broke out in Borlai Panchatan, in the Shrivardhan tahsil, and destroyed 230 houses. The damage caused to property was reported to be about Rs. 64,684. The measures of relief afforded to the sufferers both by the State and the Local Board are detailed below :—

By the State.

	Rs.
Remissions in land revenue dues	2,647
For building materials —	
In cash	579
Free-grants of timber from the Forest Department (details of which are not yet available)	8,653
	11,879

By the Local Board.

Contribution in cash	500
Total.....	12,379

The work of building new houses with due regard to sanitation and security has been in progress under the supervision of State Officers and in accordance with the suggestions kindly made by the Political Agent.

207. The conference of the higher Revenue, Forest and Police Officers having done useful work last year, a similar meeting of Revenue and Forest Officers was held early in the year under review. As in the previous year various subjects directly connected with the departments concerned were discussed and a number of minor reforms introduced.

208. The Nawab Saheb enjoyed a fairly good health throughout the year, and was thus able to devote uninterrupted attention to the direction of the State affairs. The year under review has on the whole been one of prosperity and quiet. Justice, both civil and criminal, was well administered. Land revenue was collected with ease, and there has been an improvement in almost all the paying departments of the State.

209. I cannot conclude this report without recording the sincere gratitude of the Darbar for the very valuable and timely advice and suggestions you always kindly gave on all matters referred to you.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

[illegible]

Acting State Karbhari, Janjira.

Forwarded through Ali Janab Namadar, Sidi Ahmed Khan, Bahadoor, Nawab Saheb of Janjira.

No. 102 of 1890.

HUZUR OFFICE,

23rd May 1890.

Forwarded to the Political Agent, Kolaba, with the respectful compliments of the undersigned.

SIDI AHMED KHAN,

Nawab Saheb of Janjira.

APPENDIX I.

Political relations of Native States.

Name of State.	Tribute in Men or Money.		Estimated population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing diseases	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit dues levied or not.	Principal articles of production, manufacture and mines.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Janjira	.....	.....	76,361	43 Regular. 15 Irregular.	2,150 At regular. 233 At irregular.	2,289	Malarious fever, stomach and bowel complaints, and diseases of the cutaneous system.	Rs. 4,70,507.	47 Fort Garrisons. 14 Artillery men. 250 Other irregular bodies. 311 40 Armed police.	Not levied.	Rice, nagli, vari, harik, teel, cocoanuts, betelnuts, timber, hemp, and fish.

Murud-Janjira, 23rd *May* 1890.

[illegible]

Acting State Karbhari, Janjira.

APPENDIX II.

POLITICAL RELATIONS.

Native Chiefs, principal male members of their families and principal members of their Courts.

No.	Name of individual, State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste, race and religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Nawab Sidi Ahmed-khan Sidi Ibrahim Khan, of Janjira, Yakub Khan	Murud-Janjira.	Chief of Janjira.	Sidi Surul Khan, Suni Musal-man.	28	At the Rajkumar College, and under a private tutor. Can read Arabic, Urdu, Persian, Marathi and English.	Administers the affairs of his State.	No.	Not necessarily.	No.	

Murud-Janjira, 23*rd May* 1890.

Acting State Karbhari, Janjira.

APPENDIX III.

Civil Divisions of Territory under Political Control, 1889-90.

Division.	Executive District.	Number of Executive Sub-Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief Towns with Population.		Number of villages.	Number of Civil Judges.	Number of Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	State Revenue.		Remarks.
					Head Quarter Town.	Population.								Land.	Gross.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Southern Division.	Janjira...	3	324	76,361	Murud...	5,163	283	3	6	20	7	135	Rs.1,63,772	Rs. 2,22,322.	Rs. 4,70,507.	

Murud-Janjira, 23*rd May* 1890.

Acting State Karbhari, Janjira.

APPENDIX IV.

Population of the Janjira State, 1889-90.

Commissionership.	District.	Inhabited hostels.	Population in 1881.						Classification of population.									Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.
			Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aboriginals.	Others.	Total male agriculturists including landholders, cultivators and agricultural labourers.	Total non-agricultural males.		
					Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East Indian and other mixed races.	Natives.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Southern Division.	Janjira.	14,421	21,512	23,113	16,270	15,461	76,361	234·956.	...	47	...	60,811	13,912	2	27	972	580	25,049	12,733	Marathi and Hindustani.	42 Emigration. 43 Immigration.

Murud-Janjira, 23*rd May* 1890.

Acting State Karbhari, Janjira.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Janjira State, 1889-90.

Arm of Service.	Total number of Fighting Officers and Men.								Details of Force at the end of the year.						Total cost of pay and allowances of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men, including Followers.			Remarks.
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year. (a)	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c. (b)	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of Guns.	Number of Men.							
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting Men.				
															Rs.	a.	p.	
Cavalry.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....			
Sappers.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....			
Artillery	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	*179	...	...	...	14	709	10	11	168 * serviceable, 21 unservicable. 179
Infantry.....	310	...	...	5	5	...	8	*297	...	...	...	...	...	*297	27,675	14	7	* These are all irregulars.
Total.....	324	...	...	5	5	...	8	311	...	179	...	...	...	311	28,395	9	6	

Murud-Janjira, 23*rd May* 1890.

जमादार उदेराम प्रभारी,
Acting State Karbhari, Janjira

APPENDIX VI.

STATEMENT showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of the Police.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of the Grade.	Total Expenditure.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Judicially punished.	By promotion.	By money rewards.	Number, able to read and write.	Number, under instruction.	
		Rs.	Rs.								
Inspector of Police.....	1	75	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Chief Constables.											
1st Class	1	30	360	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	
2nd Class	1	25	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
3rd Class	1	18	216	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Head Constables.											
1st Class	2	15	360	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	
2nd Class	5	12	720	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	
3rd Class	9	10	1,080	.....	2	.....	2	.....	3	1	
Constables.											
1st Class	9	9	972	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	3	
2nd Class	26	8	2,496	.....	2	.....	1	.....	18	3	
3rd Class	79	7	6,636	1	18	.....	1	1	33	10	
Drill Instructor	1	15	180	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Total.....	135	...	14,220	1	26	.....	4	2	65	20	

जमनराव उधराम प्रतीप्र,

Murud-Janjira, 23rd May 1890.

Acting State Karbhari, Janjira.

APPENDIX VII.

STATEMENT showing the Results of the working of the Police in the Janjira State during the year ending 31st March 1890.

Name of State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested (Columns 3 and 4).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Janjira	193	252	185	202	175	198	112	154	63	42	60·5	76·2	64	77·7

रामराव उदेराम प्रधान,
Acting State Karbhari, Janjira.

Murud-Janjira, 23rd May 1890.

APPENDIX VIII.

STATEMENT showing the Value of Property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Janjira State during the year ending 31st March 1890.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Janjira	8,452 11 11	4,990 0 2	4,532 4 10	3,992 8 11	53·6	80	

रामराव उदेराम प्रधान,
Acting State Karbhari, Janjira.

Murud-Janjira, 23rd May 1890.

APPENDIX IX.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CRIMES, &c.

APPENDIX

STATEMENT showing the number of Crimes committed, number of 1889-90, *ending with*

No.	Description of Crime or Offence.	Number of Crimes.			Number of Cases disposed of during 1889-90.	Number of Cases undisposed of during 1889-90.	Number of Persons apprehended.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number	
		Balance on the 1st of April 1889.	Committed during 1889-90.	Total.					Imprisonment.	
									Simple.	Rigorous.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Intentionally omitting to give notice or information to a public servant by a person legally bound to give such notice or information, Section 176 of the Indian Penal Code	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...
2	Driving or riding on a public way so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, &c., Sec. 279, I. P. C.	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...
3	Disturbing a religious assembly, Sec. 296, I. P. C.	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
4	Trespassing on burial places, &c., Sec. 297, I. P. C.	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
5	Attempt to commit suicide, Sec. 309, I. P. C.	...	3	3	3	...	2	1	...	...
6	Exposure and abandonment of a child under twelve years by parent or persons having care of it, Sec. 317, I. P. C.	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1
7	Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body, Sec. 318, I. P. C.	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
8	Voluntarily causing hurt, Sec. 323, I. P. C.	...	3	3	3	...	2	2	...	...
9	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means, Sec. 324, I. P. C.	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
10	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt, Sec. 325, I. P. C.	...	4	4	4	...	1	...	...	...
11	Assault or use of criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation, Sec. 352, I. P. C.	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...
12	Assault or use of criminal force to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty, Sec. 354, I. P. C.	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
13	Kidnapping or abducting a woman to compel her marriage, &c., Sec. 366, I. P. C.	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
14	Theft, Sec. 379, I. P. C.	3	103	106	104	2	75	54	...	12
15	Theft in a dwelling-house, &c., Sec. 380, I. P. C.	1	22	23	20	3	17	14	1	3
16	Theft in a dwelling-house, &c., and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night, &c., Secs. 380 and 457, I. P. C.	4	22	26	24	2	12	5	...	2
17	Theft by clerk or servant of property in possession of master, Sec. 381, I. P. C.	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
18	Theft by clerk or servant of property in possession of master, and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night for that purpose, &c., Secs. 381 and 457, I. P. C.	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...
19	Robbery, Sec. 392, I. P. C.	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
20	Dishonest misappropriation of property, Sec. 403, I. P. C.	...	1	1	1	...	4	4	2	9
21	Criminal breach of trust, Sec. 406, I. P. C.	...	14	14	13	1	5	3	...	...
22	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, Sec. 411, I. P. C.	...	3	3	3	...	9	7	...	5
23	Mischief by killing or maiming cattle, &c., or any animal of the value of 50 rupees, Sec. 429, I.P.C.	...	3	3	3	...	1	1	...	...
24	Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to cause damage to the amount of 100 rupees or upwards, or in case of agricultural produce, 10 rupees or upwards, Sec. 435, I. P. C.	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	...
25	Criminal trespass, Sec. 447, I. P. C.	...	7	7	6	1	4	...	...	...

IX.

Cases disposed of, and Cases awaiting trial in the Janjira State during the year 31st March 1890.

of Persons sentenced to					Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of Persons confined being insane.	Number of Persons died during or before trial.	Terms of Imprisonment.									Remarks.
Imprisonment and Fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	
Simple.	Rigorous.																
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	22	20	...	54	21	...	...	26	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	8	...	1	14	3	...	...	9	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	3	...	...	5	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	9	...	4	4	...	...	2	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	2	...	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	1	...	7	2	...	...	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

No.	Description of Crime or Offence.	Number of Crime.			Number of Cases disposed of during 1889-90.	Number of Cases undisposed of during 1889-90	Number of Persons apprehended.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number Imprisonment.	
		Balance on the 1st of April 1889.	Committed during 1889-90.	Total.					Simple.	Rigorous.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
26	House-trespass, Sec. 448, I. P. C.	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
27	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment, Sec. 454, I. P. C.	...	1	1	1	...	4	4	...	...
28	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night, Sec. 456, I. P. C.	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
29	Dishonestly breaking open any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain property, Sec. 461, I. P. C.	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
30	Defamation, Sec. 500, I. P. C.	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
31	Insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace, Sec. 504, I. P. C.	...	3	3	3	...	1	...	...	...
32	Criminal intimidation, Sec. 506, I. P. C.	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
33	Offences under Sec. 31 of the District Police Act	...	19	19	19	...	40	38	...	...
34	Accepting or retaining contraband salt, Sec. 52, Salt Act	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...
35	Offences under Sec. 43 of the Abkari Act	...	7	7	7	...	6	5	...	...
36	Possessing arms of any description without license, Sec. 19 of the Arms Act	...	8	8	8	...	10	9	...	...
37	Forcibly opposing the seizure of cattle or rescuing the same, Sec. 24 of the Cattle Trespass Act	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...
	Total	8	252	260	250	10	202	154	3	23

Murud-Janjira, 23rd May 1890.

of Persons sentenced to					Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of Persons confined being insane.	Number of Persons died during or before trial.	Terms of Imprisonment.									Remarks.
Imprisonment and Fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	
Simple.	Rigorous.																
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	38	...	38	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	5	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	9	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	43	82	1	154	46	...	...	40	21	2	2	3	2	1	...	...	

रामराव उदेराम प्रभोत्र,

Acting State Karbhari,

Janjira.

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and offences dealt with in the Janjira State during the year ending 31st March 1890.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial, 1889-90.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
	1888-89.	1889-90.		Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	1888-89.	1889-90.							
Sadar Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sessions Judge, Janjira	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	4	1	...	...	...	
Sessions Judge, Jaffarabad	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	
District Magistrate	...	4	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	
First Class Magistrate, N. D.	26	57	3	62	52	15	...	4	69	136	6	46	70	1	4*	9	* Absconded.
First Class Magistrate, S. D.	18	21	1	24	5	...	...	1	39	33	13	3	12	4	...	1	
Second Class Magistrate, Shrivardhan	122	99	...	65	32	65	...	...	225	162	80	6	75	...	1*	...	* Do.
Third Class Magistrate, Murud	73	48	3	17	28	33	...	3	125	84	62	6	15	...	1*	...	* Died.
Third Class Magistrate, Mhaisla	63	66	1	34	46	32	...	...	153	113	67	11	33	2	...	...	
Total	304	299	8	204	164	146	1	9	614	539*	228	77	211	7	6	10	* These include 7 committed to the Session Courts.

Murud-Janjira, 23rd May 1890.

जमनराव उधेराम प्रणीत,
Acting State Karbhari, Janjira.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the Results of Appeals against Decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Janjira State during the year ending 31st March 1890.

State.	Tribunals.	No. of Applications.	Number of Persons and Cases.																															
			Applications rejected.				Sentences.												Proceedings quashed.				Referred.				Further inquiry, &c., ordered.				Pending.			
							Confirmed.				Modified.				Reversed.																			
			Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.	
			1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Janjira.	Sadar Court	1	2	1	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sessions Judge, Janjira	5	...	2	...	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sessions Judge, Jafarabad	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Magistrate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1st Class Magistrate, N. D., with appeal power	8	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	4	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	16	2	3	1	2	7	7	6	7	4	2	2	2	...	1	...	1	3	4	3	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...

Murud-Janjira, 23rd May 1890.

रामनराय उधराम प्रभाति,
Acting State Karbhari, Janjira.

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the number of persons convicted or confined in the Jail in the Janjira State during the year 1889-90 *ending* 31*st March* 1890.

Stations.	No. of Prisoners.	Number of Prisoners				Daily average in Jail.		No. of Prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and Prisoners.	Remarks showing mortality among Convicts in the Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		1888-89.	1889-90.			
				1888-89.	1889-90.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
									Rs. a. p.	
Murud	1	16	68	53	84	16	12	12	1,041 4 1	The general health of convicts was good throughout the year. No death occurred.

रामराव उधेराम प्रधान,

Acting State Karbhari, Janjira.

Murud-Janjira, 23*rd May* 1890.

APPENDIX XIII.

Civil Work—Nature and value of original Suits filed and disposed of.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed in 1889-90.										Suits disposed of in 1889-90.						
		1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Value.	Suits regarding lands and houses, &c.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights, &c.	No. of suits under Rs. 100.	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.		Ex-parte.	Admitted and compromised, &c.	Struck off the file, &c.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration. Years.	Average duration. Months.	Average duration. Days.
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8	9			10						11				12	13		
												Rs. a. p.														Rs. a. p.			
1	Munsiff Court.	80	48	283	349	363	397	315	357	48	40	40,391 0 9	43	144	162	243	91	11	4	...		75	111	32	139	45,041 0 0	...	2	26	...
2	Sar Nyayadhish Court.	3	4	323	345	326	349	322	346	4	3	7,134 0 9	...	344	1	345	...	...	...	...		126	125	9	86	7,026 8 11	...	1	8	...
	Total.....	83	52	611	694	694	746	642	703	52	43	47,525 1 6	43	488	163	588	91	11	4	...		201	236	41	225	52,067 8 11	...	...	...	...

Murud-Janjira, 23rd May 1890.

जमनराव उदेराम मशीर,

Acting State Karbhari, Janjira.

APPENDIX XIV.

Civil Work—Results of applications for execution of Decrees.

Number.	Tribunal	Opening balance. 1888-89.	Opening balance. 1889-90.	Value of opening balance for 1889-90.	Applications brought to the Register. 1888-89.	Applications brought to the Register. 1889-90.	Applications brought to the Register. Value for 1889-90.	Total. 1888-89.	Total. 1889-90.	Total. Value for 1889-90.	Disposed of. 1888-89.	Disposed of. 1889-90.	Disposed of. Value for 1889-90.	Closing balance. 1888-89.	Closing balance. 1889-90.	Closing balance. Value of closing balance for 1889-90.	Nature of applications pending disposal at close of 1889-90. Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	Remarks.
1	2	3		4	5			6			7			8			9			10
				Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.				
1	Munsiff Court	88	90	15,087 3 7	547	473	52,726 15 8	635	563	67,814 3 3	545	489	56,191 9 4	90	74	11,622 9 11	53	18	3	...
2	Sar Nyayadhish Court.	4	12	352 1 1	431	508	11,831 10 0	435	520	12,183 11 1	423	513	12,039 8 0	12	7	144 3 1	7	...	...	...
	Total	92	102	15,439 4 8	978	981	64,558 9 8	1070	1083	79,997 14 4	968	1002	68,231 1 4	102	81	11,766 13 0	60	18	3	...

Murud-Janjira, 23rd May 1890.

जमनराव उदेराम प्रणीत,
Acting State Karbhari, Janjira.

APPENDIX XV.

Registration of Documents.

Number.	Sub-Registry Office.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents refused to be registered.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.	
				Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.									
		1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
																Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
1	Murud	122	115	74	63	19	41	2	...	1	1	26	10	121	115	43,539 13 3	33,347 7 0	1	...	...	...
2	Shrivardhan	161	185	112	123	45	56	1	...	2	2	1	4	161	185	50,735 9 3	48,541 1 9	...	...	...	...
3	Mhaisla	70	67	48	47	16	11	...	...	1	...	5	9	69	67	22,331 6 6	18,339 12 0	...	...	...	...
	Total	353	367	234	233	80	108	3	...	4	3	32	23	351	367	1,16,606 13 0	1,00,228 4 9	2	...	...	...

Murud-Janjira, 23rd May 1890.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY. LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

रामराव उदेराम प्रभणि,
Acting State Karbhari, Janjira.

APPENDIX XVI.

Statement showing Agricultural Stock in the Janjira State during the year 1889-90.

Number.	District.	Cattle and other Quadrupeds.									Ploughs.		Carts.	
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.		Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two Bullocks.	With four Bullocks.	Riding Carts.	Carts used in carrying.
				Male.	Female.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Janjira	12,392	10,494	3,362	2,932*	70	41	.....	.....	3,012	5,436	.....	62	141

Murud-Janjira, 23*rd May* 1890.

जमनराव उधराम प्रणीत,
Acting State Karbhari, Janjira.

APPENDIX XVII.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

APPENDIX.

Income.

No.	Heads of Receipts.	1888-89	1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Land Revenue.....	2,29,433 3 11	2,22,322 3 11	.....	7,111 0 0
2	Taxes	7,914 5 4	7,997 11 3	83 5 11	.....
3	Customs	17,317 8 9	17,117 2 3	.....	200 6 6
4	Abkari.....	49,345 7 0	52,994 0 1	3,648 9 1	.....
5	Fisheries	2,911 6 10	2,759 2 2	.....	152 4 8
6	Forests	49,053 13 0	50,191 8 10	1,137 11 10	.....
7	Opium, Tobacco, and Drugs.....	2,355 12 7	2,082 5 10	.....	273 6 9
8	Salt.....	21,112 0 6	25,040 1 11	3,928 1 5	.....
9	Stamps	4,539 0 11	4,802 7 3	263 6 4	.....
10	Criminal Courts, Jail, and Police.....	1,186 15 6	1,355 12 3	168 12 9	.....
11	Civil Courts and Registration.....	8,134 4 11	7,993 12 3	.....	140 8 8
12	Education	1,479 6 0	1,516 2 0	36 12 0	.....
13	Local Funds	14,670 6 4	16,116 7 1	1,446 0 9	.....
14	Miscellaneous	4,264 9 7	5,132 4 5	867 10 10	.....
	Total.....	4,13,718 5 2	4,17,421 1 6	11,580 6 11	7,877 10 7
15	Jafarabad.	63,802 15 0	52,886 5 1	.....	10,916 9 11
	Total.....	4,77,521 4 2	4,70,307 6 7	11,580 6 11	18,794 4 6
16	Deposits unadjusted ...	4,882 1 7	7,172 9 4	2,290 7 9	.....
17	Advances adjusted.....	12,571 14 5	6,998 11 5	.....	5,573 3 0
	Grand Total.....	4,94,975 4 2	4,84,478 11 4	13,870 14 8	24,367 7 6

Murud-Janjira, 23rd May 1890.

XVII.

Expenditure.

No.	Heads of Expenditure.	1888-89.			1889-90.			Increase.			Decrease.		
1	2	3			4			5			6		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Inam Grants	36,056	13	5	35,589	10	1	.....			467	3	4
2	Charities and Religious Grants	12,153	5	10	13,295	1	8	1,141	11	10	.....		
3	Public Works	38,854	11	9	35,668	2	0	.....			3,186	9	9
4	Revenue Administration	35,706	2	3	35,212	10	1	.....			493	8	2
5	Allowances to Sardars and Fort Garrisons...	32,438	10	5	34,306	8	7	1,867	14	2	.....		
6	Civil Courts and Registration	7,709	0	10	6,769	2	8	.....			939	14	2
7	Criminal Courts, Jail, and Police	21,013	12	3	22,320	10	5	1,306	14	2	.....		
8	Marine	6,234	0	9	6,390	3	8	156	2	11	.....		
9	Education	11,222	11	9	11,968	11	8	745	15	11	.....		
10	Toshikhana	2,704	11	9	3,305	7	7	600	11	10	.....		
11	Modikhana.....	115	7	2	118	13	11	3	6	9	.....		
12	Darbar	73,070	0	7	52,253	1	2	.....			20,816	15	5
13	Salt.....	5,047	8	4	4,915	6	11	.....			132	1	5
14	Stables and Cattle.....	31,055	11	8	15,965	4	6	.....			15,090	7	2
15	Forests	7,815	10	9	8,141	2	3	325	7	6	.....		
16	Vaccination	505	10	9	621	14	8	116	13	11	.....		
17	Refunds	694	10	6	1,090	2	5	395	7	11	.....		
18	Abkari	12,409	13	0	14,603	4	6	2,193	7	6	.....		
19	Survey	5,801	0	0	9,540	8	3	3,739	8	3	.....		
20	Customs.....	4,545	1	1	4,505	11	1	.....			39	6	0
21	Dispensary	2,679	3	6	2,865	3	2	185	15	8	.....		
22	Local Funds	11,589	5	0	9,007	15	7	.....			2,581	5	5
23	Opium	1,174	13	5	1,194	14	1	20	0	8	.....		
24	Miscellaneous.....	1,600	14	3	1,627	5	7	26	7	4	.....		
	Total.....	3,62,198	15	0	3,31,277	0	6	12,825	8	4	43,747	6	10
25	Jafarabad	43,221	6	4	40,868	0	8	.....			2,353	5	8
	Total.....	4,05,420	5	4	3,72,145	1	2	12,825	8	4	46,100	12	6
26	Deposits adjusted	1,215	5	11	5,094	6	2	3,879	0	3	.....		
27	Advances unadjusted...	19,198	15	7	54,541	10	7	35,342	11	0	.....		
	Grand Total.....	4,25,834	10	10	4,31,781	1	11	52,047	3	7	46,100	12	6

जमनराय उधराम प्रणीत,

Acting State Karbhari, Janjira.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

JANJIRA STATE

For the OFFICIAL YEAR 1890-91,

WITH

APPENDICES.

Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE
EDUCATION SOCIETY'S STEAM PRESS.
1891.

134816

References.
Shows old roads
do new roads
do Taluka Boundary
do Villages
do Taluka towns
KUNDALIKA RIVER
MANDLA BORLAI
Mandla
Shirgaon
Valke
Salirde
Tadgaon
Chordhe
Khar Tale
Kogban
Roha
NANDGAON
Majgaon
Bhalgaon
Shirvat
MURUD
Kansar
Rajpuri
JANJIRA
Kuda
Mandad
Tale
Dighi
Adgaon
Turvadi
Vadavli
Varal
PANCHETAN BORLAI
Pabhara
Goregaon
Kharsai
Ghonsay
Madgad
MHASLA
KHAMGAON
Valvat
SHRIVARDHAN
Hareshvar
Kolmandla
Tarawathikole
SAVITRI RIVER
KOLABA
SEA
RATNAGIRI
L, B, KOWTANKER
Superintendent P.W.D
JANJIRA STATE.
JANJIRA.
Scale of 4 Miles = 1 inch.

No. 236 of 1891.

STATE KARBHARI'S OFFICE,

Murud-Janjira, 11th May 1891.

From

SHALOM BAPUJI,

State Karbhari, Janjira;

To

H. E. WINTER, Esq., C.S.,

Political Agent,

Kolaba.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Janjira State for the year ending 31st March 1891.

2. A map of the State and the usual statements as per margin accompany.

Nos. 1. to XVII.

CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL.

3. The State pays no tribute, either in money or men, to the British or any other Government.

4. The relations of the Darbar with the British Government remained as cordial as they ever had been. The conduct of the Sidi Sardars, Inamdars and Khanjadas was satisfactory, and the State enjoyed perfect peace.

5. The Chief Engineer, Major-General C. A. Goudfellow, and the Political Agent, Mr. H. E. Winter, visited the State in March last, in order to see the "Victoria Water-works" in progress. They inspected the whole line of the aqueduct, and the principal places where "hauds" were to be constructed. The Darbar feels grateful to these Officers for their kindness and trouble in looking after this work of public utility, and trusts that under their supervision and guidance no pains will be spared by the Public Works Department to finish it satisfactorily. During his stay the Political Agent visited the Jail and the Dispensary.

6. In May 1890 and January 1891, the Nawab Saheb made tours through the Southern Division of his territory. He visited Poona in September 1890, and remained there for over a month. In January 1891 he had been to Alibag. He remained at Bombay during the months of February and March 1891, paying occasional visits to Murud as the State work demanded. On the last day of the year he again went to Alibag to receive His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

7. No domestic event worthy of report occurred in the Nawab Saheb's house during the year.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

8. During almost whole of the year Mr. Waman Sakaram Karnik, Chitnis to the Nawab Saheb, held charge of the office of the State Karbhari. I relieved him and took up the appointment on the 10th March 1891. In other respects the *personnel* of the administration remained unchanged.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Revenue Survey.

9. There was only one survey party, consisting of 1 surveyor, 5, karkuns, and 19 measurers, at work from April to October 1890. They surveyed 24 villages of the Mhaisla Tahsil, measuring 14,389 acres of land. The area measured was divided into 1,339 survey numbers. Out of the same area classification of warkas land was done in 677 survey numbers, measuring 12,772 acres.

10. The details of the work done are given in the subjoined table :—

Field Operations.	Khariff Land.	Bagayet Land.	Rabi Land.	Warkas Land.	Total.
	Acs. gs.	Acs. gs.	Acs. gs.	Acs. gs.	Acs. gs.
Area measured.....	1,524 0	6 0	90 0	12,769 0	14,389 0
Area classed	.....	.....	.....	12,722 0	12,722 0

11. The total expenditure under this head during the year under report was Rs. 6,590-13-1, against Rs. 9,540-8-3 during the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 2,949-11-2. Only one party worked for about 7 months, and the expenditure and the work done was consequently less than the previous year.

12. The results of the survey operations from their commencement in 1883 till the close of the year, are :—

	Acres.
Area measured	1,32,321
Area classed	1,03,801

13. The total expenditure incurred up to date on this account is as shown below :—

	Rs. a. p.
Pay and Pension contribution and contingencies of the Survey party	68,227 11 11
Phadni and Pot-pahani	568 10 0
Paid labour for the erection of Boundary marks	22,406 12 3
Total.....	91,203 2 2

14. Except three all the villages in the Sate have been measured. The classing work has been completed in 116 villages; in the rest, viz., 167, it still remains to be done.

15. The work is going on since 1883, and you will, no doubt, find that it is progressing slowly. The Darbar hopes that the sooner it will be completed and the survey introduced the better it will be both for the State and the people.

16. The survey rates, announced in the 42 villages of the Murud Petha in March 1890, were levied during the year under review. As compared with the assessments under the old system the survey rates were less by six annas and eleven pies per acre, or by 15 per cent. (*vide* para. 17 of the last year's Administration Report). During the year under report no complaints against them were received, nor was any land relinquished. The complaint referred to in para. 18 of the report for the last year was rejected by the Nawab Saheb as it was groundless. The survey papers relating to the 74 villages of the Mandle Petha, in which both the measuring and classing work was completed, have not yet been received. On their receipt arrangements will be made to complete the pot-pahani and other works preliminary to the introduction of the survey assessments.

Land Tenures.

17. The special tenures in force in the State are:—

1. Inam.
2. Kowli.
3. Dhara.
4. Khoti junekul.
5. Khoti huk.
6. Khalsa.

Inam Settlements.

18. Eight inam settlements involving 33 acres and 36 guntas were effected during the year. Out of this land, 32 acres and 34½ guntas were declared inam. The rest of the land in 1 case was considered unalienated by the Settlement Officer, but in appeal the decision was upset and the land declared an inam.

Kowli Settlements.

19. One hundred and seventy-six cases relating to Kowli tenants were inquired into during the year, and land measuring 256 acres and 12 guntas was declared to be subject to the Kowli tenure. Appeals were preferred in 4 cases, 2 of which were rejected, in 1 the decision of the lower court was modified, and 1 remained undisposed of at the end of the year.

Khoti Settlement.

20. Khoti Settlement relating to 24 villages comprising 732 tenants was completed during the year. Of these 359 tenants were declared to be "Dharekaris" or "*quasi*-Dharekaris" or privileged tenants. The right of occupancy subject to the payment of land revenue was conferred on 49 occupants who were found to have cultivated their holdings for twelve consecutive years and upwards. The remaining occupants for shorter periods were determined to be ordinary tenants liable to ejection by the Khot at his will.

Waste Lands.

21. The area of waste land taken up for cultivation during the year under report as compared with the previous year is as shown in the subjoined table:—

Extent of culturable area for		Taken up in		Waste remaining at the end of year.		Percentage of culturable land lying waste in	
1889-90	1890-91	1889-90	1890-91	1889-90	1890-91	1889-90	1890-91
Acs. gs.	Acs. gs.	Acs. gs.	Acs. gs.	Acs. gs.	Acs. gs.	Acs. gs.	Acs. gs.
.....	.....	377 7½	229 3¾	.....	.....	.....	.....

22. The lands in the State were never previously surveyed, and the survey now in progress is not yet complete. Information required in columns 1, 3 and 4 of the statement is not therefore available. No land in the State was relinquished, and from the above figures it would appear that the cultivation increased.

Revenue Accounts.

23. There are four Sub-Treasuries at the places named in the margin, and one Huzur Treasury at Murud. All the accounts in the Sub-Treasuries are kept in Symond's forms of Revenue Accounts. In the Huzur a classified system of accounts is in force. Except fixed salaries and allowances the Sub-Treasury officer, who is the Tahsildar, is not authorized to make any disbursement unless the bill is passed for payment by the State Karbhari, and similarly no payment is made from the Huzur Treasury unless passed by the State Karbhari or through him by the Nawab Saheb. The Taluka daily sheets, Form No. 2, are punctually received from the Sub-Treasuries, and after being audited by the Head Accountant, the transactions are incorporated in the Huzur Day Book and its expansions. After the closing of the transactions for the day, the Huzur Day Book, the Treasury Balance Book, &c., are daily examined and signed by the Head Accountant and the State Karbhari. All the Sub-Treasuries are periodically examined by the Sadar Tahsildar and occasionally by the State Karbhari. During the year under report the course above mentioned was carefully observed and the mistakes detected by the examining officers were communicated to the Sub-Treasury officers. No fraud or mistake of a very serious nature was, however, detected.

Murud, Shriwardhan, Mhaisla, Jafarabad.

Boundary Disputes.

24. Including the balance at the end of the previous year, the total number of boundary disputes for Settlement was 15, of which 8 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 7 at the close of the year. An appeal was preferred in one case in which the decision of the Sadar Tahsildar was confirmed.

Wards Estate.

25. No such estate was managed by the State during the year under report.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

Legislation.

26. The following Enactments have been in force in Habsan:—

Acts passed by the Government of India.

Act X. of 1882 (The Code of Criminal Procedure).
Act XLV. of 1860 (The Indian Penal Code).
Act I. of 1872 (The Indian Evidence Act).
Act XIV. of 1882 (The Civil Procedure Code).
Act IX. of 1872 (The Contract Act).
Act XI. of 1878 (The Arms Act).
Act I. of 1871 (The Cattle Trespass Act).
Act VI. of 1864 (The Whipping Act).
Act X. of 1870 (The Land Acquisition Act).
Act I. of 1878 (The Opium Act).
Act VIII. of 1878 (The Sea Customs Act).
Act XI. of 1882 (The Indian Tariff Act).
Act VII. of 1880 (The Indian Merchant Shipping Act).
Act XXVII. of 1860 (An Act for facilitating Collection of Debts on Succession).
Act XV. of 1877 (The Indian Limitation Act).
Act VII. of 1870 (The Court Fees Act, articles 10 and 12 of Schedule I only).
Act IX. of 1875 (The Indian Majority Act).
Act III. of 1877 (The Indian Registration Act).

ACTS PASSED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

Act V. of 1879 (The Land Revenue Code).
Act VII. of 1867 (The District Police Act).
Act VIII. of 1867 (The Village Police Act).
Act V. of 1878 (The Abkari Act).
Act XX. of 1864 (The Minors Act).
Act II. of 1868 (The Public Ferries Act).
Act III. of 1878 (The License Tax Act).
Act I. of 1880 (The Khoti Act).
Act XIX. of 1838 (The Coasting Vessels Act).
Act VIII. of 1827 (The Regulation for the Succession to Estates of Deceased Persons).

ACTS PASSED BY THE NAWAB SAHEB'S GOVERNMENT.

Act I. of 1888 (The Janjira Municipal Act).
Act II. of 1888 (The Janjira Local Funds Act).
Act III. of 1888 (The Janjira Land Improvement Act).
Act I. of 1889 (The Janjira Tahsildars' Courts Act).
Rules relating to Inams passed in 1861-62 (Sections 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 only).
Rules relating to Stamps passed in 1861-62.

27. The following enactments and sections were brought into force in the State during the year under report. In doing so the procedures laid down in the Political Agent's letter No. 4679, dated 11th November 1887, and the Government Resolution (Political Department) No. 581, dated 26th January 1888, were observed :—

Sections 3, 10, 15, 26, 28, 38 to 48, 50 to 52 and 56 of the Bombay Salt Act II. of 1890 by repealing Sections 23, 48, 49, 51, 52, and 54 to 58 of Act VII. of 1873.
Act X. of 1889 (The Indian Ports and Port Dues Act) by repealing Act XII. of 1875.
Act X. of 1887 (The Native Passengers' Ships Act) passed by the Government of Bombay.

28. The Bombay District Police Act VII. of 1867 has been repealed by Bombay Act IV. of 1890. Steps are in progress to introduce the latter in the State.

MILITARY.

29. The total strength of the Military force of the State is 309, consisting of 47 Fort Garrisons, 14 gunners and 248 irregular bodies. They are all Habshi Bhaibands, Sidi Sardars, Jangirkars, Chorwads, &c. Some of these men carry old-fashioned swords, while others have got old match-locks of native manufacture. They have received no regular military training, and are consequently unfit for any active service. They have their own houses in the Janjira Fort, and no other special quarters were built for them. Forty-seven men of the Fort Garrison protect the Fort, 14 Gunners fire salute guns, &c., and the remaining men attend Darbars held in the Fort on holidays and on other special occasions. Their services are all confined to the Fort of Janjira, where they all live. They have no training nor aptitude for any other duties in the State. The Nawab Saheb is desirous to educate the sons of these men and to employ them on duties to which they will be found fit. There are three schools in the Fort—one Marathi, one Hindustani and a girls' school. Some of the boys have learnt up to the V. Marathi standard. The entire cost of the maintenance of this force during the year under report was Rs. 28,826-2-3 against Rs. 28,395-9-6 in the previous year, the increase of Rs. 430-8-11 being due to some adjustments of sanads for the last year.

POLICE.

30. The total strength of the police force employed in the State during the year under review was 135.

31. The details of the composition of the force are as follows :—

Rank.	No.
Inspector of Police	1
Chief Constables	3
Head Constables	18
Constables	112
Drill Instructor	1
Total	135

Out of these, 13 Constables were on Abkari duty.

32. The entire cost of the police administration, including the charges on account of the Abkari Police, amounted to Rs. 15,466 against Rs. 15,046 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 420.

33. Regular instructions have been given in drill to the force by a pensioned Military Officer employed as Drill Instructor, and the police seem to have improved in their equipment and discipline.

34. During the year under report 17 persons were departmentally fined for petty irregularities against 26 in the last year, and no police was dismissed or judicially punished. Nine officers and men were promoted and 1 rewarded for good service. From the above it will be observed that the conduct of the force was on the whole satisfactory.

35. Of the 135 officers and men employed during the year 96 were Hindus, 27 Mahomedans and 12 Beni-Israels. Sixty-three of these, or 46 per cent. were returned as able to read and write, and 20 more as under instruction.

36. Including the balance of the previous year there were in all 259 cognizable and non-cognizable cases for police investigation against 252 in the previous year. Of these, 74 cases were struck off the file by the orders of the Magistrates, 155 were commited for trial and 30 remained pending. Out of the total number of cases sent for trial, 112 were cognizable and 43 non-cognizable. In the cognizable cases conviction was obtained in 91, and in the non-cognizable cases in 7; in 21 cognizable and 36 non-cognizable cases the accused were discharged.

37. In connection with cognizable cases 167 persons were arrested by the police, of whom 166 were sent for trial and 139 or 83·2 per cent. of the total number of arrests were convicted, as compared with 76·2 in the preceding year.

38. The alleged value of stolen property was Rs. 3,098 against Rs. 4,990 in the last year. The recoveries amounted to Rs. 1,356-15-5 or 43·7 per cent. against 80 in the previous year.

39. Though the police were not as successful in recovering the stolen property as they were last year still during the year under report the percentage of convictions to arrests was higher than the previous year.

Village Police.

40. There are no village Police in the State.

Criminal Justice.

41. The following Courts were at work during the year:—

1 Sadar Court.
1 Sessions Judge for Janjira.
1 Sessions Judge for Jafarabad.
1 District Magistrate.
1 Divisional Magistrate, N. D.
1 Divisional Magistrate, S. D.
1 Second Class Magistrate, Shriwardhan.
1 Third Class Magistrate, Murud.
1 Third Class Magistrate, Mhaisla.

42. The year under report opened with a pending balance of 5 cases before the criminal courts. The number of new cases brought to trial during the year was 312 against 299 in 1889-90. The total number of cases for disposal was 317 against 306 in the previous year, all of which were disposed of before the close of the year.

43. Including 10 accused persons remaining under trial at the end of the last year, the total number of accused persons to be dealt with by the Courts was 561 against 532 in 1889-90. Of the 551 persons brought to trial during the year 167 were arrested by the police, 107 were produced on warrants, 266 on

summonses, 6 appeared voluntarily, and 5 were arrested in the presence of the Magistrates. Out of the 561 accused dealt with by the Courts, 264 were discharged without trial, 90 were acquitted, and 207 convicted.

44. The nature of crimes committed during the year is described in Appendix IX. No crime of a serious or violent nature, such as dacoity or murder, was reported during the year.

45. Of the 207 persons sentenced 14 were punished with rigorous imprisonment, 30 with rigorous imprisonment and fine, 5 with simple imprisonment and fine, 157 with fine, and 1 with whipping.

46. The terms of imprisonments awarded were as detailed below :—

Under 1 month	18
From 1 to 2 months	11
From 2 to 3 months	5
From 3 to 6 months	8
From 6 to 12 months	5
From 1 to 2 years	2
	49

47. There was no case for trial before the Sadar Court.

48. The following Courts of Appeal were at work during the year under report :—

1 Sadar Court.
1 Sessions Court, Janjira.
1 Sessions Court, Jafarabad.
1 District Magistrate.
1 Divisional Magistrate, N. D., with appeal powers.

49. No appeals were pending at the close of the last year. During the year under report 6 appeals involving 9 persons were dealt with by the Courts against 16 appeals involving 17 persons in 1889-90. Out of these 1 appeal relating to 1 person was summarily rejected under Section 421 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and in 5 cases the sentences of 8 persons were confirmed, leaving no appeal for disposal at the close of the year (*vide* Appendix XI.).

Extradition.

50. During the year under report two prisoners were handed over to the British authorities under the Extradition Act. There was no occasion for the State to make any demand for the extradition of offenders from the British territory. No want of reciprocity on the part of any neighbouring powers was felt by the Darbar.

Prisons.

51. There is one Central Jail at Murud under the superintendence of the State Apothecary Mr. Lopes.

52. The jail building contains 14 cells and a cook-room. There are also at the front door two rooms—one for the jail guards and the other for the office. The building is strong and airy, and is kept perfectly clean.

53. There were 12 prisoners remaining in the jail from the last year. Sixty-three new admissions were made in the year under report. The total number of convicts in the jail was thus 75, of whom 62 were released during the year, leaving 13 prisoners in confinement at its close. The daily average number of prisoners in the jail was the same as of the last year, *viz.*, 12.

54. The number of admissions of re-convicted prisoners was 21 against 14 in the year 1889-90. The percentage of convict prisoners to free population was ·08.

55. Of the prisoners admitted into the jail there were—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus	38	8	46
Mahomedans	17	...	17
	55	8	63

56. All the discharges made during the year were on the expiry of the sentences.

57. The details concerning the sentences which the prisoners, remaining in the jail at the end of the year, were undergoing, are as follows:—

No. of prisoners.	Terms of imprisonment.
1	For life.
1	For two years.
3	From 6 months to one year.
8	Below 6 months.

In all cases the imprisonment was rigorous.

58. There were no escapes from the jail, and in only one case a prisoner was punished for breach of the jail rules. Attention was paid to jail discipline, and the conduct of the prisoners was, on the whole, satisfactory. Their health was also generally good.

59. There were 10 cases of illness. They suffered from fever, diarrhœa and guinea-worms; and all of them recovered, the average daily number of sick prisoners being ·21.

60. The convicts were employed in the State gardens and on other works. The proceeds of convict labour amounted to Rs. 26-9-6.

61. The total cost of maintenance and control amounted during the year to Rs. 1,198 against Rs. 1,041 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 157. The average cost per prisoner was Rs. 89-13-2 against Rs. 86-12-4 in the year 1889-90. The increase was due to the higher prices of food grains prevailing during the year.

Lock-ups.

62. There are two lock-ups, one at Shrivardhan and the other at Mhaisla, for under-trial prisoners. Convicts, whose terms of imprisonments do not exceed a week, are also confined in these lock-ups. Four prisoners sentenced to such short terms of imprisonments, and 17 under-trial prisoners were admitted into the lock-ups during the course of the year. All of them were discharged, except one who was undergoing punishment at the end of the year. The avreage period of confinement of under-trial prisoners was 3·4 days. The total cost of maintenance of the under-trial prisoners and convicts in these lock-ups was Rs. 10-8-6.

Civil Justice.

63. The following three Courts were at work during year:—

The Sadar Court of Appeal.
Sar Nyayadhish's Court.
Munsif's Court.

64. The opening balance of undisposed of suits at the commencement of the year was 43. The total number of suits filed during the year was 589 against 694 in the previous year. There were thus 632 suits in all for disposal as compared with 746 in the last year. Of these 589 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 43 suits.

65. Of the total file of 632 suits, 389 were in the Munsif's Court, and 243 in the Sar Nyayadhish's Court of Small Causes. Of these the Munsif disposed of 346 cases, leaving a balance of 43, while the Sar Nyayadhish disposed of all.

66. The average duration of suits disposed of during the year was as follows :—

	No. of suits decided.	Average number of days.
Sir Nyayadhish's Court	243	33
Munsif's Court	346	86

67. The total value of the 589 suits filed during the year was Rs. 54,340-13-3 against Rs. 47,525 of 694 suits of the last year. Of these 72 suits were regarding lands, houses, &c., 378 for money, and the remaining 139 regarding other rights. The value of 559 suits disposed of during the year was Rs. 54,920-9-3 against Rs. 52,067 of the 703 suits during the last year.

68. Of the total number of cases disposed of, 127 were decided *ex parte*, 211 admitted and compromised, 38 struck off the file, and 213 were otherwise disposed of (*vide* Appendix **XIII.**).

69. The subjoined table gives the number and value of suits :—

Name of Court.	Suits of immoveable property.				Money Suits.			
	1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
	No. of suits.	Value of suits.	No. of suits.	Value of suits.	No. of suits.	Value of suits.	No. of suits.	Value of suits.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Munsif's Court	205	19,104 2 7	211	28,486 1 7	144	21,286 14 2	138	20,704 2 10
Sir Nyayadhish's Court	1	63 11 4	...	.....	344	7,070 5 5	240	5,150 8 10
Total	206	19,167 13 11	211	28,486 1 7	488	28,357 3 7	378	25,854 11 8

Execution of Decrees.

70. At the commencement of the year there were 81 unexecuted decrees against 102 in the previous year. During the year under report 1,034 new applications for execution of decrees were filed against 981 in the last year. The total number of applications for execution of decrees to be dealt with by the Courts was 1,115. Out of these 1,067 applications were disposed of against 1,002 in the preceding year, leaving a balance of 48 at the close of the year against 81 in the last year. Of the 48 applications pending disposal at the close of the year, 33 were of a duration below six months, 12 below twelve months, and 3 above twelve months (*vide* Appendix **XIV.**).

Miscellaneous Applications.

71. Four applications for certificates of heirship were received during the course of the year, all of which were disposed of, 1 against and 3 in favour of the applicants.

72. The number of applications received for guardianship and administration of estates was 5, out of which 4 were disposed of in favour of the applicants and one was pending at the close of the year.

73. There were 89 other miscellaneous applications for disposal, of which 82 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 7 for disposal. Of the total number disposed of, 52 were for, and 30 against, the applicants.

Civil Appellate Work.

74. The total number of appeals filed during the year was 88 against 62 in 1889-90. Including the balance of 1 appeal from the last year, there were 89 appeals for disposal against 66 in the previous year. The whole of this number was disposed of, by the Courts of Appeal, during the course of the year.

75. The following table details the work done by the Appellate Courts during the year under report :—

Name.	Opening balance.	Filed during	Total	Disposed of during	Closing balance.	Value of Appeals filed during	How disposed of.					Average duration.					
							Decision confirmed.	Decision reversed.	Decision amended.	Cases remanded for re-trial.	Cases compromised or otherwise disposed.	1889-90			1890-91		
												Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	1889-90 / 1890-91	1889-90 / 1890-91	1889-90 / 1890-91	1889-90 / 1890-91	1889-90 / 1890-91	1889-90 / 1890-91	1889-90 / 1890-91	1889-90 / 1891-91	1889-90 / 1890-91	1889-90 / 1890-91	1889-90 / 1890-91						
Sir Nyayadhish Court.	3 / 1	56 / 75	59 / 76	58 / 76	1 / ...	Rs. 10,370-6-2 / Rs. 12,225-15-10	20	34	12	17	14	7	7	10	5	8	... / 2	8 / ...	... / 1	12
Sadar Court	1 / ...	6	13 / 7	13 / 7	13 / ...	Rs. 1,467-7-9 / Rs. 3,859-0-6	5	9	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	7	20
Total..	4 / 1	62	68 / 66	89 / 65	89 / 1	Rs. 11,837-13-11 / Rs. 16,085-0-4	25	43	14	21	14	7	7	10	5	8	...	...	...	...

Working of Tahsildar's Court Act.

76. There are three Tahsildar's Courts in the State, *viz.*, at Murud, Shrivardhan, and Mhaisla. During the course of the year under report 36 plaints were filed under the Act. Together with the 4 plaints remained undisposed of at the end of the last year, there were in all 40 cases on the register, and all of them were disposed of. No complaint against the decisions of the Tahsildars was received during the year. As the Act has been recently introduced it is but necessary that its working should be carefully watched. The Sadar Tahsildar has, therefore, been ordered to call for all the cases and examine them. After doing this, he is also desired to send them on to the State Karbhari with his remarks.

Registration.

77. As in the previous year there were at work three Registry Offices—at Murud, Shrivardhan, and Mhaisla-during the year. The total number of documents presented for registration was 344 against 367 in the previous year. All the documents received this year were registered. The aggregate value of property affected by the deeds registered during the year was Rs. 1,06,301 as compared with Rs. 1,00,228 in the year 1889-90.

78. The following table gives details of the receipts and expenditure on account of registration for the year under report, as also for the previous year :—

Description.	1889-90.			1890-91.		
	No. of Deeds.	Value of Property.	Fees realized.	No. of Deeds.	Value of Property.	Fees realized.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Mortgages	233	70,588 2 0	1,102 9 3	244	79,964 15 0	1,249 7 7
Sale-deeds	108	21,775 5 9	1,361 0 3	77	21,533 10 3	1,346 4 6
Wills	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Money Bonds	3	950 0 0	14 13 6	3	705 0 0	11 0 3
Miscellaneous	23	6,914 13 0	262 0 9	20	4,092 3 7	63 15 7
Process and Inspection Fees	...	.....	23 9 0	...	.....	34 15 0
Total	367	1,00,228 4 9	2,764 0 9	344	1,06,301 7 10	2,705 10 11
Deduct.						
Expenditure	...	.....	381 0 8	...	.....	391 8 0
Net Profit	...	.....	2,383 0 1	...	.....	2,314 2 11

79. From the above it will be observed that the number of documents registered during the year was less by 3, and that the value of property affected thereby was more by Rs. 6,073 as compared with the previous year.

Municipal Administration.

80. There are two Municipalities in the State, one at Murud and the other at Shrivardhan. The former held 4 Quarterly and 4 Special General Meetings, and the latter 4 Quarterly and 7 Special General Meetings, during the course of the year under report.

81. The following table shows the receipts, expenditure and balance of the two Municipalities during the year :—

Name of Municipality.	Balance on 1st April 1890.	Receipts during the year.	Total.	Expenditure during the year.	Balance on 31st March 1891.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Murud	200 4 5	3,389 13 4	3,590 1 9	2,765 11 8	824 6 1
Shrivardhan	1,382 15 9	1,974 11 0	3,357 10 9	2,027 13 2	1,329 13 7
Total	1,583 4 2	5,364 8 4	6,947 12 6	4,793 8 10	2,154 3 8

82. The income was derived from the following sources :—

	Murud.			Shrivardhan.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Octroi	1,491	14	10	791	3	8
House Tax	1,207	8	8	912	5	4
Wheel Tax	211	15	0	.....		
Cattle-pound	70	0	0	52	2	0
Ferry Tax	81	4	0	182	8	0
Rent from Markets	294	12	0	.....		
Miscellaneous	32	6	10	36	8	0
Total	3,389	13	4	1,974	11	0

83. The chief sources of income were the Octroi and the House Tax. Refund rules for the Octroi duty are in force.

84. The important works carried out by the Municipalities during the year are mentioned below :—

By the Murud Municipality.

		Rs.	a.	p.
1.	Construction of a Cattle-pound	399	0	0
2.	Construction of a side gutter to a town road	169	0	0
3.	Repairs to the town roads	1,063	0	0
4.	Construction of an Octroi naka	135	0	0

By the Shrivardhan Municipality.

		Rs.	a.	p.
1.	Construction of a new road half a mile long, and repairs to some old roads in the town	392	0	0
2.	Contribution for the construction of a Dispensary building at a cost of Rs. 4,000	1,000	0	0

85. Both the Municipalities are new and small, but they seem to have done what they could within the limited funds at their disposal.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture, Weather, and Crops.

86. The total average rainfall during the year was 120 against 105 in the last year. The monsoon set in the commencement of June 1890. The fall was heavy but seasonable during the months of June and July, and there was also good rainfall during August and September which benefitted the crop. The showers of rain in October and November did no damage to it; and the season was, on the whole, good. The estimated yield of rice was annas 15 in the rupee. The yield of the hill crop was estimated at annas 14. The produce of hemp was also better than that of the last year.

Gardens.

87. There was no variation in the garden cultivation and its produce.

88. In October 1890, Mr. G. Marshall Woodrow visited Shrivardhan and examined the Supari trees which suffered by a disease called "band." A copy of his letter to the State Karbhari, giving a valuable prescription and instructions for treating the affected trees, is appended. Out of the total number of 1,355 diseased trees subjected to the treatment prescribed by Mr. Woodrow, about 450 have improved. The remaining are still under treatment.

89. The Darbar have to express their obligation to Mr. Woodrow for his troubles and kindness in going down to Shrivardhan, examining the trees and prescribing the treatment.

90. During the year under report the price of betel-nut rose from Rs. 5-8-3 to Rs. 7-3-6 per maund. It was due to the enhanced prices of nut at Bombay.

Agricultural Stock.

91. The details relating to agricultural stock are given below:—

Nos.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Cattle	29,180	32,705
Horses and Ponies	111	137
Asses	.....	2
Sheep and Goats	3,012	3,659
Carts	203	303
Ploughs	5,436	5,796

The above figures show an increase under each head, a sign of improvement in the condition of the people.

Wages and Labour.

92. There were no fluctuations in the wages of labour during the year. The average rate of unskilled labourers was 4 annas, and skilled labourers from 12 annas to a rupee a day. Monthly wages of skilled and unskilled labourers were Rs. 25 and 6 respectively. The rates of hire for carts and pack-bullocks were 12 and 8 annas, respectively, per day.

Prices of Food Grains.

93. The average rates of the principal staple grains were as under:—

	Lbs. per Rupee.
Rice (superior)	22
Rice (inferior)	33
Nagli	50
Vari	55
Harik	120
Wheat	25
Tur (pulse)	24
Gram (pulse)	23
Avare (wal)	40

Forests.

94. The details of the composition of the forest establishment are as follows:—

1 Inspector of Forest.
2 Rangers.
8 Round guards.
2 Detectives.
38 Beat guards.

95. In accordance with the working plan laid down in 1886-87, one-twentieth of the area under forest was sold for cuttings by public auction during the year under report. These cuttings chiefly cover firewood, which is always exported by the contractors to Bombay.

96. In the subjoined table the forest receipts are detailed and contrasted with those of the past year:—

Receipts.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sale-proceeds of forest leased for cuttings	32,647 2 9	38,618 15 8	5,971 12 11	.....
Do. do. dry wood.	6,483 0 4	5,651 10 8	.....	831 5 8
Do. tree loppings	27 9 10	.....	.....	27 9 10
Do. timber in retail	3,853 0 9	3,621 4 6	.....	231 11 6
Do. other forest produce	2,214 8 2	3,138 15 1	924 6 11	.....
Miscellaneous, such as fines, pass-fees, &c., &c.	4,966 3 9	4,464 11 7	.....	501 8 2
Total	50,191 8 10	55,495 9 6	6,896 3 10	1,592 3 2

97. From the above figures it will be seen that the forest revenue rose during the year from Rs. 50,191 to Rs. 55,495, showing an increase of Rs. 5,304, which can be considered satisfactory.

98. The following is the statement showing the expenditure incurred during the year as compared with the previous year:—

Heads of Expenditure.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Permanent establishment	6,849 3 6	7,059 13 2
Demarcation operations	200 0 0	90 0 0
Miscellaneous	1,083 4 9	912 0 1
Total	8,132 8 3	8,061 13 3

99. Deducting the total expenditure on establishment and conservancy from the forest income from all sources, the financial result of the year was a net profit of Rs. 47,433 against Rs. 42,059 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 5,374.

100. Of the subordinate protective establishment 5 round guards and 11 beat guards were departmentally fined during the year for negligence of duty.

101. As in the previous year, the work of forest demarcation was carried out by the Survey and State Officers. The aggregate area already demarcated before the commencement of the year comprised 26,606 acres. During the year under report 9,408 acres were demarcated, making the total demarcated forest area of 36,014 acres at the close of the year.

102. The concessions made to cultivators in previous years to meet their agricultural and domestic wants were continued during the year.

103. The total value of free grants of timber made to the people whose houses were burnt during the year amounted to Rs. 1,605. Similar grants during the previous year amounted to Rs. 336 only.

104. Three hundred and eighty-five forest offences, involving 2,361 persons, were dealt with during the year. Of these 244 relating to 563 persons were about petty thefts of forest produce, and 141 concerning 1,793 persons were regarding unauthorized cultivation of the forest land. All of these were dealt with departmentally by fines, no criminal prosecutions being deemed necessary.

105. Ten forest fires were reported in the course of the year. The area burnt was about 200 acres, and the estimated damage Rs. 17-13-8.

Trade.

106. The import trade of Habsan rose from Rs. 3,26,059 in the previous year to Rs. 3,86,257 during the year under report, thus showing an increase of Rs. 68,198, or 18 per cent. The value of the exports diminished from Rs. 3,54,405 in the last year to Rs. 3,25,741 in the year under review, the decrease being Rs. 31,160, or 8 per cent.

107. The value of the trade with the City of Bombay alone covered 60 per cent. of the exports and 63 per cent. of the imports against 62 and 47, respectively, in the previous year. The articles exported to Bombay during the year under report were chiefly firewood, betel, myrabolans and hemp, while those that were imported from Bombay consisted principally of water-pipes, cotton and woollen stuff, metals, ghee and oils, sugar and molasses and spices.

108. In the subjoined table the fluctuations in the value of the principal articles of export and import are shown for the last two years:—

Export.

Articles.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Grains	75,979 13 0	93,231 12 0	17,251 15 0	.....
Firewood	1,27,344 8 0	78,061 0 10	.....	49,283 7 2
Timber	6,743 14 0	9,892 5 0	3,148 7 0	.....
Dried fish	3,883 5 0	4,578 2 0	694 13 0	.....
Betel and cocoanuts	59,822 7 0	56,115 4 0	.....	3,707 3 0
Hemp	6,570 13 0	10,144 12 0	3,573 15 0	.....
Cattle and poultry	3,863 4 0	5,263 8 0	1,400 4 0	.....
Myrabolans	2,830 0 0	4,810 0 0	1,930 0 0	.....
Miscellaneous	67,317 15 8	63,644 4 2	.....	3,673 11 6
Total	3,54,405 15 8	3,25,741 0 0	27,999 6 0	56,664 5 8

Import.

Articles.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Grains	40,665 12 0	38,620 7 10	.....	2,045 4 2
Cotton and woollen stuffs	47,951 12 0	59,852 3 0	11,900 7 0	.....
Sugar and molasses	33,726 4 0	39,148 12 0	5,421 8 0	.....
Tobacco	15,527 5 0	20,873 8 0	5,346 3 0	.....
Metals	7,609 14 0	42,494 5 10	34,884 7 10	.....
Salt	34,846 11 4	20,890 3 9	.....	13,956 7 7
Wines and spirits	12,623 15 3	5,457 15 4	.....	7,165 15 11
Ghee and oils	38,590 12 0	38,590 5 4	.....	0 6 8
Miscellaneous	94,517 9 4	1,20,329 4 5	25,812 11 1	.....
Total	3,26,059 14 11	3,86,257 1 6	83,365 4 11	23,168 2 4

109. The decrease in export was chiefly in firewood owing to the low rate of wood prevailing at Bombay during the year. Water-pipes of the value of Rs. 32,498 for the Victoria Water Works were imported during the year, and hence there was a large increase of import in metal. Less quantity of salt and liquor was imported by the State from Uran during the year under report, as there was sufficient stock in hand. The other fluctuations tend to show that the trade in other articles improved.

Manufactures.

110. There are no factories in this State, except some local industries, such as hand-weaving of saris, making of copper, tin, iron and stone wares, wood furniture, wicker and earthenwares, and native shoes of a very inferior kind. These handicrafts produced articles worth about Rs. 14,000, which were all purchased locally. Besides these, country spirit is manufactured here from raw toddy for local consumption by the Abkari Department (*vide* para. 154). The manufacture of salt has been stopped, under the Agreement of 1884, between the British Government and this State.

Fairs.

111. Five annual fairs were held at Murud, Shrivardhan, Nandgao and Mhaisla in the month of April 1890, and at Hareshwar in March last. The gatherings of people at each of them was about 5,000 souls.

Public Works.

112. The subjoined statement gives the details of the amounts expended during the year under Public Works :—

Works.	General Revenue.	Local Funds.	Total.
Original works.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Victoria Water Works	75,247 0 0	.....	75,247 0 0
Public offices and buildings	7,498 5 4	.....	7,498 5 4
Bridges	4,296 11 8	794 4 6	5,091 0 2
Roads	8,044 4 9	910 2 7	8,954 7 4
Dharamshalas	.....	1,810 14 11	1,810 14 11
Wells	.....	1,846 15 9	1,846 15 9
Stables	3,409 7 7	.....	3,409 7 7
School-houses	1,022 8 0	1,130 10 6	2,153 2 6
Cattle-pounds	.....	28 5 6	28 5 6
Dispensaries	2,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	3,500 0 0
Miscellaneous works	2,177 6 5	829 14 2	3,007 4 7
Total.....	1,03,695 11 9	8,851 3 11	1,12,546 15 8
Repairs.			
Building	7,877 3 5	33 14 0	7,911 1 5
Roads	2,558 5 5	326 3 6	2,884 9 11
Khars	1,550 3 9	.....	1,550 3 9
Wells	.....	164 2 6	164 2 6
Total.....	11,985 12 7	524 4 0	12,510 0 7
Establishment	2,743 8 8	1,010 5 6	3,753 14 2
Tools and plant	399 3 7	.....	399 3 7
Grand Total.....	1,18,824 4 7	10,385 13 5	1,29,210 2 0

113. Out of the total outlay during the year under review a sum of Rs. 75,247 was paid into the Kolaba Treasury, under Government Resolution No. 18 C.W.-41, dated 31st March 1890, for the Victoria Water Works. The work is being executed under the supervision of Rao Bahadur Gopal Ravji Tilak, Executive Engineer, Ratnagiri. The construction of the dam is over, and the work of laying pipes is progressing. The Darbar again takes this opportunity of expressing their deep gratitude to the Government of Bombay for their kindness in entrusting the execution of the work to their Public Works Department, and hopes that it will soon be satisfactorily completed.

114. Leaving aside the amount paid for the Victoria Water Works, the total amount of expenditure during the year on account of Public Works was Rs. 53,963-2-0 against Rs. 44,976-4-11 during the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 9,086-13-1.

115. The principal original works executed during the year were:—

BUILDINGS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Extension to the Karbhari's office	1,937	12	10
Police chowkis at Waral and Salao	500	0	0
Store-house for salt at Dighi	864	14	0
Extension and repairs to the Nawab Saheb's Bungalow	4,195	10	6
Extension and repairs to the stables	3,409	7	7
Total	10,907	13	11

COMMUNICATIONS.

A Bridge at Dandguri	4,296	11	8
Road from Salao to Talekhar	3,673	10	7
Road from Mhaisla to Ghonse	2,066	4	10
Road from Shriwardhan (Kurowdi) to Hareshwar	682	6	10
Roads in the town of Murud	2,221	14	6
Construction of culverts to road from Shriwardhan to Mhaisla	910	2	7
Culverts on Bhosta Road	794	4	6
Dharamshala in Murud	1,810	14	11
Total	15,856	6	5

DISPENSARY.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Donation for building a Dispensary at Shrivardhan	3,000	0	0

SCHOOL-HOUSES.

Constructing two school-houses at Mhaisla	2,153	2	6

WELLS.

Wells—13 completed, and 17 in progress at different villages in the State	1,846	15	9

116. From the accompanying map it will be observed that the roads already constructed before the commencement of the year under report were :—

		Miles.
1.	Road from Murud to Borlai	15
2.	Road from Dighi to Shrivardhan	18
3.	Road from Shrivardhan to Mhaisla	10

117. These roads are annually improved by ordinary and special repairs. The construction of culverts and bridges is also taken in hand one after the other. During the year under report a bridge at Dandguri on the Dighi-Shrivardhan road and some culverts on the Shrivardhan-Mhaisla were completed, as also

ordinary annual repairs made to all the roads. Of the two natural divisions of Habsan made by the Rajpuri creek, the northern portion, or what is commonly called the Murud Mahal, has the road from Borlai to Murud, while the southern portion has from Dighi to Shrivardhan and from Shrivardhan to Mhaisla. By these roads the chief towns in the State have been joined. The portion of the road from Korlai to Salao in the British territory is also in good order, and carts from Murud go up to the Revdanda creek. But all these roads not being extended and joined to any of the road in the British territory already joined to the Dasgaom-Nagotana road, the traffic that passed by these roads has all along been local, and that too very little. All the articles have been exported from or imported in Habsan, either by sea or by pack-bullocks. In order to remedy this state, and acting upon the suggestion of Government, contained in para. 4 of their Resolution, Political Department, No. 5955, dated 24th September 1890, the Darbar sanctioned the construction of the following new roads :—

		Miles.
1.	Salao to Talekhar	8
2.	Shrivardhan to Hareshwar	6
3.	Mhaisla to Ghonse	6

118. The construction of the roads is in progress. A fourth road, 6 feet wide, from Murud to Shirvat (Garbi), in connection with the Victoria Water Works, is also under construction. During the current year money is being spent in completing all of them. But there is no important trade centre in the State to which these roads can be further extended, and they are now up to the boundary of Habsan. I have already requested you to suggest the construction of a cheap road from Reha to Talekhar, to the Local Board of Kolaba. Similar suggestions will also be made in due course for joining Shirvat to Malathe *vid* Bhalgao, and Hal, and Ghonse to Goregaon. From the little I have seen of Habsan, I found that the necessity of the extension of these roads is much felt by the people, and by the traders who bring and take away articles by land route from and to Murud, Shrivardhan and Mhaisla, and the Darbar feels confident that by your kind advice and co-operation the extension of these branches to some trade centres in British territory will soon be favourably considered by the Local Board of Kolabal.

119. Including the amount paid for the Victoria Water Works, the total amount of expenditure incurred during the year on works of public utility was Rs. 1,01,652-4-1, the largest amount ever spent by the State on such works.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

120. From the Statement No. 1 given below it will be seen that the opening balance at the commencement of the year was Rs. 3,22,435-9-4. The total receipts from all sources during the year amounted to Rs. 5,04,200-1-2, and the expenditure to Rs. 5,15,644, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 3,10,991-10-6 at the end of the year:—

STATEMENT I.

Years.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Closing balance.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1889-90	2,69,737 15 11	4,84,478 11 4	4,31,781 1 11	3,22,435 9 4
1890-91	3,22,435 9 4	5,04,200 1 2	5,15,644 0 0	3,10,991 10 6

121. During the year under report, although Rs. 75,247 were paid into the Kolaba Treasury for the Victoria Water Works, and the receipts from land revenue were less by Rs. 25,846, still the balance as compared with the last year was only reduced by Rs. 11,443-14-10.

122. The closing balance was distributed as under :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Central Treasury at, Murud				76,315	1	0
Sub-Treasuries				46,849	12	11
Bank deposits :—						
Fixed	1,33,761	1	6			
Current	46,231	4	2			
				1,79,992	5	8
Total				3,03,157	3	7
Value of 301½ khandis of grain in the State granary at an average cost of Rs. 26 per khandi				7,834	6	11
Grand Total				3,10,991	10	6

Statement II.—Receipts.

No.	Item.	1887-88.			1888-89.			1889-90.			1890-91.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Land Revenue with arrears	2,17,629	9	0	2,29,433	3	11	2,22,822	3	11	1,96,476	15	4
2	Taxes	8,733	1	11	7,914	5	4	7,997	11	3	8,029	3	0
3	Customs	17,206	5	2	17,317	8	9	17,117	2	3	16,702	12	11
4	Abkari	32,003	10	1	49,345	7	0	52,994	0	1	56,757	6	8
5	Fisheries	88	5	4	2,911	6	10	2,759	2	2	1,745	9	5
6	Forests	45,158	11	11	49,053	13	0	50,191	3	10	55,495	3	6
7	Opium, tobacco and drugs	2,189	3	6	2,355	12	7	2,082	5	10	1,925	2	5
8	Salt	21,612	9	0	21,112	0	6	25,040	1	11	24,823	12	8
9	Stamps	4,584	0	5	4,539	0	11	4,802	7	3	4,887	9	0
10	Criminal Courts, Jail and Police	1,496	15	0	1,186	15	6	1,355	12	3	1,540	0	9
11	Civil Courts and Registration	7,615	10	1	8,134	4	11	7,993	12	3	9,010	1	2
12	Education	4,635	8	7	1,479	6	0	1,516	2	0	1,474	10	8
13	Local Funds	7,613	0	5	14,670	6	4	16,116	7	1	12,927	1	7
14	Miscellaneous	4,048	2	10	4,264	9	7	5,132	4	5	7,068	9	9
	Total	3,73,411	13	3	4,13,718	5	2	4,17,481	1	6	3,98,864	8	10
15	Jafarabad	58,508	3	5	63,802	15	0	52,886	5	1	59,771	3	11
	Total	4,31,920	5	8	4,77,521	4	2	4,70,367	6	7	4,58,636	1	9
16	Deposits unadjusted	2,108	3	8	4,682	1	7	7,172	9	4	6,765	3	3
17	Advances adjusted	10,298	4	9	12,571	14	5	6,998	11	3	38,798	12	2
	Grand Total	4,44,326	14	1	4,94,975	4	2	4,84,478	11	4	5,04,200	1	2

123. From the above statement it will be seen that, as compared with the receipts for previous years, receipts under Land Revenue, Customs, Opium, Education and Local Funds have decreased, while there is an increase in the receipts from Abkari, Forest, Stamps, Criminal Courts, Jail and Police, Civil Courts and Registration and Miscellaneous. Receipts from Fisheries and Salt, though decreased by Rs. 1,013-8-9 and Rs. 216-5-3, respectively, as compared with the previous year, still were much larger than the income under those heads during the year 1887-88. Revenue from Jafarabad, which decreased during the year 1889-90, has improved, showing an increase of Rs. 6,885-3-10 during the year under report. Many of the advances have been adjusted, and it is satisfactory to note that the receipts from advances alone have increased by Rs. 31,800.

124. From the Comparative Statement, Appendix XVII., it will be observed that the total increase in receipts from all sources as compared with the receipts during the previous year is Rs. 51,006-4-1. Deducting therefrom the increase

in receipts from Jafarabad and from advances adjusted, the balance of increase is Rs. 12,320-15-6, chiefly under the following heads:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Forest	5,304	0	8
Abkari	3,763	6	7
Miscellaneous	1,693	8	11
Civil Courts and Registration	1,016	4	11

125. Similarly, the decrease in receipts, amounting to Rs. 30,877-8-2, is mainly under :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Land Revenue	25,845	4	7
Local Fund...	3,548	9	7
Fisheries	1,013	8	9
Customs	414	5	4

126. As compared with the previous year, the net increase in receipts, from all sources amounted to Rs. 19,721-5-10.

STATEMENT III.—EXPENDITURE.

No.	Item.	1887-88.			1888-89.			1889-90.			1890-91.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Inam grants	34,997	4	2	36,056	13	5	35,589	10	1	34,684	12	2
2	Charities and religious grants	12,202	15	1	12,153	5	10	13,295	1	8	14,459	1	4
3	Public Works	34,236	2	5	38,854	11	9	35,663	2	0	1,18,824	4	7
4	Revenue Administration..	36,130	11	10	35,706	2	3	35,212	10	1	36,407	5	0
5	Allowances to Sirdars and fort garrisons	29,863	4	11	32,438	10	5	34,306	8	7	34,489	5	7
6	Civil Courts and Registration	8,082	15	1	7,709	0	10	6,769	2	8	7,117	0	8
7	Criminal Courts, Jail and Police	20,810	8	5	21,013	12	3	22,320	10	5	20,200	7	6
8	Marine.....	6,649	5	1	6,234	0	9	6,390	3	8	6,727	5	0
9	Education	11,686	10	11	11,222	11	9	11,968	11	8	12,578	15	5
10	Toshikhana	2,431	5	7	2,704	11	9	3,305	7	7	3,403	5	6
11	Modikhana	102	5	1	115	7	2	118	13	11	114	14	3
12	Darbar.....	55,683	9	2	73,070	0	7	52,253	1	2	79,093	5	5
13	Salt	4,660	10	8	5,047	8	4	4,915	6	11	3,821	1	6
14	Stable and cattle.....	10,727	11	4	31,055	11	8	15,965	4	6	17,876	1	7
15	Forest	8,324	2	8	7,815	10	9	8,141	2	3	8,061	13	3
16	Vaccination.....	506	0	8	505	10	8	621	14	8	647	9	6
17	Refund	1,404	9	11	694	10	6	1,090	2	5	360	6	10
18	Abkari	24,889	9	6	12,409	13	0	14,603	4	6	19,841	8	4
19	Survey	5,462	8	5	5,801	0	0	9,540	8	3	6,590	13	1
20	Customs	4,344	13	2	4,545	1	1	4,505	11	1	6,295	8	9
21	Dispensary	2,613	15	8	2,679	3	6	2,865	3	2	4,167	7	3
22	Local Funds	3,466	4	1	11,589	5	0	9,007	15	7	10,385	13	5
23	Opium	1,086	12	6	1,174	13	5	1,194	14	1	.....		
24	Takavi.....	1,600	0	0	.....			.....			.....		
25	Miscellaneous	9,821	10	0	1,600	14	3	1,627	5	7	1,310	14	4
	Total.....	3,31,785	14	4	3,62,198	15	0	3,31,277	0	6	4,47,459	4	3
26	Jafarabad.....	38,913	2	9	43,221	6	4	40,868	0	8	33,558	8	5
	Total	3,70,699	1	1	4,05,420	5	4	3,72,145	1	2	4,81,017	12	8
27	Deposits adjusted	1,623	9	0	1,215	5	11	5,094	6	2	5,722	1	9
28	Advances unadjusted	29,383	0	11	19,198	15	7	54,541	10	7	23,904	1	7
	GRAND TOTAL	4,01,705	11	0	4,25,834	10	10	4,31,781	1	11	5,15,644	0	0

127. Turning to the expenditure side of the financial statement, the increase of Rs. 1,25,515-10-9 was in most of the heads of charges, and the decrease of Rs. 9,393-7-0 being under the Inam grants, Criminal Courts, Modikhana, Salt, Refund, Survey, Opium and Miscellaneous.

128. The principal causes of increase and decrease in expenditure are :—

Item No. 1.—*Inam Grants*.—Decrease Rs. 904-13-11, on account of the introduction of the Survey in 42 villages of Murud Peitha (*vide* paras. 139 and 140).

Item No. 2.—*Charities and Religious Grants*.—Increase Rs. 1,163-15-8, on account of the additional grants sanctioned by the Nawab Saheb for charitable purposes.

Item No. 3.—*Public Works*, and Item No. 22.—*Local Funds*.—Increase Rs. 83,156-2-7, and Rs. 1,377-13-10, respectively, on account of the expenditure incurred on Victoria Water Works and other works (*vide* para. 112).

Item No. 4.—*Revenue Administration*.—Increase Rs. 1,194-10-11,—additional establishments entertained for Phalni Pothani and for arranging the records.

Item No. 7.—*Criminal Court*,—Decrease Rs. 2,120-2-11, on account of the saving of the moiety of the salary of the State Karbhari, the salary drawn by the Acting Karbhari having been debited to the Revenue Administration.

Item No. 9.—*Education*.—Increase Rs. 610-3-9 (*vide* para. 190).

Item No. 12.—*Darbar*.—Increase Rs. 28,840.

Item No. 14.—*Stables*.—Increase Rs. 1,910.

The expenditure under these two heads is fluctuating, and depends upon the shorter or longer periods of the Nawab Saheb's stay out of his territories, or larger purchases of jewellery, horses, and other valuables that he makes during the year.

Item No. 13.—*Salt*.—Decrease Rs. 1,094-5-5, as a smaller quantity of salt was purchased during the year (*vide* para. 145).

Item No. 18.—*Abkari*.—Increase Rs. 5,233 3-10, as a larger quantity of raw toddy was purchased for distillation during the year (*vide* para. 154).

Item No. 19.—*Survey*.—Decrease Rs. 2,949-11-2, as only one party was working during the year (*vide* para. 9).

Item No. 20.—*Customs*.—Increase of Rs. 1,789-13-3, was due to the increased charges on account of the purchase of 2 new boats and erection of new staves for storm warning signals (*vide* para. 142).

Item No. 21.—*Dispensary*.—Increase Rs. 1,302-4-1, on account of the donation to the Shrivardhan Dispensary (*vide* para. 161).

Item No. 23.—*Opium*.—Decrease Rs. 1,194-14-1, as no opium was purchased during the year.

129. The expenditure in Jafarabad, decreased by Rs. 7,309-8-3, as also the amount of advance disbursed during the year, was less by Rs. 25,637-9-0. The total expenditure during the year under all the heads was Rs. 5,15,644 against Rs. 4,31,781 in the previous year, showing a net increase of Rs. 83,863, a sum little more than the increased expenditure incurred by the State under Public Works for the Victoria Water Works and other works of public utility executed during the year.

130. The principal heads of income and expenditure not already noticed in detail in the preceding chapters are discussed below.

Land Revenue.

131. The following is the result of the Jamabandi Settlement for the year under report as compared with the Settlement for the year 1889-90 :—

	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Gross Land Revenue	2,23,907 13 7	2,24,568 9 10	660 12 3	.....
Deduct.				
Inam	33,012 11 7	32,807 4 7	.....	205 7 0
Remission	2,962 12 7	.....	.....	2,962 12 7
Total	35,975 8 2	32,807 4 7	.....	3,168 3 7
Net amount for collection	1,87,932 5 5	1,91,761 5 3	3,828 15 10	.....

132. By the introduction of the Revenue Survey rates in 42 villages of the Murud Mahal, there was a decrease of Rs. 4,184-7-3 in the gross revenue of those villages, but on the other hand increase in cultivation, profitable rates of supari and rice crops increased the revenue by Rs. 4,845-3-6. The net increase in gross Land Revenue was thus Rs. 660-12-3, showing an improvement in the Revenue for collection.

133. The reduction of Rs. 205-7-0 in Inam was due to the introduction of Revenue Survey. The crops were good, and consequently no remissions were granted, as was done last year. The amount for collection consequently increased by Rs. 3,828-15 10.

134. The following statement gives the balance for collection at the commencement of the year, the amount settled for collection and the amount realized during the year under report and the state of arrears at the close of the year as compared with the previous year :—

Years.	Balance for collection at the commencement of the year.	The amount settled for collection during the year.	The amount of realisations and remissions during the year.			The amount of arrears at the close of the year.		
			Of the current year.	Of the previous year.	Total.	Of the current year.	Of the previous year.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1889-90	1,22,369 3 2	1,87,932 5 5	1,68,118 6 4	1,06,251 13 7	2,74,370 3 11	19,813 15 1	16,217 5 2	35,931 4 3
1890-91	35,931 4 3	1,91,761 5 3	1,47,033 1. 9	19,149 14 3	1,66,203 0 6	44,678 3 6	16,781 6 5	61,459 9 11
Increase	.....	3,828 15 10	.....	.....	.....	24,864 4 5	564 0 10	25,523 5 3
Decrease	86,437 14 6	.....	21,035 4 7	87,101 15 4	1,08,137 3 11	.....	.....	.....

135. From columns 7, 8, and 9 it will be observed that arrears for the year under report which remained unrecovered were Rs. 44,678-3-6 and for the previous years Rs. 16,781-6-5. Instalments for a sum of Rs. 10,895 were not due before the end of the year. Most of the remaining instalments were during the months of January, February and March 1891, and the work of the Census of the State, where the people are so backward in education, took up great deal of time of the Revenue authorities. They had also to go through many intricate and troublesome cases of old debts referred to in para. 137. The amount of recovery was, therefore, smaller than that of the previous year. I, however, admit that, taking into consideration the favourable season, the balance is large and measures have been taken to recover it as soon as possible.

136. The arrears for the previous years are for :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1884-85	2,533	10	3
1885-86	1,412	9	8
1886-87	1,843	13	0
1887-88	1,799	11	8
1888-89	3,092	10	2
1889-90	6,098	15	8
Total...	16,781	6	5

These arrears are not of a very old date. Steps are also being taken to recover them; care will, however, be taken to see that the really poor are not pressed hard nor the amount due from solvent but contumacious Khatedars is allowed to remain unrecovered by the neglect and connivance of the Village and Taluka Officers.

137. From inquiry made with regard to the recovery of the old debts, amounting to Rs. 1,33,386-3-9, referred to in para. 129 of the last year's Report, it

appeared that a sum of Rs. 45,635-3-10 was due from persons unable to pay it. In the case of Rs. 59,475-6-4 the claims of the State appeared either wrong or of a doubtful nature; the Nawab Saheb was therefore pleased to order that the sum, amounting to Rs. 1,05,110-10-2, be written off the accounts. Out of the remaining sum, Rs. 325-6-2 recovered and Rs. 2,758-4-5 were postponed, leaving an undisposed of balance for inquiry of Rs. 25,191-14-5. I have every hope that during the course of the current year the question of this old debt will be disposed of once for all.

Local Funds.

133. The subjoined table shows the receipts and expenditure under this head :—

Funds.	Opening balance on 1st April 1890.	Receipts in 1890-91.	Total.	Expenditure in 1890-91.	Closing balance on 31st March 1891.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
General	5,412 13 6	9,187 0 4	14,599 13 10	11,033 6 11	3,566 6 11
Educational	.....	3,740 1 3	3,740 1 3	3,740 1 3	.....
Total	5,412 13 6	12,927 1 7	18,339 15 1	14,773 8 2	3,566 6 11

The total realizations on account of Local Funds were Rs. 12,927-1-7 against Rs. 13,552-7-1 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 625-5-6 consequent on the less recovery of the revenue on account of the census work. The amount of Local Fund for collection was Rs. 13,786-15-11 against Rs. 13,832-0-7 for previous year. The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 14,773, details of which will be found in paragraphs 112 and 189.

Alienations.

139. There are two kinds of Inams in the State, *viz.*, Inams in cash or kind and Inams in land. The total grants under the first head were Rs. 1,876-7-7 against Rs. 2,577 in the preceding year. Inams amounting to Rs. 700-8-5 remained undisbursed at the close of the year.

140. The total Inam under the second head was Rs. 32,807-4-7 against Rs. 33,012-11-7 during the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 205-7-0 was due to the introduction of the Revenue Survey rates in 42 villages of the Murud mahal.

Takavi Advances.

141. "Takavi" has not been shown under a separate head, but the expenditure on that account has been included under the head of "Advances". The Takavi advance that remained unrecovered at the end of the preceding year was Rs. 4,377-8-0. During the year under report six new applications were granted and advances amounting to Rs. 1,700 made, thus making a total of Rs. 6,077-8-0. Out of this a sum of Rs. 1,075 was recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,002-8-0 unrealized at the close of the year. The amount will be recovered as the instalments fixed for its recovery become due.

Customs.

142. The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 3,702 during the year as compared with Rs. 4,117 in the preceding year. Up to last year the shipping bills and manifests were prepared by the Custom Karkuns and the fees realized on that account were credited to this head. This practice was considered objectionable by the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, and the Darbar therefore appointed

special candidates on this work, who do the work and receive the fees; consequently the receipts under this head decreased by Rs. 415. The subsidy of Rs. 13,000 due from the British Government under the convention of 1884 was duly received in June last. The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 6,295 as compared with Rs. 4,505 during the previous year. The increase was due to the purchase of two new boats for departmental use, and also to the erection of flag staves and storm-warning signals. Expenses on account of Nanowli Light, which have been debited to this head, were also greater, as wicks which would last for about four years more were obtained from England during the year under report.

143. Ten customs offences were disposed of during the year against 8 in the previous year.

144. The Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Uran Range, visited the State in January last to examine the customs and salt arrangements and was satisfied with them.

Salt.

145. The realizations under this head amounted to Rs. 24,823 by the sale of 10,327 maunds of salt imported from Uran as usual. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 25,010 and 9,946 maunds of salt. The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 3,821 against Rs. 4,915 during the last year. The net profit to the State, after deducting from the realizations the total cost of salt transactions, was Rs. 21,002 against Rs. 20,125 in the previous year. The retail price of salt was Rs. 2-8-0 per maund against Rs. 2-10-2 during the last year.

146. Only one offence against the Salt Act was reported and disposed of during the year.

Opium.

147. As there was a sufficient stock from the last year, no quantity of opium was imported from Bombay during the year under report, and consequently there was no expenditure under this head. The opium consumed during the year was 86 lbs. and 35½ tolas, which realized an amount of Rs. 868-13-0 as compared with Rs. 1,086 during the previous year. The opium in stock at the end of the year was 15 lbs. and 39 tolas.

148. No illicit dealings in this drug were reported during the year.

Abkari.

149. The reformed system of Abkari administration in force in the Alibag Taluka of the Kolaba District was, with a few modifications, in force in the State throughout the year. The total Abkari realizations were Rs. 56,757-6-8 against Rs. 52,994-0-1 during the preceding year, the details of which are given in the following table:—

Heads.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sale proceeds of Toddy Spirit	10,142 6 3	13,695 8 10	3,553 2 7	.....
Do. imported Mowra Spirit	7,059 8 8	2,666 3 10	.....	4,393 4 10
Tree tax on raw Toddy	32,028 0 0	35,388 0 0	3,360 0 0	.....
Toddy-shop License Fees	2,223 0 0	2,090 0 0	.....	133 0 0
Foreign Liquor License Fees	105 0 0	100 0 0	.....	5 0 0
Country Spirit License Fees	1,427 0 0	2,579 0 10	1,152 0 10	.....
Miscellaneous	9 1 2	238 9 2	229 8 0	.....
Total	52,994 0 1	56,757 6 8	8,294 11 5	4,561 4 10

150. The increase in the sale of Toddy spirit accounts for the decrease in the sale of Mowra spirit. During the year under report the tree tax was increased from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12, and consequently the revenue under that head increased. There was higher bid for license for retail sale of liquors, the net increase in receipts under Abkari being Rs. 3,763.

151. The quantity of country liquor consumed during the year was 9,035 gallons against 9,734 gallons in the previous year.

152. The strength of the spirits consumed during the year was as under :—

Kind.	Strength.		Total.
	25° U. P.	60° U. P.	
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
Toddy spirit	1,778	6,180	7,958
Mowra ,, ...	462	615	1,077
Total.....	2,240	6,795	9,035

153. The expenditure of the Abkari Department is compared below with the figures for the previous year :—

Heads.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Establishment and contingencies	3,711 14 2	3,753 8 3	41 10 1	.....
Price of raw toddy purchased for distillation	8,699 3 4	14,894 10 4	6,195 7 0	.....
Price of imported Mowra liquor...	1,584 8 6	.....	.....	1,584 8 6
Miscellaneous	607 10 6	1,193 5 9	585 11 3	.....
Total.....	14,603 4 6	19,841 8 4	6,822 12 4	1,584 8 6

154. The increase in the expenditure was due to the fact that a large quantity of toddy was purchased for distillation during the year. The quantity of liquor distilled from the toddy was sufficient for consumption, and consequently no Mowra liquor was purchased and imported from Uran.

155. The net gain to the State after deducting the aggregate expenditure from the receipts was Rs. 36,915-14-4 against Rs. 38,390-11-7 in the preceding year.

Excise.

156. The receipts creditable to this head are shown under "Opium, Tobacco and Drugs" in Appendix XVII. They amounted to Rs. 1,925-2-5. Of this opium has already been dealt with in para. 147 of this report. The license fees for the exclusive sale of opium, ganja and other intoxicating drugs and tobacco amounted to Rs. 1,956-5-5 against Rs. 980 during the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 76-5-5.

Stamps.

157. The receipts under this head, exclusive of the realizations under "Court Fees," which are included in the income of the "Civil Courts," rose during the year from Rs. 4,802 to Rs. 4,887, showing an increase of Rs. 85.

Tolls.

158. No tolls were levied by the State during the year.

Transit Duties.

159. There are no transit duties in Habsan.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

Medical Relief.

160. During the year under report there were two dispensaries open in the State, one at Murud and the other at Shrivardhan, both in charge of competent Medical Officers named below :—

Mr. M. Lopes, State Apothecary, at Murud.

Mr. B. Reuben, L. M. & S., at Shrivardhan.

161. The following table shows the number of patients treated and the expenditure incurred during the year under report as compared with the previous year :—

Dispensary		Number of patients treated.		Results.				Expenditure.	Daily average.
		In-door.	Out-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining.		
								Rs. a. p.	
Murud	1889-90	4	6,242	5,109	972	8	157	2,644 1 10	51
	1890-91	3	7,591	6,361	1,024	16	193	2,899 1 7	54
Shrivardhan	1889-90*	...	457	236	142	3	76	221 1 4	16
	1890-91	...	5,189	4,220	914	18	37	2,633 2 10	31

* The dispensary being established in March 1890, the figures are for one month only.

162. There was no abnormal prevalence of sickness in the town of Murud. The increased number of patients attending the dispensary is, therefore, indicative of its appreciation by the people. The year under report was the first year for the working of the Shrivardhan Dispensary; yet the number of patients who received medical relief was sufficiently large to prove both its need and appreciation.

163. The maladies from which relief was sought were:—Malarial fevers, diseases of the respiratory system, intestinal parasites, diarrhœa and cutaneous diseases. Cholera made its appearance at Borlai-Mandle, Purar, and Wadowli in December and January last. In all there were 32 cases, of which 17 were fatal. Cholera medicines were at once supplied from the Murud Dispensary, and necessary precautions taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

164. Major and minor operations performed by the Medical Officers during the year were:—

	Major.	Minor.
Murud	4	205
Shrivardhan	12	125
	16	330

165. Medicine was dispensed to every one without any charge.

166. The dispensary at Murud has been maintained by the State, while that of Shrivardhan partly by the State and partly by the Local Board and the Municipality. Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 2,633-2-10 on account of the dispensary at Shrivardhan, the Municipality paid Rs. 868-5-5, the Local Board Rs. 500, and the rest was paid by the State. The construction of a building for the dispensary on a standard plan has been sanctioned, and the work is now in progress. The total estimated cost for the work is Rs. 4,000, of which the State sanctioned a grant of Rs. 2,000 and the rest was contributed by the Local Board and the Municipality in equal shares.

167. Two lunatics were treated in the Murud Dispensary, of whom one was discharged cured, and the second remained under treatment when the year closed.

Vital Statistics.

168. The figures relating to births and deaths for the year under report are contrasted below with those of the previous year:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
Births	2,089	2,102	13	.....
Deaths	1,313	1,166	.....	147

169. Out of 2,102 children born during the year, 1,062 were males and 1,040 females. The birth-rate *per mille* of population was 27, as last year.

170. Out of 1,166 deaths registered during the year, 581 were males and 585 females. The death-rate *per mille* of population was 15 this year against 17 in the preceding year.

171. Out of the total number of deaths 17 were from cholera, 21 from small-pox, 32 from accidental, and 1,096 from natural causes. Of the 32 violent deaths, 2 were caused from suicide, 12 by drowning, 1 by a fall from a tree, 11 by snake-bites, and 6 from other causes.

172. As in British territory, the duty of testing the accuracy of the birth and death registers has been assigned to the revenue and police officers when on tour. The rates of births and deaths are low, and the supervising officers have been warned to see that the registers are kept by the village officers regularly and carefully.

Vaccination.

173. As last year, two vaccinators, under the supervision of the Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, Kolaba, were at work and 2,605 persons were primarily vaccinated and 61 re-vaccinated during the year against 2280 and 9, respectively, in the previous year. Of the 2,605 primary cases 1,281 were males and 1,324 females; and of the 61 re-vaccinated cases 53 were males and 8 females. The percentage of successful cases in primary operations was 99 and in re-vaccination was 72. The ratio of protection to the total population was 34 *per mille* this year against 299 last year.

By whom vaccinated.	Number vaccinated in 1889-90.	Number vaccinated in 1890-91.	Results.			
			Successful.		Not successful.	
			1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Vaccinators	2,289	2,666	2,272	2,637	17	29

174. The cost of the vaccination establishment amounted to Rs. 647-9-6 against Rs. 621-14-8 in the previous year.

Sanitary.

175. The expenditure on sanitary works during the year was Rs. 2,535 against Rs. 2,960 in the previous year. Of this Rs. 2,011 were spent by the Local Board in improving the supply of drinking-water in different villages. The works of the 13 new wells were completed, and of 17 in progress. The Murud Municipality expended Rs. 418 during the year in cleansing the streets. The Shrivardhan Municipality spent Rs. 105 towards the improvement of the sanitation of the town.

176. No separate sanitary establishment was entertained by the State during the year.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

177. In Habsan instruction is imparted up to the fifth standard in English, sixth in Marathi, and fifth in Hindustani.

178. The subjoined table gives the details regarding the number and description of the schools:—

Number.	Description of Schools.	No. of pupils on the Roll on 31st March 1890.	No. of pupils on the Roll on 31st March 1891.	Daily average Attendance.
	State schools.			
1	English school	61	61	38
18	Marathi schools	1,946	990	714
25	Hindustani schools	1,043	1,037	711
44	Total.....	2,150	2,088	1,463
	Private schools.			
8	Marathi schools	120	153	.....
14	Hindustani schools	113	164	.....
22	Total.....	233	322	.....
66	Grand Total.....	2,383	2,410	.....

179. There is one English school, 16 Marathi schools for boys, 2 Marathi schools for girls, 20 Hindustani schools for boys and 5 Hindustani schools for girls, making in all 44 schools maintained by the State against 43 in the previous year.

180. The number of scholars on the rolls was 2,088 against 2,150 during the previous year, showing a decrease by 62. Of these 1,598 were boys and 490 girls. The daily average attendance of the boys was 1,132, and of the girls 331.

181. The number of indigenous schools in the State increased from 15 to 22, and that of pupils attending them from 233 to 322 during the year under report. Of these 8 were Marathi schools and 14 Hindustani. Of the 322 pupils 285 were boys and 38 girls. In these schools no registers were kept under the prescribed forms, and consequently information regarding

daily avarage attendance of scholars was not available. No grants-in-aid were sought for during the year by the managers of these schools, although grants-in-aid rules were in force.

182. Including the number of private schools and that of the scholars learning in them the total number of the Educational Institutions in the State was 66 against 58, and that of scholars 2,410 against 2,383 in the last year. Of the total number of pupils under instruction in Habsan 1,102 were Hindus, 1,261 Mahomedans, 46 Beni-Israels, and 1 Christian.

183. Taking the population of school-going age at 15 per cent. of the whole population of Habsan, 21 pupils were under instruction out of every hundred children of school-going age against 20 in the preceding year. The percentage of scholars to the whole population was 3·1.

184. The results of the annual examination of the schools are tabulated below:—

Description of schools.	No. of scholars examined.	No. of Scholars passed.						
		Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standard VI.	Total.
English school	32	5	1	4	1	...	...	11
Marathi schools	795	140	59	27	28	11	3	267
Hindustani schools	845	205	53	27	6	9	...	300
Total	1,672	350	112	58	35	20	3	578

185. During the year under report 8 students from the State schools appeared for the 3rd class, and one for the 2nd class, Public Service Examination held at Alibag in the Kolaba District, out of whom 6 came out successful in the former and one in the latter.

186. As in the previous year, the inspecting staff for the schools consisted of one Inspector for the Marathi, and one for the Hindustani schools.

187. The Educational Inspector, S. D., accompanied by his Deputy, visited the State in January last, and inspected the Murud English school and the Vernacular schools at Murud, Shriwardhan and Hareshwar. In the months of February and March the Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Kolaba S. D., inspected the Marathi school. In March last the 2nd Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Thana, S. D., also inspected the Hindustani schools in the State.

188. There is only one trained mistress, but there are no trained masters. The remarks on the results of the examination of the schools by the Educational Inspector, S. D., and his Deputies are not on the whole favourable. Their valuable suggestions for improving the state of the schools are being carefully attended to.

189. The total receipts and expenditure of the Educational Department are detailed below:—

RECEIPTS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
School-cess, *i.e.*, one-third of the 1-anna local-cess	3,740	1	3
Proceeds of school-fees	1,072	4	0
Miscellaneous	402	6	8
Contribution from the State	7,364	3	6
Total	12,578	15	5

EXPENDITURE.

	1889-90. Rs.	a.	p.	1890-91. Rs.	a.	p.
English School	1,597	13	4	1,912	14	8
Vernacular Schools	7,844	12	7	8,025	6	1
Inspection	1,290	13	11	1,417	12	4
Rent for School-houses	418	0	0	405	8	0
Miscellaneous	817	3	10	817	6	4
Total.....Rs.	11,968	11	8	12,578	15	5

190. The total increase of Rs. 680 in expenditure was due to the increase of salaries given to some of the teachers in the English, Marathi, and Hindustani Schools, and to the increased expenditure in printing forms.

191. In order to provide trained Head Masters, the State has sent up at their expense 3 students to the Training College at Poona. They will complete their course next year.

CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS AND VENOMOUS SNAKES.

192. A reward for the destruction of panthers is offered from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10, according to the size of the animal. During the year under report two panthers were killed, for which Rs. 7 were paid as rewards.

193. There is also a rule offering rewards for the destruction of venomous snakes, which was taken advantage of by the people by killing 41 poisonous reptiles. The total reward so paid during the year amounted to Rs. 5-2-6.

POST OFFICES AND TELEGRAPH.

194. There is only one Sub-Post Office at Murud-Janjira, and 6 Branch Post Offices at Shrivardhan, Mhaisla, Borli-Panchatan, Borlai-Mandle, Nandgao and Hareshwar, in the State, all working under the direct control of the British Government. There is no Telegraphic connection to any place in the State.

STATE RECORDS.

195. The general records of the State are carefully preserved under the supervision of the State Karbhari, in a room specially built for the purpose near his office. The Tahsil records are also kept at their respective head quarters. There are rules for the systematic classification and preservation of useful records as well as for the periodical destruction of useless papers. The work of classification is in progress.

PRINTING PRESS AND LIBRARIES.

196. There is no printing press; but there are two libraries in the State, one at Murud and the other at Shrivardhan. The library at Murud being chiefly supported by the State continues in a satisfactory condition.

TAXES ON TRADE.

197. The following taxes on trade have been levied by the State:—

1 License Tax.

2 Tax on Fisheries.

198. The total receipts from the above taxes amounted during the year to Rs. 2,947, against Rs. 4,094 in the previous year. Besides the above the State levies the custom dues, in accordance with the provisions of the Indian

Tariff Act, on husked and unhusked rice, exported from Habsan ports to any of the Foreign ports, and the proceeds are included in the receipts under Customs. There being no imposts on land-borne traffic, no nákás are established on land. As in the British territory, every encouragement is given to free trade. All these measures have resulted in a gradual expansion of the trade of Habsan, as will appear from a reference to the trade returns of past years.

Census.

199. A general census of the Habsan was taken in February last. The compilation work is still in progress at Alibag. The cost of the Census, amounting to Rs. 918, is borne by the State. The population according to the Census is :—

Males.		Females.		Total.
39,426	+	42,156	=	81,582

The population according to the Census in 1881 was :—

Males.		Females.		Total.
37,782	+	38,579	=	76,361

the increase being 5,221.

Lighthouse.

200. There is a lighthouse at Nanowli on Rajpuri Point, where a fixed fourth order dioptric light is exhibited. The light was maintained in an efficient state during the year. The building, the lightning conductor and apparatus were in good order.

201. The expenses to the State in connection with the lighthouse were :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Establishment	374	11	3
Cocoanut oil	216	0	0
White-washing and petty repairs	123	8	2
Contingencies	433	0	0
Total.....Rs.	1,147	3	5

202. The buoy placed on the Chor Kasa ("Whale Reef"), to the south of Janjira, was also in its proper place during the fair season of the year.

203. The Nawab Saheb enjoyed good health and continued to devote his uninterrupted attention to the direction of the affairs of the State.

204. The above facts and figures show that the season during the year was favourable, and the condition of the people improved. Revenue from Forest and Abkari increased. Large expenditure on works of public utility was incurred, and the additional charges were borne by the State without materially affecting the balance. The census, which engaged the attention of the Revenue Officers at the close of the year, and thereby affected the realizations of land revenue during the year, proved that the population of the State increased by 6·8 per cent.

205. In conclusion grateful acknowledgments are due to the Political Agents for their valuable advice and assistance in guiding the administration.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

SHALOM BAPUJI,

State Karbhari, Janjira.

Forwarded through Ali Janab Namdar Sidi Ahmed Khan Bahadur,

Nawab Saheb of Janjira.

No. 64 of 1891.

Huzur Office, 12*th May* 1891.

Forwarded to the Political Agent, Kolaba, with respectful compliments of the undersigned.

SIDI AHMED KHAN,

Nawab Saheb.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Janjira State, 1890-91.

Arm of Service.	Total number of Fighting Officers and Men.								Details of Force at the end of the year.						Total cost of pay and allowances of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, including Followers.	Remarks.
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year. (a)	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c. (b)	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of Guns.	Number of Men.					
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting Men.		
															Rs. a. p.	
Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Artillery	14	...	...	...	...	...	.....	14	.....	*179	...	...	...	14	759 10 9	*168 serviceable, 11 unserviceable. 179
Infantry	297	...	...	...	...	...	2	†295	.....	...	...	...	...	†295	28,066 7 8	†These are all irregular bodies.
Total	311	...	...	...	...	...	2	309	.....	179	...	...	...	309	2,8826 2 5	

Murud-Janjira, 11*th May* 1891.

SHALOM BAPUJI,
State Karbhari, Janjira.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of the Police.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of the Grade.	Total Expenditure.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Judicially punished.	By promotion.	By money rewards.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.								
Inspector of Police	1	50	862 10 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Chief Constables—											
1st Class	1	30	333 6 6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
2nd Class	1	25	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
3rd Class	1	8	216 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Head Constables—											
1st Class	2	15	245 0 0	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	1	
2nd Class	5	12	687 2 1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	4	1	
3rd Class	11	10	1,038 8 0	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	2	
Constables—											
1st Class	8	9	960 2 10	.....	2	.....	3	.....	4	2	
2nd Class	26	8	2,324 13 1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	20	4	
3rd Class	78	7	6,124 3 9	.....	12	.....	2	1	28	10	
Drill Instructor	1	15	179 10 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Total	135	.....	13,371 9 4	.....	17	.....	9	1	63	20	

Murud-Janjira, 11th May 1891.

SHALOM BAPUJI,
State Karbhari, Janjira.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Police in the Janjira State during the year ending 31st March 1891.

Name of State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested.		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Janjira	252	259	202	167	198	166	154	139	42	27	76·2	83·2	77·7	83·7

SHALOM BAPUJI,
State Karbhari, Janjira.

Murud-Janjira, 11th May 1891.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the Value of Property Stolen and Amount of Recoveries in the Janjira State during the year ending 31st March 1891.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Janjira	4,990 0 2	3,098 5 9	3,992 8 11	1,356 15 5	80	43·7	

SHALOM BAPUJI,
State Karbhari, Janjira.

Murud-Janjira, 11th May 1891.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of Crimes committed, number of 1890-91, *ending*

No.	Description of Crime or Offence.	Number of Crimes.			Number of cases disposed of during 1890-91.	Number of cases made posed of during 1890-91.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number Imprisonment.	
		Balance on the 1st of April 1890.	Committed during 1890-91.	Total.					Simple.	Rigorous.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Offences against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII. of the Indian Penal Code	...	2	2	2	...	12	5	...	...
2	Offences by, or relating to public servant, Chapter IX.	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...
3	Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X.	...	2	2	2	...	6	1	...	...
4	False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI.	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
5	Offences relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII.	...	1	1	1	...	2	2	...	...
6	Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV	...	5	5	5	...	5	5	...	...
7	Offences relating to religion, Chapter XV	...	2	2	2	...	10	9	...	...
8	Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Exposure of infant	...	1	1	1	...	2	2	...	2
	Hurt	3	59	62	62	...	142	12	...	...
	Attempt at hurt	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...
	Wrongful restraint	...	2	2	2	...	5	...	...	...
	Criminal force and assault	...	4	4	4	...	4	...	...	...
9	Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Theft	...	52	52	52	...	76	58	...	10
	Extortion	...	1	1	1	...	6	...	...	...
	Criminal misappropriation of property	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...
	Criminal breach of trust	...	2	2	2	...	2	1	...	...
	Cheating	...	7	7	7	...	8	3	...	...
	Mischief	...	8	8	8	...	14	3	...	1
	Criminal trespass	...	19	19	19	...	53	7	...	1
10	Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX.	1	1	2	2	...	3	2	...	...
11	Defamation, Chapter XXI.	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
12	Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, Chapter XXII.	...	49	49	49	...	88	1	...	...
13	Cattle Trespass Act I. of 1871 (India)	...	7	7	7	...	14	1	...	...
14	Coasting Vessels Act XIX. of 1838 (Bombay)	...	2	2	2	...	3	2	...	...
15	Municipal Act I. of 1888 (Janjira)	...	33	33	33	...	33	32	...	...
16	Salt Act VII. of 1873 (Bombay)	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...
17	Abkari Act V. of 1878 (Bombay)	...	12	12	12	...	16	16	...	...
18	District Police Act VII. of 1867 (Bombay)	...	29	29	29	...	42	41	...	...
19	Merchant Shipping Act VII. of 1880 (India)	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...
20	Arms Act XI. of 1878 (India)	...	6	6	6	...	7	5	...	...
	Total	5	312	317	317	...	561	207	...	14

Murud-Janjira, 11th May 1891.

IX.

Cases disposed of, and Cases awaiting trial in the Janjira State during the year 31st March 1891.

of persons sentenced to					Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons committed, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Terms of Imprisonment.									Remarks.
Imprisonment and Fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	
Simple.	Rigorous.																
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
...	...	5	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	...	6	...	9	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	11	...	12	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	19	21	1	53	23	...	...	14	3	1	4	2	2	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	3	...	...	3	5	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	...	...	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	
...	3	3	...	7	48	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
...	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	1	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	32	...	32	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	16	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	41	...	41	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	5	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	30	157	1	207	354	...	...	18	11	5	8	5	2	...	...	...	

SHALOM BAPUJI,
State Karbhari, Janjira.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and offences dealt with in the Janjira State during the year ending 31st March 1891.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial, 1890-91.					Total,								
				Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrates.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.		
	1889-90.	1890-91.															
Sadar Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sessions Judge, Janjira	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	
Sessions Judge, Jaffarabad	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	
District Magistrate	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
First Class Magistrate, N. D.	57	86	2	86	41	26	...	2	135	164	18	54	91	3	...	...	
First Class Magistrate, S. D.	21	14	1	12	3	4	1	...	33	21	10	...	9	2	...	...	
Second Class Magistrate, Shrivardhan	99	110	...	46	7	106	2	3	162	164	69	12	83	...	...	...	
Third Class Magistrate, Murud	48	49	...	9	24	71	3	...	84	107	87	11	7	2	...	...	
Third Class Magistrate, Mhaisla	66	54	...	13	32	59	...	...	113	104	80	13	11	...	...	...	
Total	299	317	10	167	107	266	6	5	539	561	264	90	207	7	...	...	

SHALOM BAPUJI,
State Karbhari, Janjira.

Murud-Janjira, 11th May 1891.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the Results of Appeals against Decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Janjira State during the year ending 31st March 1891.

State.	Tribunals.	Number of Applications.	Number of Persons and Cases.																									
			Applications rejected.				Sentences.								Proceedings quashed.				Referred.				Further inquiry, &c., ordered.				Pending.			
							Confirmed.				Modified.				Reversed.															
			Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.	
			1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Janjira.	Sadar Court	1	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sessions Judge, Janjira	4	2	1	1	1	2	4	2	3	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sessions Judge, Jafarabad	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Magistrate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	First Class Magistrate N. D., with appeal power	1	...	...	...	...	4	2	4	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	6	3	1	2	1	7	8	7	5	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Murud-Janjira, 11*th May* 1891.

SHALOM BAPUJI,
State Karbhari, Janjira.

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the number of persons convicted or confined in the Jail in the Janjira State during the year ending 31st March 1891.

Stations.	Number of Prisons.	Number of Prisoners.				Daily average in Jail.		Number of Prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and Prisoners.	Remarks showing mortality among Convicts in the Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		1889-90.	1890-91.			
				1889-90.	1890-91.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Murud	1	12	63	84	75	12	12	13	Rs. a. p. 1,198 6 10	The health of the prisoners has been good throughout the year, and there has been no death.

SHALOM BAPUJI,

State Karbhari, Janjira.

Murud-Janjira, 11th May 1891.

APPENDIX XIII.

Civil Work.—Nature and Value of original suits filed and disposed of.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening Balance. 1889-90.	Opening Balance. 1890-91.	Filed during the year. 1889-90.	Filed during the year. 1890-91.	Total. 1889-90.	Total. 1890-91.	Disposed of during the year. 1889-90.	Disposed of during the year. 1890-91.	Closing Balance. 1889-90.	Closing Balance. 1890-91.	Suits filed in 1890-91. Value.	Nature of Suits. Suits regarding lands and houses, &c.	Nature of Suits. Suits for money transactions.	Nature of Suits. Suits for other rights, &c.	Valuation of Suits. No. of suits under Rs. 100.	Valuation of Suits. No. of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Valuation of Suits. No. of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Valuation of Suits. No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Valuation of Suits. No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	Suits disposed of in 1890-91. How disposed of. Ex-parte.	How disposed of. Admitted and compromised, &c.	How disposed of. Struck off the file, &c.	How disposed of. Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration. Years.	Average duration. Months.	Average duration. Days.	Remarks.
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8	9			10					11				12	13			14
												Rs. a. p.													Rs. a. p.				
1	Munsiff Court.	43	40	349	349	397	389	357	343	40	46	49,190 4 5	72	198	139	224	107	11	7	...	58	116	27	145	49,602 8 7	...	2	26	
2	Sar Nyayadhish Court.	4	3	345	240	349	243	345	243	3	...	5,150 8 10	...	240	...	240	...	...	...	...	69	95	11	68	5,258 0 3	.	1	3	
	Total.....	52	43	694	589	746	632	702	589	43	43	54,340 13 3	72	378	139	464	107	11	7	...	127	211	38	213	54,920 9 3	.	.	..	

Murud-Janjira, 11th May 1891.

SHALOM BAPUJI,

State Karbhari, Janjira.

APPENDIX XIV.

Civil Work.—Results of applications for execution of Decrees.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Value of opening Balance for 1890-91.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing Balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at close of 1890-91.			Remarks.
		1889-90.	1890-91.		1889-90.	1890-91.	Value for 1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Value for 1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Value for 1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Value of Closing Balance for 1890-91.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3		4	5			6			7			8			9			10
				Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.				
1	Munsif of Court.....	90	74	11,622 9 11	473	523	64,730 7 3	563	597	76,353 1 2	489	552	67,969 0 3	74	45	8,384 0 11	31	11	3	
2	Sar Nyayadhish Court	12	7	144 3 1	508	511	10,785 10 3	520	518	10,929 13 4	513	515	10,808 12 4	7	3	121 1 0	2	1	0	
	Total.....	102	81	11,766 13 0	981	1034	75,515 1 6	1083	1115	87,282 14 6	1002	1067	78,777 12 7	81	48	8,505 1 11	33	12	3	

SHALOM BAPUJI,

Murud-Janjira, 11th May 1891.

State Karbhari, Janjira.

APPENDIX XV.

Registration of Documents.

Numbers.	Sub-Registry Office.	Documents presented for registration		Nature of Documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of Documents registered.		Documents refused to be registered.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.	
				Mortgages.		Sale-Deeds.		Wills.		Money Bonds.		Miscellaneous.									
		1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
																Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
1	Murud	115	116	68	69	41	32	...	...	1	...	10	15	115	116	33,347 7 0	35,345 6 4	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Sitrivardhan	165	157	123	121	36	31	...	...	2	3	4	2	165	157	48,541 1 9	49,608 10 3	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Mhaisla	67	71	47	54	11	14	...	...	...	...	9	3	67	71	18,389 12 0	20,847 1 3	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	367	344	283	244	108	77	...	...	3	3	23	20	367	344	1,00,228 4 9	1,06,301 1 10	.....	.....	.....	.....

SHALOM BAPUJI,
State Karbhari, Janjira.

Murud-Janjira, 11th May 1891.

APPENDIX XVI.

Statement showing Agricultural Stock in the Janjira State during the year 1890-91.

Number.	District.	Cattle and other Quadrupeds.									Ploughs.		Carts.	
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Mules.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two Bullocks.	With four Bullocks.	Riding Carts.	Carts used in carrying.
				Male.	Female.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Janjira	13,851	12,046	3,097	3,711	67	50	.....	2	3,659	5,798	.....	43	257

SHALOM BAPUJI,

State Karbhari, Janjira.

Murud-Janjira, 11*th May* 1891.

APPENDIX XVII.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

APPENDIX

INCOME.

No.	Heads of Receipts.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Land Revenue	2,22,322 3 11	1,96,476 15 4	.....	25,845 4 7
2	Taxes	7,997 11 3	8,029 3 0	31 7 9	.....
3	Customs	17,117 2 3	16,702 12 11	.....	414 5 4
4	Abkari	52,994 0 1	56,757 6 8	3,763 6 7	.....
5	Fisheries	2,759 2 2	1,745 9 5	.....	1,013 8 9
6	Forests	50,191 8 10	55,495 9 6	5,304 0 8	.....
7	Opium, Tobacco, and Drugs	2,082 5 10	1,925 2 5	.....	157 3 5
8	Salt	25,040 1 11	24,823 12 8	.....	216 5 3
9	Stamps	4,802 7 3	4,887 9 0	85 1 9	.....
10	Criminal Courts, Jail, and Police	1,355 12 3	1,540 0 9	184 4 6	.....
11	Civil Courts and Registration	7,993 12 3	9,010 1 2	1,016 4 11	.....
12	Education	1,516 2 0	1,474 10 8	.....	41 7 4
13	Local Funds	16,116 7 1	12,927 1 7	.....	3,189 5 6
14	Miscellaneous	5,132 4 5	7,068 9 9	1,936 5 4	.....
	Total	4,17,421 1 6	3,98,864 8 10	12,320 15 6	30,877 8 2
15	Jafarabad	52,886 5 1	59,771 8 11	6,885 3 10	.....
	Total	4,70,307 6 7	4,58,636 1 9	19,206 3 4	30,877 8 2
16	Deposits unadjusted ..	7,172 9 4	6,765 3 3	.....	407 6 1
17	Advances adjusted	6,998 11 5	38,798 12 2	31,800 0 9	.....
	Grand Total	4,84,478 11 4	5,04,200 1 2	51,006 4 1	31,284 14 3

Murad-Janjira, 11th May 1891

XVII.

EXPENDITURE.

No.	Heads of Expenditure.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Inam Grants	35,589 10 1	34,684 12 2	.....	904 13 11
2	Charities and Religious Grants	13,295 1 8	14,459 1 4	1,163 15 8	.....
3	Public Works	35,668 2 0	1,18,824 4 7	83,156 2 7	.....
4	Revenue Administration	35,212 10 1	36,407 5 0	1,194 10 11	.....
5	Allowances to Sardars and Fort Garrisons	34,306 8 7	34,489 5 7	182 13 0	.....
6	Civil Courts and Registration	6,769 2 8	7,117 0 8	347 14 0	.....
7	Criminal Courts, Jail and Police	22,320 10 5	20,200 7 6	.....	2,120 2 11
8	Marine	6,390 3 8	6,727 5 0	337 1 4	.....
9	Education	11,968 11 8	12,578 15 5	610 3 9	.....
10	Toshikhana	3,305 7 7	3,403 5 6	97 13 11	.....
11	Modikhana	118 13 11	114 14 3	.....	3 15 8
12	Darbar	52,253 1 2	79,093 5 5	26,840 4 3	.....
13	Salt	4,915 6 11	3,821 1 6	.....	1,094 5 5
14	Stables and Cattle	15,965 4 6	17,876 1 7	1,910 13 1	.....
15	Forests	8,141 2 3	8,061 13 3	.....	79 5 0
16	Vaccination	621 14 8	647 9 6	25 10 10	.....
17	Refunds	1,090 2 5	360 6 10	.....	729 11 7
18	Abkari	14,603 4 6	19,841 8 4	5,238 3 10	.....
19	Survey	9,540 8 3	6,590 13 1	.....	2,949 11 2
20	Customs	4,505 11 1	6,295 8 9	1,789 13 8	.....
21	Dispensary	2,865 3 2	4,167 7 3	1,302 4 1	.....
22	Local Funds	9,007 15 7	10,385 8 5	1,377 13 10	.....
23	Opium	1,194 14 1	.....	.....	1,194 14 1
24	Miscellaneous	1,627 5 7	1,310 14 4	.....	316 7 3
	Total	3,31,277 0 6	4,42,459 4 3	1,25,575 10 9	9,393 7 0
25	Jafarabad	40,868 0 8	33,558 8 5	.....	7,309 8 3
	Total	3,72,145 1 2	4,81,017 12 8	1,25,575 10 9	16,702 15 3
26	Deposits adjusted	5,094 6 2	5,722 1 9	627 11 7	.....
27	Advances unadjusted	54,541 10 7	28,904 1 7	.....	25,637 9 0
	Grand Total	4,31,781 1 11	5,15,644 0 0	1,26,203 6 4	42,340 8 3

SHALOM BAPUJI,

State Kharbhari, Janjira.

Shrivardhan, 4th October 1890.

To

WAMANRAO SAKARAM KARNIK, Esq.,

State Karbhari, Janjira.

DEAR SIR,—As you are aware, I have examined the Supari Plantation at this station, and compared healthy trees with diseased trees, and plantations much affected by the disease with plantations little affected. I find that diseased trees are greatly affected with an insect of a genus *Coccus*, called 'Scale' by English cultivators, and that the degree of apparent suffering is proportionate to the number of insects present.

Insects of this kind are well-known to be serious pests in tropical countries; they injure the sugarcane in Mauritius, the tea-tree, the coffee-tree, the mango, the banana and many other kinds of trees in this country, and even seriously injure tropical plants in England; so I have been familiar with its depredations from boyhood. It injures the trees by sucking the sap out of the cells, and gradually lowering the health of the trees.

I am satisfied that there is nothing important wrong with the soil, but would recommend liberal manuring with crushed bones and fish-refuse, irrespective of the presence of the disease.

The presence of the above mentioned insects is, in my opinion, sufficient to account for all the symptoms that are apparent. I have frequently met with the fungus that was pointed out by a cultivator, and believe that it grows on dead-wood only; the fact that the tree on which the fungus was found was not entirely dead, does not affect this argument, because the part on which the fungus was growing was dead.

I will now proceed to detail what I know regarding the cure for the disease, but I must premise that the remedy must be applied with care and attention, and repeated as circumstances warrant, especially as the young insects are so minute that they cannot be seen by the naked eye.

The trees that are seriously affected must be cut down, *all ants caused to run off* by gently shaking and bringing the branches near to smoke, if necessary, then the tree should be at once thoroughly scorched with fire. The trees that are slightly affected should be thoroughly washed with the following preparation:—

Water	1 gallon.
Sulphate of copper	1 ounce.
Kerosine oil	1 "
Cowdung	1 handful.

The sulphate of copper should be crushed into powder and dissolved with frequent stirring; then the cowdung should be well mixed with the water, and lastly kerosine oil added. The mixture should then be stirred thoroughly from the bottom upwards in the manner that milk is churned in making butter. The tree should then be thoroughly washed with the preparation, beginning at the top with the French pump and gradually working downwards. The operation should be repeated three times at intervals of from three to seven days, to permit all the young insects to come from under the protecting scale.

In conclusion, I have to thank His Highness the Nawab Saheb and yourself for your great attention and kindness during my stay, and intimate my intention of proceeding on my tour, by the mail steamer, to Bankot to-morrow. I would also ask you to kindly accept a copy of a book which I expect to arrive by the mail to-morrow, which gives much information regarding the insect, that is the cause of the prevailing Supari disease.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) G. MARSHALL WOODROW,

Lecturer in Botany and Agriculture.

(True copy.)

SHALOM BAPUJI,

State Karbhari, Janjira.

Murud, 11*th May* 1891.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

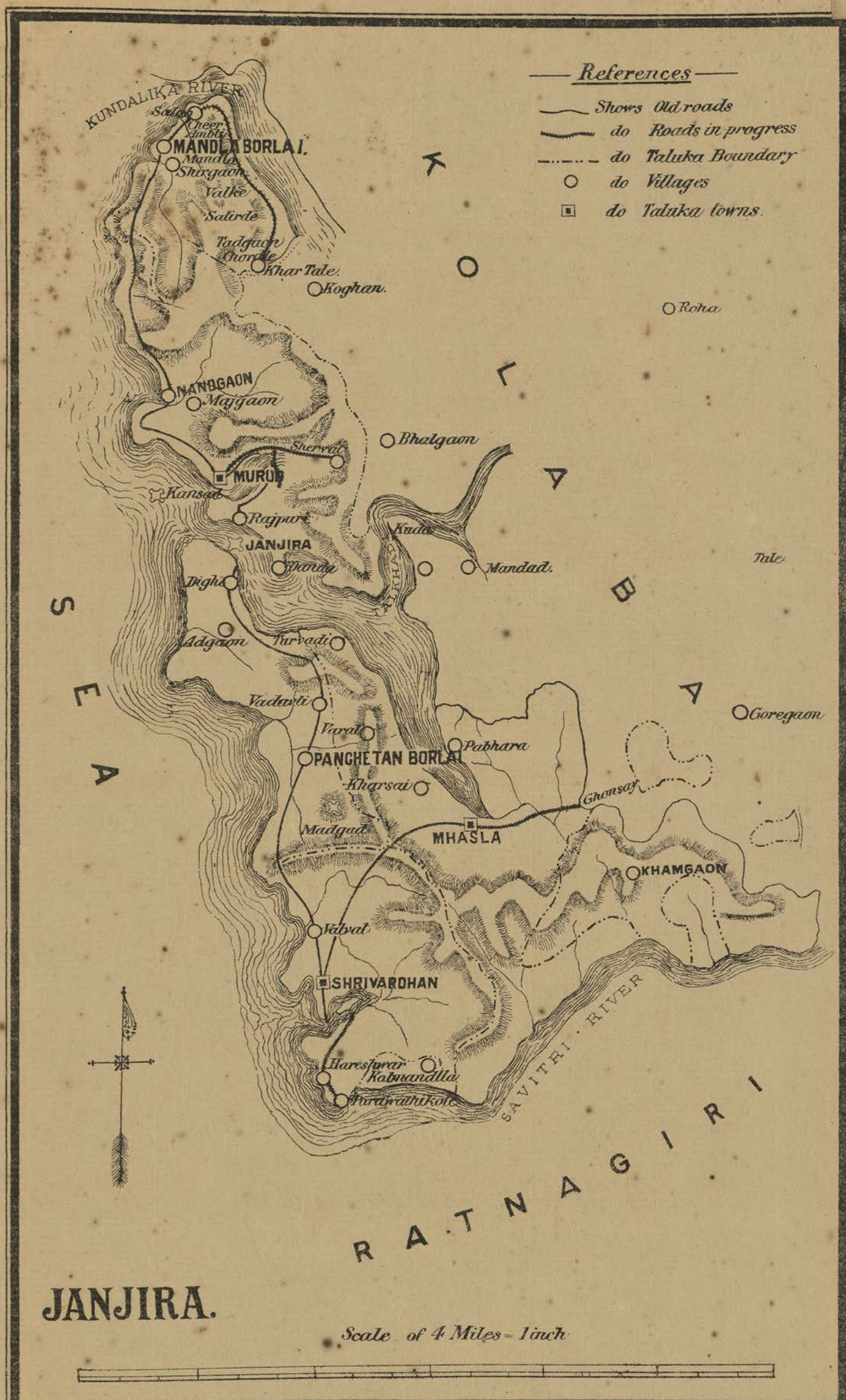
JANJIRA STATE

For the OFFICIAL YEAR 1891-92,

WITH

APPENDICES.

Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE
EDUCATION SOCIETY'S STEAM PRESS.
1892.



JANJIRA.

Scale of 4 Miles = 1 inch

No. 221.

STATE KARBHARI'S OFFICE,

Murud-Janjira, 12th May 1892.

From

SHALOM BAPUJI,

State Karbhari, Janjira;

To

R. M. KENNEDY, Esq., C. S.,

Acting Political Agent, Kolaba.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Janjira State for the year ending 31st March 1892.

Nos. I. to XVII. 2. A map of the State and the usual statements as per margin accompany.

CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL.

3. The State pays no tribute, either in money or men, to the British or any other Government.

4. The relations of the Darbar with the British Government remained as cordial as they ever had been. The conduct of the Sidi Sirdars, Inamdars and Khanjadas was satisfactory, and the State enjoyed perfect peace.

5. The Nawab Saheb visited Poona in September 1891, and remained there for about a month. He remained at Bombay during the months of November and December 1891, paying occasional visits to Murud as the State work demanded. In March last he made tours through the Southern Division of his territory, and remained there for over a week.

6. No domestic event, worthy of report, occurred in the Nawab Saheb's house during the year.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

7. The *personnel* of the administration remained unchanged during the year under report.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

REVENUE SURVEY.

8. Except three all the villages in the State have been measured. The classing work has been completed in 116 villages; in the rest, *viz.*, 167, it still remains to be done. There was no survey party working in the State during the year under report. From the correspondence ending with your endorsement No. 2484, dated 9th June 1891, it appears that the Survey Department will be able to take the work again in hand during the current year.

9. The results of the survey operations from their commencement in 1883 till the close of the last year were :—

	Acres.
Area measured	1,32,321
Area classed	1,03,801

10. The total expenditure incurred up to date on this account is as shewn below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Pay and pension contribution and contingencies of the survey party	68,630	3	11
Phalni and pot pahani	568	10	0
Paid labour for the erection of boundary marks	22,406	12	3
Total	91,605	10	2

11. The year under report is the second year for the levy of assessment according to the survey rates in 42 villages of the Murud Petha. As compared with the assessment under the old system the survey rates were less by six annas and eleven pies per acre, or by 15 per cent. (*vide* para. 16 of the last year's Administration Report). During the year under report no complaints against the survey rates were received; the assessment was paid with ease and no land was relinquished. Survey rates have not been introduced during the year in any other villages. Survey papers, relating to the 74 villages of the Mandle Petha, in which both the measuring and classing work was completed, have not yet been received. On their receipt arrangements will be made to complete the pot pahani and other works preliminary to the introduction of the survey.

Land Tenures.

12. The special tenures in force in the State are :—

1. Inam.
2. Kowli.
3. Dhara.
4. Khoti junekul.
5. Khoti huk.
6. Khalsa.

Inam Settlements.

13. One inam settlement, involving 8¾ guntas, was effected during the year, and the land was declared inam.

Kowli Settlements.

14. Fifty-five cases relating to kowli tenants were inquired into during the year, and land measuring 237 acres and 18¼ guntas was declared to be subject to the kowli tenure. Appeal was not preferred in any case.

Khoti Settlement.

15. Khoti settlement, relating to 14 villages comprising 521 tenants, was completed during the year; of these, 321 tenants were declared to be dharekaris or *quasi*-dharekaris or privileged tenants. The right of occupancy subject to the payment of land revenue was conferred on 35 occupants who were found to have cultivated their holdings for twelve consecutive years and upwards. The remaining occupants, for shorter periods were determined to be ordinary tenants liable to ejection by the khot at his will.

Waste Lands.

16. The area of waste land taken up for cultivation during the year under report, as compared with the previous year, is as shewn in the subjoined table :—

Extent of culturable area for		Taken up in		Waste remaining at the end of		Percentage of culturable land lying waste in	
1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Acrs. gs.	Acrs. gs.	Acrs. gs.	Acrs. gs.	Acrs. gs.	Acrs. gs.	Acrs. gs.	Acrs. gs.
.....	.....	229 32	120 74	.....	.....	.....	.....

17. The lands in the State were never previously surveyed, and the survey now in progress is not yet complete. Information required in columns 1, 3 and 4 of the statement is not therefore available. No land was relinquished during the year, and it is satisfactory to mention that the cultivation is annually increasing.

Revenue Accounts.

18. There are four Sub-Treasuries at the places named in the margin, and one Huzur Treasury at Murud. All the accounts in the Sub-Treasuries are kept in Symond's forms of revenue accounts. In the Huzur a classified system of accounts is in force. Except fixed salaries and allowances, the Sub-Treasury Officer, who is the Tahsildar, is not authorized to make any disbursement unless the bill is passed for payment by the State Karbhari, and similarly no payment is made from the Huzur Treasury unless passed by the State Karbhari or through him by the Nawab Saheb. The taluka daily sheets, Form No. 2, are punctually received from the Sub-Treasuries, and after being audited by the Head Accountant, the transactions are incorporated in the Huzur Day Book and its expansions. After the closing of the transactions for the day, the Huzur Day Book, the Treasury Balance Book, &c., are daily examined and signed by the Head Accountant and the State Karbhari. All the Sub-Treasuries are periodically examined by the Sadar Tahsildar and occasionally by the State Karbhari. During the year under report the course abovementioned was carefully observed, and the mistakes, detected by the examining officers were communicated to the Sub-Treasury Officers. No fraud or mistake of a serious nature was detected in the Sub-Treasuries at Murud, Shrivardhan and Mhaisla. At my inspection of the Jafarabad Sub-Treasury, in the month of November last, a serious defalcation in the sale-proceeds of salt was detected. The fraud was continued for the last three years. It was perpetrated by the Aval Karkun in that office, and it has caused the State a total loss of Rs. 1,828. The Aval Karkun has been prosecuted for the offence and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 18 months and to pay a fine of Rs. 35. All the village and taluka accounts have been kept in Symond's forms of accounts, the necessary additions having been made for receipts in kind. During the year under report village accounts and ryots' receipt books have been examined by the general duty karkuns, the Tahsildars and the Sadar Tahsildar. Two talatis, who misappropriated the revenue collected by them, were prosecuted and judicially punished, and one was dismissed for misconduct. The work done by the remaining village officers was on the whole fair.

Murud, Shrivardhan, Mhaisla, Jafarabad.

Boundary Disputes.

19. Out of the seven undisposed of cases remaining at the end of the last year, six were disposed of during the year, leaving one undisposed of at the end of the year. No fresh application was received during the year.

Wards Estate.

20. No such estate was managed by the State during the year under report.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

Legislation.

21. The following Enactments have been in force in Habsan :—

Acts passed by the Government of India.

Act X. of 1882 (The Code of Criminal Procedure).
Act XLV. of 1860 (The Indian Penal Code).
Act XIV. of 1882 (The Civil Procedure Code).
Act I. of 1872 (The Indian Evidence Act).
Act IX. of 1872 (The Contract Act).
Act XI. of 1878 (The Arms Act).
Act I. of 1871 (The Cattle-Trespass Act).
Act VI. of 1864 (The Whipping Act).
Act X. of 1870 (The Land Acquisition Act).
Act I. of 1878 (The Opium Act).
Act VIII. of 1878 (The Sea Customs Act).
Act XI. of 1882 (The Indian Tariff Act).
Act VII. of 1880 (The Indian Merchant Shipping Act).
Act XXVII. of 1860 (An Act for facilitating Collection of Debts on Succession).
Act XV. of 1877 (The Indian Limitation Act).
Act VII. of 1870 (The Court Fees Act, Articles 10 and 12 of Schedule I. only).
Act IX. of 1875 (The Indian Majority Act).
Act III. of 1877 (The Indian Registration Act).
Act X. of 1889 (The Indian Ports and Port Dues Act).
Act X. of 1867 (The Native Passengers' Ships Act).

Acts passed by the Government of Bombay.

Act V. of 1879 (The Land Revenue Code).
Act VII. of 1867 (The District Police Act, Sections 33 and 34 only).
Act VIII. of 1867 (The Village Police Act).
Act V. of 1878 (The Abkari Act).
Act XX. of 1864 (The Minors Act).
Act II. of 1858 (The Public Ferries Act).
Act III. of 1878 (The License Tax Act).
Act I. of 1880 (The Khoti Act).
Act XIX. of 1838 (The Coasting Vessels Act).
Act VIII. of 1827 (The Regulation for the Succession to Estates of deceased Persons).
Act II. of 1890 (The Salt Act, Sections 3, 10, 15, 26, 28, 38 to 48, 50 to 52 and 56).

Acts passed by the Nawab Saheb's Government.

Act I. of 1888 (The Janjira Municipal Act).
Act II. of 1888 (The Janjira Local Funds Act).
Act III. of 1888 (The Janjira Land Improvement Act).
Act I. of 1889 (The Janjira Tahsildars' Courts Act).
Rules relating to Inams passed in 1861-62 (Sections 1, 3, and 5 to 10 only).
Rules relating to Stamps passed in 1861-62.

22. The Bombay District Police Act, No. IV. of 1890, was brought into force in the State during the year under report. In doing so the procedure laid down in the Political Agent's letter No. 4679, dated 11th November 1887, and the Government Resolution (Political Department) No. 581, dated 26th January 1888, was observed.

23. In the British Territory Act No. XXVII. of 1860 was repealed by Act No. VII. of 1889 (the Succession Certificate Act). It has therefore been decided on the 24th March last to introduce the latter into the State from 1st June 1892 by repealing the former (*vide* correspondence ending with this office letter No. 200, dated 2nd May 1892).

Military.

24. The total strength of the military force of the State is 303, consisting of 45 fort garrisons, 14 gunners and 244 irregular bodies. They are all Habsi Bhaibands, Sidi Sardars, Janjirkars, Chorwads, &c. Some of these men carry old fashioned swords, while others have got old matchlocks of native manufacture. They have received no military training, and are consequently unfit for any active service. They have their houses in the Janjira Fort. Forty-five men of the fort garrison protect the fort, 14 gunners fire salute guns, &c., and the remaining men attend Darbars held in the Fort on holidays and on other special occasions. Their services are all confined to the Fort of Janjira, where they all live. They have no training nor aptitude for any other duties in the State. The Nawab Saheb is therefore desirous to educate their children, and to employ them on duties to which they will be found fit. There are two schools for boys—one Marathi and one Hindustani—and two Hindustani schools for girls. Some of the boys have learnt up to the V. Marathi standard. The entire cost of the maintenance of this force during the year under report was Rs. 32,093 against Rs. 28,826 in the previous year, the increase being Rs. 3,267. These men are paid in kind, and the increase in the cost of their maintenance was due to the higher prices of rice prevailing during the year.

Police.

25. The total strength of the police force employed in the State during the year under review was 135 as last year.

26. The details of the composition of the force are as follows:—

Rank.	No.
Inspector of Police	1
Chief Constables	3
Head Constables	21
Constables	109
Drill Instructor	1
Total	135

Out of these 13 constables were on abkari duty.

27. The entire cost of the police administration, including the charges on account of the abkari police, amounted to Rs. 18,852 against Rs. 15,466 in the previous year, shewing an increase of Rs. 3,386. The increase in expenditure was due to the purchase of 100 fusils for them from the Bombay Arsenal, and of accoutrements and dress for them.

28. Regular instructions have been given in drill to the force by a pensioned Military Officer employed as Drill Instructor, and there is improvement in their equipment and discipline.

29. During the year under report 20 persons were departmentally fined for petty irregularities against 17 in the last year, and 4 police were dismissed and 4 judicially punished. Sixteen officers and men were promoted for good service.

30. Of the 135 officers and men employed during the year 97 were Hindus, 26 Mahomedans and 12 Beni-Israels. Fifty-four of these or

40 per cent. were returned as able to read and write, and 18 more as under instruction.

31. Including the balance of the previous year there were in all 248 cognizable and non-cognizable cases for police investigation against 259 in the previous year. Of these 143 cases were struck off the file by the orders of the Magistrates, 95 were committed for trial, and 10 remained pending. The cases sent for trial were all cognizable. Out of the 95 cases sent for trial in 72 cases conviction was obtained, in 21 cases the accused were discharged, while 2 cases were pending before the courts of the Magistrates.

32. In connection with cognizable cases 168 persons were arrested by the police, of whom 165 were sent for trial. Out of the number sent for trial 110 were convicted. The percentage of conviction to the number sent for trial was 66·6 against 83·7 in the previous year. The falling off was partly due to the acquittal of some of the accused in cognizable but compoundable cases in which parties compounded the offences in the Magistrates' courts. Leaving aside such cases the percentage of conviction to the number sent for trial was 70.

33. The alleged value of stolen property was Rs. 5,343 against Rs. 3,098 in the last year. The police have, however, with commendable zeal, succeeded in recovering property amounting to Rs. 4,591 or 85 per cent. against 43 in the previous year.

Village Police.

34. There are no village police in the State.

Criminal Justice.

35. The following courts were at work during the year :—

1	Sadar Court.
1	Sessions Judge, Janjira.
1	Sessions Judge, Jafrabad.
1	District Magistrate.
2	First Class Magistrates.
2	Second Class Magistrates.
3	Third Class Magistrates.
11	

36. There was no case pending before the criminal courts when the year opened. The total number of new cases brought to trial during the year was 266 against 312 in 1890-91, out of which 263 were disposed of during the year, leaving 3 cases for disposal at its close.

37. The total number of accused persons dealt with by the courts was 550 against 561 in 1890-91. Out of the 550 persons brought to trial during the year 163 were arrested by the police, 115 were produced on warrants, 246 on summons, 5 appeared voluntarily and 19 were arrested in the presence of the Magistrates. Out of the total number of persons before the courts 222 were discharged without trial, 125 were acquitted, 199 convicted and 4 pending before the courts for disposal at the end of the year.

38. Of the 199 persons sentenced 2 were punished with simple imprisonment, 5 with simple imprisonment with fine, 11 with rigorous imprisonment, 56 with rigorous imprisonment with fine, 122 with fine and 3 with whipping.

39. The terms of imprisonment awarded were as detailed below:—

Under 1 month	51
From 1 to 2 months	4
From 2 to 3 months	2
From 3 to 6 months	6
From 6 to 12 months	5
From 1 to 2 years	4
From 2 to 3 years	1
From 3 to 5 years	1
	74

40. There was no case for trial before the Sadar Court.

41. The nature of crimes committed during the year is described in Appendix IX. No crime of a serious or violent nature, such as dacoity or murder, was reported during the year.

42. The following courts of appeal were at work during the year under report:—

1 Sadar Court.
1 Sessions Court, Janjira.
1 Sessions Court, Jafrabad.
1 District Magistrate.
1 First Class Magistrate with appeal powers.

43. No appeals were pending at the close of the last year. During the year under report 19 appeals involving 31 persons were dealt with by the courts against 6 appeals involving 9 persons in 1890-91. Out of these 1 appeal relating to 1 person was summarily rejected under section 421 of the Criminal Procedure Code, in 13 cases the sentences of 23 persons were confirmed, in 3 cases the sentences of 4 persons were modified, in 1 case the sentence of 1 person was reversed, and in 1 case involving 2 persons the proceedings were quashed. No appeal remained pending at the close of the year (*vide* Appendix XI).

Extradition.

44. During the year under report no prisoner was handed over to the British authorities under the Extradition Act. The demand made by the State for the extradition of two prisoners was duly complied with. No want of reciprocity on the part of the neighbouring power was felt by the Darbar.

Prisons.

45. There is one Central Jail at Murad under the superintendence of of the State Apothecary Mr. Lopes.

46. The jail building contains 14 cells and a cook-room. There are also at the front door two rooms—one for the jail guards and the other for the office. The building is strong and airy, and is kept perfectly clean.

47. There were 13 prisoners remaining in the jail from the last year. Sixty-three new admissions were made in the year under report. The total number of convicts in the jail was thus 76, of whom 59 were released during the year and one escaped, leaving 16 prisoners in confinement at its close. The daily average number of prisoners in the jail was 14 against 12 during the last year.

48. The number of admissions of re-convicted persons was 10 against 21 in the year 1890-91. The percentage of convict prisoners to free population was ·08.

49. Of the prisoners admitted into the jail there were—

	Males.		Females.		Total.
Hindus	46	+	4	=	50
Mahomedans	12	+	1	=	13
	58		5		63

50. All the discharges made during the year were on the expiry of the sentences.

51. The details concerning the sentences which the prisoners remaining in the jail at the end of the year, were undergoing are as follows:—

No. of prisoners.	Terms of imprisonment.
1	For life.
1	For five years.
1	For three years.
3	From one to two years.
7	From six months to one year.
3	Below six months.
16	

In all cases the imprisonment was rigorous.

52. There were two escapes from the jail—one was a convict and the other an under-trial prisoner—through the carelessness of the police in charge. All the police concerned have been dismissed from the service, and the jailor and the warder were sent on reduced salaries. The escaped under-trial prisoner has now been arrested by the Kolaba police. The whereabouts of the escaped convict are not yet known. Since the escape greater attention has been paid to jail discipline. The conduct of the remaining prisoners in the jail was on the whole satisfactory.

53. There were 11 cases of illness. They suffered from fever, diarhœa and guineaworms, and all of them recovered; the average daily number of sick prisoners being ·28. The health of the prisoners was generally good.

54. The convicts were employed in the State gardens and on other works. The proceeds of convict labour amounted to Rs. 87-7-7 against Rs. 26-9-6 during the last year.

55. The total cost of maintenance and control amounted during the year to Rs. 1,167 against Rs. 1,198 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 31. The average cost per prisoner was Rs. 79 against Rs. 89 in the previous year. The decrease was due to economy.

Lock-ups.

56. There are two lock-ups, one at Shrivardhan and the other at Mhaisla, for under-trial prisoners. Convicts whose terms of imprisonment do not exceed a week, are also confined in these lock-ups. Nineteen prisoners sentenced to such short terms of imprisonments and 32 under trial-prisoners were admitted into the lock-ups during the course of the year. All of them were discharged during the year. The average period of confinement of under-trial prisoners was 1·9 days against 3·4 days during the previous year. The total cost of maintenance of the under-trial prisoners and convicts in the lock-ups was Rs. 32-6-0.

Civil Justice.

57. The following three Courts were at work during the year:—

The Sadar Court of Appeal,
Sir Nyayadhish's Court, and
Munsif's Court.

58. The opening balance of undisposed-of suits at the commencement of the year was 43. The total number of suits filed during the year was 652 against 589 in the previous year. There were thus 695 suits in all for disposal as compared with 632 in the last year. Of these 655 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 40 suits.

59. Of the total file of 695 suits, 405 were in the Munsif's Court, 289 in the Sir Nyayadhish's Court of Small Causes, and 1 in the Sir Nyayadish's Court of original jurisdiction. Of these the Munsif disposed of 367 cases, leaving a balance of 38, and the Sir Nyayadish disposed of 288, leaving a balance of 2 cases.

60. The average duration of suits disposed of during the year was as follows:—

	No. of suits decided.	Average number of days.
Sir Nyayadhish's Court.....	284	34
Munsif's Court	367	23

61. The aggregate value of the property forming the subject-matter of the 652 suits filed during the year was Rs. 67,120-1-3, against Rs. 54,340-13-3 of 589 suits of the last year. Of these 73 suits were regarding lands, houses, &c., 445 for money, and the remaining 134 regarding other rights. The value of 655 suits, disposed of during the year, was Rs. 66,850-8-0 against Rs. 54,920-9-3 of the 589 suits during the last year.

62. Of the total number of cases disposed of, 136 were decided *ex-parte*, 235 admitted and compromised, 53 struck off the file, and 201 were otherwise disposed of (*vide* Appendix **XIII.**).

63. From the subjoined table giving the number and value of suits it will be observed that the number of suits of immovable property has decreased by 4, while the money suits have increased by 67 as compared with the last year:—

Name of Court.	Suits of immovable property.				Money Suits.			
	1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
	No. of Suits.	Value of Suits.	No. of Suits.	Value of Suits.	No. of Suits.	Value of Suits.	No. of Suits.	Value of Suits.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Munsif's Court	211	28,486 1 7	206	17,656 2 11	138	20,704 2 10	156	21,230 5 8
Sir Nyayadhish's Court	...	.....	1	22,087 14 6	240	5,150 8 10	289	6,145 10 2
Total....	211	28,486 1 7	207	39,744 1 5	378	25,854 11 8	445	27,375 15 10

Execution of Decrees.

64. At the commencement of the year there were 48 unexecuted decrees against 81 in the previous year. During the year under report 1,045 new applications for execution of decrees were filed against 1,084 in the last year. The total number of applications for execution of decrees to be dealt with by the Courts was 1,093. Out of these 1,058 applications were disposed of against 1,067 in the preceding year, leaving a balance of 35 at the close of the year against 48 in the last year. Of the 35 applications pending disposal

at the close of the year, 25 were of a duration below six months, 6 below twelve months, and 4 above twelve months (*vide* Appendix **XIV.**).

Miscellaneous Applications.

65. Seven applications for certificates of heirship were received during the course of the year, all of which were disposed of—1 against and 6 in favour of the applicants.

66. The number of applications received for guardianship and administration of estates was 3, all of which were disposed of during the year in favour of the applicants.

67. There were 61 other miscellaneous applications for disposal, of which 55 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 6 for disposal. Of the total number disposed of, 37 were for, and 18 against, the applicants.

Civil Appellate Work.

68. As in the previous year, the total number of appeals filed during the year was 88. Out of which 87 were disposed of by the Courts of Appeal, leaving only one undisposed of at the end of the year.

69. The following table details the work done by the Appellate Courts during the year under report:—

Name.	Opening balance.	Filed during	Total.	Disposed of during	Closing balance.	Value of appeals filed during	How disposed of.					Average duration.					
							Decisions confirmed.	Decisions reversed.	Decisions amended.	Cases remanded for trial.	Cases compromised or otherwise disposed.	1890-91.			1891-92.		
												Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	1890-91	1891-92	1890-91	1891-92	1890-91	1891-92	1890-91	1891-92	1890-91	1891-92	1890-91	1891-92					
Sir Nyayadhish's Court.	1	...	75	29	76	29	76	78	...	1	Rs. 12,225-15-10 „ 9,761-0-6	34	32	17	10	7	13	10	8	8	8	...	1	12	...	1	15
Sadar Court	...	...	13	9	13	9	13	9	...	...	Rs. 3,859-0-6 „ 563-15-2	9	7	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	20	...	6	19
Total.....	1	...	88	38	89	38	89	87	...	1	Rs. 16,085-0-4 „ 10,324-15-8	43	40	21	11	7	14	10	8	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...

Working of Tahsildars' Court Act.

70. There are three Tahsildars' Courts in the State, *viz.*, at Murud, Shrivardhan and Mhaisla. During the course of the year under report 31 plaints were filed and disposed of. No complaints against the decisions of the Tahsildars were received. Most of the cases were examined by the Sadar Tahsildar, and forwarded to this office. On the whole the work was satisfactorily performed. Minor irregularities found out have been communicated to the Tahsildars.

Registration.

71. As in the previous year there were at work three registry offices—at Murud, Shrivardhan and Mhaisla—during the year; the total number of documents presented for registration was 484 against 344 in the previous year. All the documents received this year were registered, except two which were refused registration. The aggregate value of property affected by the deeds registered during the year was Rs. 1,48,131 as compared with Rs. 1,06,301 in the year 1890-91.

72. The following table gives details of the receipts and expenditure on account of registration for the year under report as also for the previous year:—

Description.	1890-91.			1891-92.		
	No. of Deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	No. of Deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Mortgages	244	72,964 15 0	1,249 7 7	30[illegible]	93,728 4 0	1,048 4 9
Sale-deeds	77	21,538 10 3	1,346 4 6	15[illegible]	45,963 4 0	1,173 3 3
Wills	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Money bonds	3	705 0 0	11 0 3	3	950 0 0	11 7 6
Miscellaneous	20	4,092 8 7	63 15 7	26	7,590 2 0	85 10 9
Process and inspection fees	...	.....	34 15 0	...	.....	83 9 6
Total.....	344	1,06,301 1 10	2,705 10 11	484	1,48,131 10 0	2,402 3 9
Deduct.						
Expenditure	...	.....	391 8 0	...	.....	385 1 0
Net profit.....	...	.....	2,314 2 11	...	.....	2,017 2 9

73. The registration fee was levied at the following rates:—

At Rs. 6-4-0 per cent. on the value of property affected by the sale-deeds.

At Re. 1-9-0 per cent. on the value of property affected by all other documents.

The rates were not only very exorbitant, but in cases of documents in which their value in money could not be ascertained it was found difficult to levy the registration fees. The matter was represented to the Nawab Saheb,

who was pleased to sanction the adoption of the fee table in force in the British territory from 1st September 1891. There was consequently a decrease in the fee realizations during the year as compared with those during the previous year; but the number of documents presented for registration increased by 140 within a space of seven months. The fee table was not, however, sufficiently long in force to judge of its results. It will have to be seen during the current year whether the number of documents that will be presented for registration will be so large as to make up the deficit that will be caused in fee realizations by the introduction of the new table.

Municipal Administration.

74. There are two Municipalities in the State, one at Murud and the other at Shrivardhan. The former held three quarterly and 9 special general meetings, and the latter 4 quarterly and 9 special general meetings during the course of the year under report.

75. The following table shews the receipts, expenditure and balance of the two Municipalities during the year :—

Name of Municipality.	Balance on 1st April 1891.	Receipts during the year.	Total.	Expenditure during the year.	Balance on 31st March 1892.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Murud	824 6 1	4,320 1 7	5,144 7 8	3,382 2 5	1,762 5 3
Shrivardhan	1,329 13 7	2,226 7 3	3,556 4 10	3,071 7 0	484 13 10
Total	2,154 3 8	6,546 8 10	8,700 12 6	6,453 9 5	2,247 3 1

76. The income was derived from the following sources:—

	Murud.	Shrivardhan.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Octroi	1,768 2 1	584 6 3
House-tax	1,150 8 8	1,354 3 10
Wheel-tax	286 3 0	.....
Cattle-pound	350 12 9	74 14 6
Ferry-tax	68 0 0	191 10 5
Rent from markets	301 1 3	.....
Local fund cess levied within Municipal limits	289 11 3	.....
Miscellaneous	105 10 7	21 4 3
Total	4,320 1 7	2,226 7 3

77. The chief sources of income were octroi and the house-tax. Refund rules for the octroi duty are in force.

78. The important works carried out by the Municipalities during the year are mentioned below:—

	Rs.
By the Murud Municipality—	
Construction of a new road and repairs to old roads in the town of Murud.	1,834
Construction of gutters to the roads in the town of Murud	224
Construction of a store-house	137
By the Shrivardhan Municipality—	
Construction of a new road and repairs to old roads in the town of Shrivardhan	350
Contribution for the construction of the Dispensary building at Shrivardhan at a total cost of Rs. 4,000	900

79. Both the Municipalities are new and small, but they seem to have done what they could within the limited funds at their disposal. Of the two, however, the working of the Murud Municipality seems to be better.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture, Weather and Crops.

80. The total average rainfall during the year was 79·19 against 120 in the last year. The mohsoon burst on the 20th June 1891. The fall was heavy in the latter portion of June and in the month of July. It was not as copious as usual during the months of August and September. The total rainfall, though much less than the previous year, yet was timely and beneficial to the rice crops. Showers of rain in October were slight, and did no damage to the crop that was then ripe. The *warkas* crop, however, suffered from deficiency of rain in the months of August, September and October. The estimated yield of rice was annas 12 in the rupee, and that of *warkas* crops was annas 10 and of hemp annas 8.

Gardens.

81. In Habsan the garden cultivation is at Murud, Shrivardhan, Nandgaon, Borli-Panchtan, Rajpuri, Danda, and Hareshwar, the principal product being the cocoanut and the betel-nut (*supari*). The produce during the year of both the nuts was on the whole good. The garden cultivation at Borli-Panchtan increased. At Shrivardhan the number of *supari* trees suffering from the disease called "*bând*" has much decreased; 905 trees affected by the disease were subjected to the treatment prescribed by Mr. Woodrow (*vide* accompaniment to the last year's Administration Report) and about 300 have improved. The out-turn of the *supari* crop was better than the last year, but the price of the nut decreased from Rs. 7-3-6 to Rs. 5-12-0, as the market value of the nut was lower at Bombay.

Agricultural Stock.

82. The details relating to agricultural stock are given below:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.
Cattle	32,705	32,022.
Horses and ponies	137	153
Asses	2	2
Sheep and goats	3,659	3,589
Carts	303	321
Ploughs	5,798	6,114

83. The late fall of rain during the year and consequent scarcity of fodder, as also the prevalence of cattle disease in some villages, reduced the number of cattle, and sheep and goats. The decrease in cattle is mostly in cows and she-buffaloes. The number of horses, carts, and ploughs has, however, increased.

Wages and Labour.

84. There were no fluctuations in the wages of labour during the year. The average rate of unskilled labourers was 4 annas and skilled labourers from 12 annas to a rupee a day. Monthly wages of skilled and unskilled labourers were Rs. 25 and Rs. 6, respectively. The rates of hire for carts and pack-bullocks were 12 and 8 annas, respectively, per day.

Prices of Food Grains.

85. The average rates of the principal staple grains were as under :—

	Lbs. per Rupee.
Rice (superior)	17
Rice (inferior)	24
Nagli	43
Vari	48
Harik	60
Wheat	19
Tur (pulse)	19
Gram (pulse)	17
Aware (wal)	42

86. During the year under report the scarcity prevailing in other parts of the country enhanced the prices in Habsan of almost all the grains.

Forests.

87. The details of the composition of the forest establishment are as follows :—

1	Inspector of Forest.
2	Rangers.
8	Round Guards.
2	Detectives.
38	Beat Guards.
51	

88. In accordance with the suggestion contained in para. 3 of Government Resolution (Political Department) No. 6405, dated 21st August 1891, and subsequent correspondence, the State Forests have now been divided into 30 blocks. Before the receipt of the Resolution, however, $\frac{1}{20}$th portion of the area under forest was sold by public auction during the year, for cutting, in accordance with the working plan laid down in 1886-87 (*vide* correspondence ending with your letter No. 4885, dated 26th November 1891). These cuttings chiefly cover firewood, which is always exported by the contractors to Bombay.

89. In the subjoined table the forest receipts are detailed and contrasted with those of the past year.

Receipts.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sale-proceeds of forest leased for cutting	38,618 15 8	42,767 10 10	4,148 11 2	.....
Do. dry wood	5,651 10 8	5,812 12 6	161 1 10	.....
Do. tree loppings	.....	134 12 1	134 12 1	.....
Do. timber in retail	3,621 4 6	2,609 9 3	.....	1,011 11 3
Do. other forest produce	3,138 15 1	4,252 7 10	1,113 8 9	.....
Miscellaneous—such as fines, interest, pass-fees, &c.	4,464 11 7	6,566 7 8	2,101 12 1	.....
Total	55,495 9 6	62,143 12 2	7,659 13 11	1,011 11 3

90. From the above figures it will be seen that the forest revenue rose during the year from Rs. 55,495 to Rs. 62,143, showing an increase of Rs. 6,643 in most of the sources of revenue under this head. The sale-proceeds

of myrabolans, which never produced more than Rs. 800, have, during the year under report, yielded Rs. 3,113, due chiefly to the stricter conservancy and greater care in selling them. The retail sale of timber was discouraged, which partially increased the sale-proceeds of forest leased for cutting. Steps have been taken to plant myrabolans and teak at places suitable for their growth.

91. The following is the statement showing the expenditure incurred during the year as compared with the previous year :—

Heads of Expenditure.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Permanent establishment	7,059 13 2	7,024 5 1
Demarcation operation	50 0 0	.....
Miscellaneous	912 0 1	918 0 8
Total.....	8,061 13 3	7,942 5 9

92. Deducting the total expenditure on establishment and conservancy from the forest income from all sources, the financial result of the year was a net profit of Rs. 54,201-4-5 against Rs. 47,433 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 6,768.

93. Of the subordinate protective establishment, two round guards were degraded, one beat guard was suspended for two months, and 12 beat guards were departmentally fined during the year for negligence of duty.

94. The concessions made to cultivators in previous years to meet their agricultural and domestic wants were continued during the year.

95. The total value of free grants of timber made to the people whose houses were burnt during the year amounted to Rs. 2,182. Similar grants during the previous year amounted to Rs. 1,605.

96. Five hundred forest offences, involving 2,746 persons, were dealt with during the year under report. Of these 361 relating to 853 persons were about petty thefts of forest produce, and 139 concerning 1,893 persons were regarding unauthorized cultivation of the forest land. Of the total number of forest offences 498 cases concerning 2,730 persons were disposed of departmentally by fines, and 16 persons were criminally prosecuted.

97. Twelve forest fires were reported in the course of the year; the area burnt was about 200 acres, and the estimated damage Rs. 6-3-3.

98. The work of forest demarcation was carried out by the survey and State Officers, but as no survey party worked during the year nothing was also done in demarcating the forest. The total already demarcated forest area is 36,014 acres.

Trade.

99. The export trade of Habsan rose from Rs. 3,25,741 in the previous year to Rs. 4,77,845 during the year under report, thus showing an increase of Rs. 1,52,104 or 46 per cent. The value of the imports slightly diminished from Rs. 3,86,257 in the last year to Rs. 3,84,512 during the year under review, the decrease being Rs. 1,744 or ·4 per cent. only.

100. In the subjoined table the fluctuations in the value of the principal articles of export and import are shown for the last two years :—

Export.

Articles.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Grains	93,231 12 0	1,27,179 2 6	33,947 6 6	.....
Firewood	78,061 0 10	1,03,820 11 8	25,759 10 10	.....
Timbers	9,892 5 0	5,155 4 0	.....	4,737 1 0
Dried fish	4,578 2 0	2,231 0 0	.....	2,347 2 0
Betel and cocoanuts	56,115 4 0	66,987 0 0	10,871 12 0	.....
Hemp	10,144 12 0	10,624 8 0	479 12 0	.....
Cattle and poultry	5,263 8 0	4,544 0 0	.....	719 8 0
Myrabolans	4,810 0 0	11,953 13 0	7,143 13 0	.....
Miscellaneous	63,644 4 2	1,45,350 2 0	81,705 13 10	.....
Total	3,25,741 0 0	4,77,845 9 2	1,59,908 4 2	7,803 11 0

Import.

Articles.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Grains	38,620 7 10	33,895 1 0	.....	4,725 6 10
Cotton and woollen stuff	59,852 3 0	63,168 12 0	3,316 9 0	.....
Sugar and molasses	39,148 12 0	42,331 14 0	3,183 2 0	.....
Tobacco	20,573 8 0	19,380 3 0	.....	1,193 5 0
Metals	42,494 5 10	8,169 8 0	.....	34,324 13 10
Salt	20,890 2 9	23,556 14 3	2,665 10 6	.....
Wines and spirits	5,457 15 4	11,168 12 0	5,710 12 8	.....
Ghee and oil	38,590 5 4	44,072 2 2	5,481 12 10	.....
Miscellaneous	1,20,329 4 5	1,38,470 0 6	18,140 12 1	.....
Total	3,86,257 1 6	3,84,512 2 11	38,498 11 1	40,243 9 8

101. The increase in export was chiefly in grains (particularly rice), firewood, betel-nut and myrabolans, owing to favourable prices of those articles prevailing in Bombay and elsewhere during the year under report. A sum of Rs. 80,000 in cash from the State Treasury was also remitted to the Bank of Bombay during the year, and hence there is an increase of export under miscellaneous articles. Water-pipes of the value of Rs. 32,498 for the Victoria Water Works were imported during the last year, and hence there was a large decrease in import of metal during the year under report, while the import trade in cotton and woollen stuff, sugar and molasses, salt, wines and spirit and ghee and oil has greatly increased.

102. The value of the trade with the city of Bombay alone covered 63 per cent. of the export and 55 per cent. of the imports against 60 and 63, respectively, in the previous year. The articles exported to Bombay during the year under report were chiefly firewood, timber, myrabolans, dry fish, and hemp, while those that were imported from Bombay consisted principally of cotton and woollen stuff, metals, ghee and oils, sugar and spices.

103. The trade in Habsan, which is free from any impost, is annually increasing, and since the year 1885-86 it rose from Rs. 5,07,698 to Rs. 8,62,357.

Manufactures.

104. There are no factories in this State, except some local industries, such as hand-weaving of *saris*, making of copper, tin, iron, and stone wares, wood furniture, wicker and earthen wares and native shoes of a very inferior kind. These handicrafts produced articles worth about Rs. 9,600, which were all purchased locally. Besides these, country spirit is manufactured here from raw toddy for local consumption by the Abkari Department (*vide* para. 145). The manufacture of salt has been stopped under the agreement of 1884 between the British Government and this State.

Fairs.

105. Five annual fairs were held at Murud, Shrivardhan, Nandgaon, and Mhaisla in the month of April 1891, and at Hareshwar in February last. The gathering of people at each of them was about 5,000 souls.

Public Works.

106. The subjoined statement gives the details of the amounts expended during the year under Public Works:—

Works.	General Revenue.	Local Funds.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Original Works.			
Victoria Water Works	315 12 9	.....	315 12 9
Public Offices and Buildings	12,793 7 7	.....	12,793 7 7
Bridges and Culverts	.....	108 10 3	108 10 3
Roads	9,922 1 7	2,171 11 1	12,093 12 8
Dharamshalas	500 0 0	.....	500 0 0
Wells	.....	3,502 14 8	3,502 14 8
Cattle-pounds	.....	65 0 9	65 0 9
Miscellaneous	2,329 0 10	647 14 5	2,976 15 3
Total	25,860 6 9	6,516 3 2	32,376 9 11
Repairs.			
Buildings	9,701 10 2	95 9 3	9,797 3 5
Roads	3,927 13 4	399 0 7	4,326 14 0
Khârs	2,142 5 11	.....	2,142 5 11
Wells	.....	30 8 6	30 8 6
Total	15,771 13 6	525 2 4	16,296 15 10
Establishment	3,297 13 4	1,054 9 2	4,352 6 6
Tools and Plant	383 12 0	172 12 8	556 8 8
Grand Total	45,313 13 7	8,268 11 4	53,582 8 11

107. The total amount of expenditure under this head during the previous year amounted to Rs. 1,23,210, out of which Rs. 75,247 were paid into the Kolaba Treasury for the construction of the Victoria Water Works. The remaining sum, viz., Rs. 53,963, was spent during that year on other Public Works. A similar sum, viz., Rs. 53,582, was expended during the year under report.

108. The principal works executed during the year were :—

COMMUNICATIONS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Completing the road from Salao to Talekhar	1,655	2	3
Do. do. from Mhaisla to Ghonse	1,414	3	2
Do. do. from Shrivardhan (Kurowde) to Hareshwar	716	11	3
Special repairs to the road from Murud to Borlai	4,460	4	3
Do. do. from Shrivardhan to Mhaisla	1,985	7	4
Road from Shighre to Khokri	1,275	12	8
Special repairs to the road in the town of Mhaisla	186	3	9
Blasting the rock in the Murud Creek	400	0	0

DHARAMSALA.

A Dharamsala at Rajpuri	500	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	12,593	12	8

BUILDINGS.

Construction of a Store-house for the Distillery at Murud	2,500	13	2
Extension and repairs to the Nawabsaheb's Bungalow	3,670	6	5
Construction of a Photographic Studio for the Nawabsaheb	2,603	3	5
Construction of Out-houses to the Nawabsaheb's Bungalow	3,967	12	7
Total	12,742	3	7

WELLS.

Wells—26 completed and 4 in progress at different villages	3,502	14	8

109. In the accompanying map the roads in Habsan have been shown. During the year under report ordinary and special repairs have been made to them, the total amount spent being Rs. 10,958-13-4. Amounts have also been spent in completing the following roads taken in hand last year :—

1. Road from Salava to Talekhar.
2. Do. Mhaisla to Ghonse.
3. Do. Shrivardhan (Kurowde) to Hareshwar.

A branch road from Sighre to Khokari, about 2 miles in length, was taken in hand during the year under report. All the new roads above referred to have not yet been completed. They are, however, passable for carts. I pointed out in para. 118 of the last year's Administration report that the extension of the roads named in the margin to roads in the British territory is of paramount importance. The request made by the Nawabsaheb's Government for the extension of the Salava-Talekhar road to Roha is under the consideration of the District Local Board of Kolaba. The Durbar trusts that by your kind advice and co-operation the roads above referred to will be extended ere long to some trade centres in the British territory.

1. Salava-Talekhar.
2. Mhaisla to Ghonse.
3. Murud to Garbi.

110. The Victoria Water Works were nearly completed during the year. The discharges at the service reservoir from which the town of Murud is supplied with water and at the reservoir near the Nawabsaheb's residence are most satisfactory, being 53 and 34 gallons per minute respectively, on the 6th June 1891, when no rain had fallen and the supply at the source was consequently at its minimum. The Durbar takes this opportunity of expressing their deepest sense of gratitude to the Government of Bombay for successfully carrying out the work for the State.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

111. From the Statement No. I. given below, it will be seen that the total receipts during the year under report amounted to Rs. 6,04,672, while the expenditure was Rs. 4,79,767, leaving a surplus of Rs. 1,24,905, a result never obtained in any of the previous years:—

STATEMENT I.

Years.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Closing balance.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1890-91	3,22,435 9 4	5,04,200 1 2	5,15,644 0 0	3,10,991 10 6
1891-92	3,10,991 10 6	6,04,672 15 8	4,79,767 5 8	4,35,897 4 6

112. The closing balance was distributed as under:—

	Rs. as p.		
Central Treasury at Murud	1,05,255 4 10		
Sub-Treasuries	22,580 5 2		
		1,27,935 10 0	
Bank Deposits:—			
Current	1,00,344 10 8		
In Government Promissory Notes at 4 per cent	2,00,000 0 0		
		3,00,344 10 8	
Total		4,28,280 4 8	
Value of 251 khandis of grain in the State granary at an average cost of Rs. 30¼ per khandy		7,616 15 10	
GRAND TOTAL		4,35,897 4 6	

113. To meet unforeseen contingencies it was thought advisable to keep some balance in reserve, and the Durbar have about the end of March last purchased Government Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 2,00,000.

STATEMENT II.—RECEIPTS.

No.	Item.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91	1891-92.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Land revenue with arrears	2,29,423 3 11	2,22,322 3 11	1,96,476 15 4	2,74,626 14 1
2	Taxes	7,914 5 4	7,997 11 3	8,029 3 9	9,654 0 0
3	Customs	17,317 8 9	17,117 2 3	16,702 12 11	16,017 12 6
4	Abkari	49,345 7 0	52,994 0 1	56,757 6 8	54,505 10 4
5	Fisheries	2,911 6 10	2,759 2 2	1,745 9 5	3,304 3 10
6	Forests	49,053 13 0	50,191 8 10	55,495 9 6	62,143 12 2
7	Opium, tobacco & drugs	2,355 12 7	2,082 5 10	1,925 2 5	3,614 10 10
8	Salt	21,112 9 6	25,040 1 11	24,823 12 8	25,704 15 7
9	Stamps	4,589 0 11	4,802 2 3	4,887 9 0	5,218 7 2
10	Criminal Courts, Jail and Police	1,186 15 6	1,355 12 3	1,540 0 9	1,321 7 0
11	Civil Courts and Registration	8,134 4 11	7,993 12 3	9,010 1 2	7,846 0 7
12	Education	1,479 6 0	1,516 2 0	1,474 10 8	1,652 13 0
13	Local Funds	14,670 6 4	16,116 7 1	12,927 1 7	16,132 12 10
14	Miscellaneous	4,264 9 7	5,132 4 5	7,068 9 9	10,655 14 3
	Total	4,13,718 5 2	4,17,421 1 6	3,98,864 8 10	4,91,799 6 2
15	Jafrabad	63,802 15 0	52,886 5 1	59,771 8 11	63,241 8 5
	Total	4,77,521 4 2	4,70,307 6 7	4,58,636 1 9	5,55,040 14 7
16	Deposits unadjusted	4,882 1 7	7,172 9 4	6,765 3 3	3,345 0 8
17	Advances adjusted	12,571 14 5	6,998 11 5	38,798 12 2	46,287 0 5
	GRAND TOTAL	4,94,975 4 2	4,84,478 11 4	5,04,200 1 2	6,04,672 15 8

114. From the above statement it will be seen that as compared with the receipts for the last three years, receipts under Land Revenue, Taxes, Fisheries, Forest, Opium, Salt, Stamps, Education, Local Funds and Miscellaneous have increased during the year under report, while the income from Customs, Abkari, Criminal Courts, Civil Courts and Registration have decreased. The revenue from Jafrabad has again increased. Many of the advances have been adjusted and the receipts from that head also shew an increase.

115. From the comparative statement (Appendix XVII.) it will be observed that the total increase from almost all the sources of income, as compared with the receipts during the previous year, was Rs. 1,05,212-8-2. Deducting therefrom the increase in receipts from Jafrabad and from advances adjusted, the balance of increase is Rs. 97,254-4-5 as shewn below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Land Revenue	78,149	14	9
Taxes	1,624	13	0
Fisheries	1,558	10	5
Forests	6,648	2	8
Opium	1,089	8	5
Salt	881	2	11
Stamps	330	14	2
Education	178	2	4
Local Funds	3,205	11	3
Miscellaneous	3,587	4	6
Total.....	97,254	4	5

116. Similarly the decrease in receipts amounted to Rs. 4,319-7-1 as detailed below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Customs	685	0	5
Abkari	2,251	12	4
Criminal Courts	218	9	9
Civil Courts and Registration	1,164	0	7
Total.....	4,319	7	1

117. As compared with the previous year the net increase in receipts from all the sources amounted to Rs. 1,00,472 which, it is hoped, will be considered satisfactory.

STATEMENT III.—EXPENDITURE.

No.	Item.	1888-89.			1889-90.			1890-91.			1891-92.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Inam Grants.....	36,056	13	5	35,589	10	1	34,684	12	2	37,522	5	6
2	Charities and Religious Grants....	12,153	5	10	13,295	1	8	14,459	1	4	13,469	13	8
3	Public Works ...	38,854	11	9	35,668	2	0	1,18,824	4	7	45,313	13	7
4	Revenue Administration	35,706	2	3	35,212	10	1	36,407	5	0	36,473	5	9
5	Allowances to Sardars and Fort Garrisons.	32,438	10	5	34,306	8	7	34,489	5	7	38,554	13	10
6	Civil Courts and Registration. ...	7,709	0	10	6,769	2	8	7,117	0	8	7,020	0	10
7	Criminal Courts, Jail and Police.	21,613	12	3	22,320	10	5	20,200	7	6	25,161	5	3

No.	Item	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
8	Marine	6,234 0 9	6,390 3 8	6,727 5 0	9,025 1 10
9	Education	11,222 11 9	12,968 14 8	12,578 15 5	12,512 5 10
10	Toshikhana	2,704 11 9	3,305 7 7	3,403 5 6	3,176 11 11
11	Modikhana	115 7 2	118 13 11	114 12 3	132 0 4
12	Darbar	73,070 0 7	52,253 1 2	79,093 5 5	89,278 13 10
13	Salt	5,047 8 4	4,915 6 11	3,821 1 6	2,774 3 7
14	Stables and Cattle	31,955 11 8	15,965 4 6	17,876 1 7	23,518 6 10
15	Forests	7,815 10 9	8,141 2 3	8,061 13 3	7,942 5 9
16	Vaccination	555 10 8	621 14 8	647 9 6	762 6 5
17	Refund	694 10 6	1,490 2 5	360 6 10	599 9 1
18	Abkari	12,409 13 0	14,603 4 6	19,841 8 4	13,504 13 9
19	Survey	5,801 0 0	9,540 8 3	6,590 12 1	402 8 0
20	Customs	4,545 1 2	4,505 11 7	5,295 8 9	5,225 10 2
21	Dispensary	2,679 3 6	2,965 3 2	4,167 7 3	3,729 3 4
22	Local Funds	11,589 5 0	9,097 15 7	10,385 13 5	9,058 6 7
23	Opium	1,174 13 5	1,194 14 1	.....	1,061 8 0
24	Miscellaneous	1,600 14 3	1,627 5 7	1,310 14 4	16,560 11 9
	Total	3,82,193 15 0	3,31,277 0 6	4,47,459 4 3	4,01,778 14 5
25	Jafrabad	43,221 6 4	40,868 0 8	33,558 8 5	30,681 10 4
	Total	4,05,420 5 4	3,72,145 1 2	4,81,017 12 8	4,32,460 8 9
26	Deposits adjusted	1,215 5 11	5,094 6 2	5,722 1 9	18,399 15 6
27	Advances adjusted	19,193 15 7	54,541 10 7	28,904 1 7	28,906 13 5
	Grand Total	4,25,834 10 10	4,31,781 1 11	5,15,644 0 0	4,79,767 5 8

118. Turning to the expenditure side of the financial statement it will be seen that the total expenditure under all the heads amounted to Rs. 4,79,767 against Rs. 5,15,644 in the previous year, shewing a decrease of Rs. 35,877. Deducting therefrom the disbursement at Jafrabad and under deposits and advances the expenditure incurred under all the working branches of the administration of Habsan amounted to Rs. 4,01,779 in the year under report against Rs. 4,47,459 in 1890-91, shewing a decrease of Rs. 45,680.

119. The principal causes of the total increase of Rs. 59,416 and of the total decrease of Rs. 95,293 in the expenditure under different heads shewn in the comparative statement (Appendix XVII.) are explained below :—

Item No. 1.—*Inam Grants.*—The payments were made in kind. The increase of Rs. 2,837-9-4 was due to the higher rates of rice.

Item No. 2.—*Charities and Religious Grants.*—Decrease, Rs. 369, as smaller amounts were granted by the Nawab Saheb.

Item No. 3.—*Public Works.*—Decrease, Rs. 73,510. Rs. 75,247 were paid into the Kolaba Treasury last year for the construction of the Victoria Water Works. No such expenditure was incurred during the year.

Item No. 5.—*Allowances to Sardars, &c.*—The payments were made in kind. The increase of Rs. 4,065 was due to the higher rates of rice.

Item No. 7.—*Criminal Courts, Jail and Police.*—Increase, Rs. 4,960 (*vide* para. 27).

Item No. 8.—*Marine.*—Increase, Rs. 2,297, on account of the purchase of 2 new yachts and special repairs to old native crafts.

Item No. 12.—*Darbar.*—Increase, Rs. 16,183.

Item No. 14.—*Stables and Cattle.*—Increase, Rs. 5,642.

The expenditure under these two heads is fluctuating and depends upon the shorter or longer periods of the Nawab Saheb's stay out of his territories, or larger purchases of jewellery, horses, and other valuables that he makes during the year. Some marriage ceremonies have also taken place amongst Khandans during the year under report at the expense of the Darbar; improvements were also made to the Nawab Saheb's gardens.

Item No. 13—*Salt.*—Decrease, Rs. 1,946, on account of the less price paid in purchasing salt at Uran.

Item No. 16—*Vaccination.*—Increase, Rs. 114 (*vide* para. 166).

Item No. 17—*Refund.*—Increase, Rs. 239, as larger amount of fines inflicted by the Criminal Courts was refunded.

Item No. 18—*Abkari.*—Decrease, Rs. 7,336 (*vide* para. 145).

Item No. 19—*Survey.*—Decrease, Rs. 6,188, as no survey work was done during the year.

Item No. 20—*Customs.*—Decrease, Rs. 1,069 (*vide* para. 135).

Item No. 21—*Dispensary.*—Decrease, Rs. 437. Instruments were purchased during the last year for the Shrivardhan Dispensary. No such expenditure was incurred during the year.

Item No. 22—*Local Funds.*—Decrease, Rs. 1,327. All the works provided for in the budget have not been completed within the year, and hence the amount remained unpaid.

Item No. 23—*Opium.*—Increase, Rs. 1,961, as no chest of opium was purchased last year, while one was bought during the year.

Item No. 24—*Miscellaneous.*—Increase, Rs. 15,249, as discount, interest and commission amounting to Rs. 14,054 were paid in purchasing Government Promissory Notes of the value of two lacs, and Rs. 1,475 were paid to the persons engaged on census work.

120. The expenditure in Jafarabad has decreased by Rs. 2,876. The amount of deposits disbursed during the year has increased by Rs. 12,677 on account of certain adjustments made between the State and the Khasa accounts.

121. The principal heads of income and expenditure not already noticed in detail in the preceding chapters are discussed below :—

Land Revenue.

122. The following is the result of the Jamabandi settlement for the year under report, as compared with the settlement for the year 1890-91 :—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Gross Land Revenue	2,24,568 9 10	2,37,682 13 1	13,114 3 3	.....
Deduct.				
Inam	32,807 4 7	32,888 14 11	81 10 4	.....
Remissions	.....	22 11 9	22 11 9	.....
Total	32,807 4 7	32,911 10 8	104 6 1	.....
Net amount for collection	1,91,761 5 3	2,04,771 2 5	13,009 13 2	.....

123. Except 42 villages in the Murud Tapa, the revenue is paid in kind. As the rates of rice were higher, the amount of gross land revenue for collection increased.

124. Land under collection in inam villages has increased, and consequently the increase in the revenue granted as inam.

125. A remission amounting to Rs. 22-11-9 was granted to one whose house and crop were burnt by fire.

126. The following statement gives the balance for collection at the commencement of the year, the amounts settled for collection and realized during the year under report and the state of arrears at its close as compared with the previous year :—

Years.	Balance for collection at the commencement of the year.	The amount settled for collection during the year.	The amount of realizations and remissions during the year.			The amount of arrears at the close of the year.		
			Of the previous year.	Of the current year.	Total.	Of the previous year.	Of the current year.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1890-91	35,931 4 9	1,91,761 5 3	19,149 14 3	1,47,083 1 9	1,66,233 0 6	16,781 6 5	44,678 3 6	61,459 9 11
1891-92	61,459 9 11	2,04,771 2 5	55,341 5 8	1,91,773 7 2	2,47,564 12 10	5,648 4 3	12,997 11 3	18,645 15 6
Increase	25,528 5 3	13,009 13 1	36,691 7 5	44,690 5 5	81,351 12 10	.....	.....	.....
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,133 2 2	31,680 8 3	42,613 10 5

127. The total amount of land revenue for collection was Rs. 2,66,230-12-4, out of which Rs. 2,41,737-15-2 have been recovered, and an outstanding balance amounting to Rs. 5,846-13-8 due from insolvent khatedars was struck off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 18,645-15-6 for recovery during the current year. Instalments for a sum of Rs. 8,725-2-4 were not due before end of the year. Steps are in progress for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 9.920-13-2. Out of this sum, Rs. 5,648-4-3 are for previous years, and the rest, *viz.*, 4,272-8-11, for the year under report. From columns 7, 8, and 9 of the above statement it will be observed that the arrears at the end of the last year were Rs. 61,459-9-11, out of which Rs. 49,964-8-0 have been recovered during the year; so also out of the sum of Rs. 2,04,771-2-5 fixed for collection during the year, Rs. 1,91,773-7-2 have been collected. The collection was made by insisting upon the village and taluka officers the necessity of making the revenue demands in time and holding them responsible for doing so. I have already mentioned that except in 42 villages where survey has been introduced the revenue has been fixed in kind, option being left to the khatedars and to the khots to pay either in kind or in money at the rate that is fixed from time to time on prices prevailing in the bazar. During the year under report the prices that were fixed for payment were rather favourable to ryots, and the demand made by village and taluka officers was prompt and timely. The major part of the revenue was consequently punctually realized without causing any hardship to the ryots. Out of the instalments due, the arrears for the current year are only Rs. 4,272-8-11, which, it is hoped, will be soon recovered.

128. The arrears for the previous years are for:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1884-85	1,338	14	11
1885-86	323	5	1
1886-87	536	4	4
1887-88	474	6	7
1888-89	801	7	9
1889-90	705	11	8
1890-91	1,468	1	11
Total...	5,648	4	3

129. Inquiry is going on as to the solvency or otherwise of the persons from whom the above sum is due, and it will either be shortly recovered or written off the accounts, as the circumstances in each case will permit.

130. Inquiries were made during the year under report with regard to the recovery of old debts amounting to Rs. 25,191-14-5 which remained undisposed of at the end of last year (*vide* para. 137 of the last year's Report); out of this sum, as well as out of the amount of Rs. 2,758-4-5, which was postponed for recovery, Rs. 1,149-14-0 were recovered during the year under report, and Rs. 23,102-14-2 have been written off the accounts by the orders of Nawab Saheb, as some of the claims were found to be either wrong or of a doubtful nature, and in many cases amounts were due from insolvent persons. Inquiry is in progress with regard to the remaining small sum of Rs. 3,697-6-8, and it will soon be completed.

Local Funds.

131. The subjoined table shows the receipts and expenditure under this head.

Funds.	Opening balance on 1st April 1891.	Receipts in 1891-92.	Total.	Expenditure in 1891-92.	Closing balance on 31st March 1892.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
General	3,566 6 11	11,282 7 8	14,848 14 7	9,820 13 0	5,028 1 7
Educational	.....	4,850 5 2	4,850 5 2	4,850 5 2	.....
Total	3,566 6 11	16,132 12 10	19,699 3 9	14,671 2 2	5,028 1 7

132. Including the arrears from the last year the amount of Local Fund for collection during the year under report was Rs. 17,154-4-10 against Rs. 16,849-7-3 in the previous year. The total realizations were Rs. 16,132-12-10 against Rs. 12,927-1-7 in the last year, showing an increase of Rs. 3,205-11-3 due to prompt recovery of the revenue during the year under report (*vide* para. 127). The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 14,671-2-2, the details of which will be found in paragraphs 76, 106, 155, 166, and 181. There was a practice of selling the exclusive right of purchasing and selling hides and horns of cattle dying in the State. This sale produced an annual income of Rs. 204, which was credited to Local Funds. This practice greatly interfered with the rights and profits of the lowest classes. The fact was brought to the notice of the Nawab Saheb, who was pleased to stop the same from the year under report.

Alienations.

133. There are two kinds of Inams in the state, *viz.*, Inams in cash or kind, and Inams in land. The total grants under the first head were Rs. 4,633-6-7 against Rs. 1,877-7-7. Inams amounting to Rs. 700, which remained undisbursed during the course of last year, were paid during the year under report. The total Inam under the second head was Rs. 32,888-14-11 against Rs. 32,807-4-7 during the previous year. Land under cultivation in Inam villages has increased, and consequently the increase in the revenue granted as Inam (*vide* para. 124 of the Report).

Takavi Advances.

134. Takavi has not been shown under a separate head, but the expenditure on that account is included under the head of "Advances." The Takavi advance that remained unrecovered at the end of the preceding year was Rs. 5,002-8-0. During the year under report no new applications were granted. Out of the amounts remaining unrecovered from the last year,

Rs. 1,397-2-0 were recovered during the year under review, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,605-6-0 unrealized at the close of the year. This amount will be recovered as the instalments fixed for its recovery become due.

Customs.

135. The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 3,017-12-6 during the year against Rs. 3702-12-11 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 685-0-5 due to the lesser income in port dues and other receipts under Customs. The subsidy of Rs. 13,000 due from the British Government under the convention of 1884 was duly received in June last. The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 5,225 as compared with Rs. 6,295 during the previous year. The decrease during the year under report was due to the larger expenditure incurred during the last year in purchasing two new boats for departmental use, and to the erection of flag staves and storm warning signals and extra expenses incurred in maintaining the Nanowli Light House.

Salt.

136. The realizations under this head amounted to Rs. 25,705 by the sale of 10,640 maunds of salt imported from Uran as usual. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 24,823 and 10,327 maunds of salt. Salt was purchased at Uran at favourable rates, and consequently the total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 2,774 against Rs. 3,821 during the last year. The net profit to the State, after deducting from the realizations the total cost of salt transactions, was Rs. 22,931 against Rs. 21,002 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,929. As last year, the retail price of salt was Rs. 2-8-0 per maund.

137. No offence against the Salt Act was reported during the year.

Opium.

138. The balance of opium at the end of the last year was 15 lbs., 39 tolas, 45 grains. One chest containing 136 lbs., 4 tolas, 80 grains, of opium was purchased from the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, and imported during the year. The whole of the quantity was sold during the course of the year, which realized an amount of Rs. 1,519-11-7. No opium was in stock at the end of the year.

139. No illicit dealings in this drug were reported during the year.

Abkari.

140. The reformed system of abkari administration in force in the Alibag Taluka of the Kolaba District was, with a few modifications, continued in force in the State throughout the year. The total Abakari realizations were Rs. 54,505-10-4 against Rs. 56,757-6-8 during the preceding year, the details of which are given in the following table:—

Heads.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sale proceeds of toddy spirit ...	13,695 8 10	13,906 11 8	211 2 10	.....
Do. of imported Mowra spirit	2,666 3 10	2,704 11 5	38 7 7	.....
Tree-tax or raw toddy	35,388 0 0	32,953 0 0	.....	2,435 0 0
Toddy-shop license fees...	2,090 0 0	2,170 0 0	80 0 0	.....
Foreign liquor license fees	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....
Country spirit license fees :.....	2,579 0 10	2,335 7 7	.....	243 9 3
Miscellaneous	238 9 2	335 11 8	97 2 6	.....
Total.....	56,757 6 8	54,505 10 4	426 12 11	2,678 9 3

141. The small increase of Rs. 249 in the sale proceeds of toddy and mowra spirits was due to the enhanced rates of liquors. The decrease of Rs. 2,435 in the receipts from tree-tax was due to the less number of trees given for tapping during the year under report. The other fluctuations are small and call for no explanation.

142. The quantity of liquor consumed during the year was 9,341 gallons against 9,035 gallons in the previous year, showing an increase of 306 gallons.

143. The strength of the spirits consumed during the year was as under:—

Kind.	Strength.		Total.
	25° U. P.	60° U. P.	
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
Toddy spirit	1,644	5,276	6,920
Mowra spirit	422	1,999	2,421
Total.....	2,066	7,275	9,341

144. The expenditure of the Abkari Department is compared below with the figures for the previous year:—

Heads.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Establishment and contingencies.	3,753 8 3	3,908 2 9	154 10 6	.....
Price of raw toddy purchased for distillation	14,894 10 4	6,653 5 6	.....	8,241 4 10
Price of imported mowra liquor ..	.....	1,234 8 0	1,234 8 0	.....
Miscellaneous	1,193 5 9	708 13 6	.....	467 0 3
Total.....	19,841 8 4	12,504 13 9	1,389 2 6	8,708 5 1

145. The expenditure decreased, as smaller quantity of toddy was purchased for distillation during the year. The quantity of liquor distilled from toddy was not sufficient for demand, and consequently mowra liquor was purchased and imported from Uran. There is thus an increase in expenditure under that head; the little increase under Establishment was due to an increment of Rs. 10 given to the salary of the Abkari Inspector.

146. The net gain to the State, after deducting the aggregate expenditure from the receipts, was Rs. 42,000-12-7 against Rs. 36,915-14-4 in the preceding year.

Excise.

147. The receipts creditable to this head are shown under "Opium, Tobacco and Drugs," in Appendix XVII. They amounted to Rs. 3,014-10-10. Of this, opium has already been dealt with in para. 138 of this report. The license fees for the exclusive sale of opium, ganja and other intoxicating drugs and tobacco amounted to Rs. 1,494-15-3 against Rs. 1,056-5-5 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 438.

Stamps.

148. The receipts under this head, exclusive of the realizations under "Court Fees," which are included in the income of the "Civil Courts," rose during the year from Rs. 4,887 to Rs. 5,218, showing an increase of Rs. 331.

Tolls and Transit Duties.

149. No tolls nor transit duties were levied by the State during the year.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

Medical Relief.

150. During the year under report there were two dispensaries open in the State, one at Murud and the other at Shrivardhan, both in charge of competent medical officers named below :—

Mr. M. Lopes, State Apothecary, at Murud.

Mr. B. Reuben, L. M. & S., at Shrivardhan.

151. The following table shows the number of patients treated, and the expenditure incurred during the year as compared with the previous year :—

Dispensary.		Number of patients treated.		Results.				Expenditure.			Daily average.
		In-door.	Out-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Murud	1890-91	3	7,591	6,361	1,024	16	193	2,899	1	7	54
	1891-92	1	7,846	6,371	1,251	18	207	2,898	13	4	60
Shrivardhan	1890-91	...	5,189	4,220	914	18	37	2,633	2	10	31
	1891-92	...	5,416	5,254	66	7	89	2,079	12	9	55

152. In the town of Murud there was no abnormal prevalence of sickness. The public health was on the whole good. The proportion of malarious fevers was much less during the year as compared with the previous ones—a fact chiefly due to the introduction into the town of the supply of pure water for drinking purposes from the Victoria Water Works. The number of patients attending the dispensary has, however, increased as a larger number of people from neighbouring villages have sought relief. Similarly, there is an increase in the number of patients treated in the dispensary at Shrivardhan.

153. The maladies from which relief was sought were—Malarial fevers, diseases of the respiratory system, digestive affections, diarrhœa and cutaneous diseases. In the months of September and October last cholera made its appearance at Shrivardhan, Dandguri, Shirvane, Punir and Murud. The cases were treated by the medical officers at Shrivardhan and Murud. In all there were 109 cases, of which 48 proved fatal. Cholera medicines were supplied from the dispensaries, and precautions taken to prevent spread of the disease.

154. Major and minor operations performed by the Medical Officers during the year were :—

	Major.	Minor.
Murud	5	255
Shrivardhan	4	292
	9	547

155. The dispensary at Murud has been maintained by the State, while that at Shrivardhan partly by the State and partly by the Local and the Municipal Boards. Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 2,079-12-9 on account of the dispensary, the Municipality paid Rs. 659-1-9, the Local Board Rs. 500, and the rest, *viz.*, Rs. 920-11-0, were paid by the State. The Dispensary building and the quarters for the Medical Officers have been completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 3,900.

156. At both the dispensaries medicine was dispensed to every one without any charge.

157. Four lunatics were treated in the Murud Dispensary, of whom three were released cured, and the fourth remained under treatment when the year closed.

158. Both the dispensaries are doing good work, and gaining popularity, as can be observed from the increase in the number of daily average attendance during the year.

Vital Statistics.

159. The figures relating to births and deaths for the year under report are contrasted below with those of the previous year :—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
Births	2,102	2,356	254	.....
Deaths	1,166	1,602	436	.....

160. Out of 2,356 children born during the year, 1,206 were males and 1,150 females. The birth-rate per *mille* of population was 29 against 27 last year.

161. Out of 1,602 deaths registered during the year, 811 were males and 791 females. The death-rate per *mille* of population was 19 this year against 15 in the preceding year.

162. Out of the total number of deaths, 48 were from cholera, 18 from small-pox, 28 from accidental, and 1,508 from natural causes. Of the 28 violent deaths, in two cases suicide was committed, 12 were caused by drowning, 5 from snake-bites, 2 were killed by wild animals, 5 by burning, and 2 from other accidental causes.

163. As in British territory, the duty of testing the accuracy of the birth and death registers has been assigned to the revenue and police officers when on tour. The rates of births and deaths are higher than the last year, and it seems that the registration has been performed with greater care than before.

Vaccination.

164. As last year, two vaccinators were working under the supervision of the Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, Kolaba. During the year under report 2,899 were primarily vaccinated and 68 re-vaccinated, against 2,605 and 61, respectively, in the previous year. Of the 2,899 primary cases, 1,483 were males and 1,416 females ; and of the 68 re-vaccinated cases, 43 were males and 25 females.

The percentage of successful cases in primary operations was 99 and in re-vaccination was 94. The ratio of protection to the total population was 48 per *mille* this year against 34 last year.

By whom vaccinated.	Number of persons vaccinated in 1890-91.	Number of persons vaccinated in 1891-92.	Results.			
			Successful.		Not successful.	
			1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Vaccinators.....	2,666	2,967	2,637	2,905	29	62

165. The work of the two vaccinators was inspected by Surgeon-Major J. W. Clarkson, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, W. R. D., during the month of May 1891. His suggestion to make the two vaccinators work independently was at once carried out. The arrangement worked well with better results as shown above.

166. The cost of the vaccination establishment amounted to Rs. 762-6-5 against Rs. 647-9-6 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 114-12-11 was chiefly due to an additional peon given to one of the vaccinators as suggested by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.

Sanitary.

167. The expenditure on sanitary works during the year was Rs. 4,442 against Rs. 2,535 in the previous year. Of this Rs. 3,533 were spent by the Local Board in improving the supply of drinking water in different villages. The works of the 26 new wells were completed and four in progress. The Murud Municipality expended Rs. 638 during the year in cleansing the streets and culverts. The Shrivardhan Municipality spent Rs. 271 towards the improvement of the sanitation of the town.

168. No separate sanitary establishment was entertained by the State.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

169. In Habsan instruction is imparted up to the fifth standard in English sixth in Marathi, and fifth in Hindustani.

170. The subjoined table gives the details regarding the number and description of the schools.

Number.	Description of Schools.	No. of Pupils on the Roll on 31st March 1891.	No. of Pupils on the Roll on 31st March 1892.	Daily average Attendance.
	State Schools.			
1	English School	61	68	50
21	Marathi Schools	990	1,295	828
25	Hindustani Schools	1,037	1,029	685
47	Total.....	2,088	2,392	1,563
	Private Schools.			
9	Marathi Schools	158	105	.....
17	Hindustani Schools.....	164	172	.....
26	Total.....	322	277	.....
73	Grand Total.....	2,410	2,669	.....

171. There are one English school, 19 Marathi schools for boys, 2 Marathi schools for girls, 20 Hindustani schools for boys and 5 Hindustani schools for girls, making in all 47 schools maintained by the State against 44 in the previous year.

172. The number of scholars on the rolls of the State schools was 2,392 against 2,088 during the previous year, showing an increase by 304. Of these, 1,870 were boys and 522 girls. The daily average attendance of the boys was 1,204 and of the girls 359 against 1,132 and 331, respectively, during the previous year.

173. The number of indigenous schools in the State increased from 22 to 26, but the number of pupils attending them decreased from 322 to 277 during the year under report. Of these, 9 were Marathi and 17 Hindustani schools. Of the 277 pupils 266 were boys and 11 girls. In these schools no registers were kept under the prescribed forms, and consequently information regarding daily average attendance of scholars was not available. No grants-in-aid were sought for during the year by the managers of these schools, although grants-in-aid rules were in force.

174. Including the number of private schools and that of the scholars learning in them, the total number of the Educational Institutions in the State was 73 against 76, and that of scholars 2,669 against 2,410 in the last year. Of the total number of pupils under instruction in Habsan, 1,321 were Hindus and 1,297 Mahomedans, 48 Beni-Israels and 3 Native Christians.

175. Taking the population of school-going age at 15 per cent. of the whole population of Habsan, 21·8 pupils were under instruction out of every hundred children of school-going age against 21 in the preceding year. The percentage of scholars to the whole population was 3·2.

176. The results of the annual examination of the schools are tabulated below:—

Description of Schools.	No. of Scholars examined.	No. of Scholars passed.						
		Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standard VI.	Total.
English School	48	5	5	6	4	3	...	23
Marathi Schools	893	204	63	47	20	22	9	365
Hindustani Schools	816	234	63	26	8	5	...	336
Total	1,757	443	131	79	32	30	9	724

177. During the year under report 14 students from the State schools appeared for the 3rd class Public Service Examination held at Alibag in the Kolaba District, out of whom 4 came out successful.

178. As in the previous year, the inspecting staff for the schools consisted of one Inspector for the Marathi and one for the Hindustani schools.

179. There were no trained masters, but there was only one trained mistress in the department. Two trained masters have been appointed during the year in the Murud School. The change has improved its condition; in order to provide more trained masters, the State had sent 3 students in the year 1889-90 to the Training College at Poona. Two more students have been sent during the year under report. The two students first sent will complete their third year's course in October next, when they will be available for State service.

180. In the months of February and March last the Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Kolaba, S. D., inspected the Anglo-Vernacular and Marathi schools. In February last the 2nd Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Thana, S. D., also inspected the Hindustani schools in the State. The results of their examinations of most of the schools were declared to be fair. The suggestions made by them are being attended to.

181. The total receipts and expenditure of the Educational Department are detailed below:—

RECEIPTS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
School-cess, *i. e.*, one-third of the one anna local cess	4,850	5	2
Proceeds of school-fees	1,227	8	0
Miscellaneous	425	5	0
Contribution from the State	6,009	3	8
Total	12,512	5	10

EXPENDITURE.

	Rs.	a.	p.
English School	1,031	3	6
Vernacular Schools	8,822	12	0
Inspection	1,339	5	4
Rent for school-houses	399	4	0
Miscellaneous	919	13	0
Total	12,512	5	10

CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS AND VENOMOUS SNAKES.

182. The rules regarding destruction of wild animals and venomous snakes are in force in the State. No wild animal was killed during the year. Twenty-two venomous snakes were destroyed in the course of the year, and the total rewards paid amounted to Rs. 3-4-0.

POST OFFICES AND TELEGRAPH.

183. There is only one Sub-Post Office at Murud-Janjira and 6 branch Post Offices at Shrivardhan, Mhaisla, Borli Panchatan, Borli Mandle, Nandgaon, and Hareshwar in the State, all working under the direct control of the British Government. There is no Telegraphic connection to any place in the State.

STATE RECORDS.

184. The general records of the State are preserved under the supervision of the State Karbhari, in a room specially built for the purpose near his office. The Tahsil records are also kept at their respective head-quarters. There are rules for the systematic classification and preservation of useful records as well as for the periodical destruction of useless papers. The work of classification is in progress.

PRINTING PRESS AND LIBRARIES.

185. There is no printing press, but there are two libraries, one at Murud, and the other at Shrivardhan. The library at Murud being chiefly supported by the State, continues in a satisfactory condition.

TAXES ON TRADE.

186. The following taxes on trade have been levied by the State:—

1. License Tax.
2. Tax on Fisheries.

187. The total receipts from the above taxes amounted during the year to Rs. 4,945-5-10 against Rs. 2,947 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,998 due to the recovery during the year of the arrears of the tax on fisheries for the previous year. There are no other taxes on trade.

LIGHT HOUSE.

188. There is a light house at Nanowli on Rajpuri Point, where a fixed fourth order dioptric light is exhibited. The light was maintained in an efficient state during the year. The building, the lightning conductor and apparatus were in good order.

189. The expenses to the State in connection with the light house were :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Establishment	312	0	0
Cocoanut-oil	225	6	0
White-washing and petty repairs	26	1	11
Contingencies	44	2	0
Total	607	9	11

190. The buoy placed on the Chor Kasa ("Whale reef") to the south of Janjira, was also in its proper place during the fair season of the year.

191. The administration of the Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari Departments in Habsan was carefully carried out in accordance with the agreement of 1884, and its working was satisfactory.

192. The Nawab Saheb enjoyed good health and continued to devote his uninterrupted attention to the directions of the affairs of the State.

193. With regard to the features of administration above described, the year 1891-92 may be mentioned as one of progress and development of resources. Cultivation of waste land increased. Crime decreased. The Police were better armed, and they have shown greater detective ability. Civil and criminal justice was well administered. The number of documents presented for registration was greater. The rainfall, though below average, was seasonable; and the yield of rice crop was good. The enhanced prices of rice contributed much to improve the condition of the people. Forest conservancy received its due share of attention. Trade in Habsan expanded. Money was spent in improving communications and water-supply. Revenue from almost all the sources of income increased. The Land Revenue with arrears was paid with ease; and the year was a good one in a financial point of view, showing a large surplus. Larger number of people received gratuitous medical relief. Similarly vaccine operations were performed with greater success; and education has made fair progress.

194. I beg to acknowledge, most gratefully, the ready assistance and valuable advice the Nawab Salleb's Government has always received from the Political Agents in guiding the administration of the State.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

SHALOM BAPUJI,

State Karbhari, Janjira.

Forwarded through Ali Janab Namdar Sidi Ahmed Khan Bahadur, Nawab Saheb of Janjira.

No. 90 OF 1892.

HUZUR OFFICE,

Murud-Janjira, 14th May 1892.

Forwarded to the Political Agent, Kolaba, with compliments of the undersigned.

SIDI AHMED KHAN,

Nawab Saheb of Janjira.

APPENDIX I.

Political Relations of Native States.

Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.		Estimated population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing diseases.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit dues levied or not.	Principal articles of production, manufacture and mines.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Janjira.....	.....	.....	81,582	47 regular. 26 irregular.	2,892 at regular. 277 at irregular.	2,967	Malarial fevers, diseases of the respiratory system, digestive affections, diarrhœa and cutaneous diseases.	Rs. 5,55,040	45 fort garrisons. 14 artillerymen. 244 other irregular bodies. 303 60 armed police.	Not levied.	Rice, nagli, vari, harik, teel, cocoanuts, betelnuts, timber, myrabolans, hemp and fish.

Murud-Janjira, 12th May 1892.

SHALOM BAPUJI,
State Karbhari, Janjira.

APPENDIX II.

POLITICAL RELATIONS.

Native Chiefs—Principal Male Members of their Families and Principal Members of their Courts.

No.	Name of individual, State and family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste, race, and religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Nawab Sidi Ahmed Khan Sidi Ibrahim Khan of Janjira; Yakub Khan.	Murud-Janjira.	Chief of Janjira.	Sidi Shrut Khan, Sunni Musalman.	30	At the Rajkumar College and under a private tutor. Can read Arabic, Urdu, Persian, Marathi, and English.	Administers the affairs of his State.	No.	Not necessarily.	No.	

SHALOM BAPUJI,
State Karbhari, Janjira.

Murud-Janjira, 12th May 1892.

APPENDIX III.

Civil Divisions of Territory under Political Control, 1891-92.

Division.	Executive District.	Number of Executive Sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population (1891).	Chief Town with Population.		Number of villages.	Number of Civil Judges.	Number of Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	State Revenue.		Remarks.
					Head-Quarter Town.	Population.								Land.	Gross.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Southern Division.	Janjira...	3	324	81,582	Murud.	5,997	283	3	6	20	7	135	Rs. 1,74,685	Rs. 2,74,626	Rs. 5,55,040	

SHALOM BAPUJI,
State Karbhari, Janjira.

Murud-Janjira, 12th May 1892.

APPENDIX IV.

Population of the Janjira State.

Commissionership.	Districts.	Inhabited houses.	Population in 1881.						Classification of population.									Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.
			Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aboriginals.	Others.	Total male agriculturists, including landlords, cultivators and agricultural labourers.	Total non-agricultural males.		
					Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East Indian and other mixed races.	Natives.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Southern Division.	Janjira.	14,421	21,512	23,118	16,270	15,461	76,361	234·2	...	47	...	60,611	13,912	2	27	972	590	25,049	12,733	Marathi and Hindustani.	44 emigration. 76 immigration.

SHALOM BAPUJI,
State Karbhari, Janjira.

Murud-Janjira, 12*th May* 1892.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Janjira State, 1891-92.

Arm of Service.	Total number of Fighting Officers and Men.								Details of Force at the end of the year.						Total Cost of Pay and Allowances of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, including Followers.	Remarks.
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year. (a)	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c. (b)	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of Guns.	Number of Men.					
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting Men.		
															Rs. a. p.	
Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Artillery	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	*179	...	...	...	14	826 9 8	*168 serviceable, 11 unserviceable. 179
Infantry	295	...	...	3	3	...	3	†289	...	...	...	...	...	†289	31,266 4 8	†These are all irregular bodies.
Total	309	...	...	3	3	...	3	303	...	179	...	...	...	313	32,092 14 4	

SHALOM BAPUJI,
State Karbhari, Janjira.

Murud-Janjira, 12th May 1892.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of the Police.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of the Grade.	Total Expenditure.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Judicially punished.	By promotion.	By money rewards.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.								
Inspector of Police ...	1	75	650 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
Chief Constables—											
1st Class.....	1	30	327 13 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
2nd Class.....	1	25	253 11 0	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
3rd Class..... ..	1	20	116 1 7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
Head Constables—											
1st Class.....	3	17& 15	574 9 10	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	1	
2nd Class.....	5	12	687 6 8	.....	1	.....	1	.....	4	.....	
3rd Class	13	10	1,306 13 7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	2	
Constables—											
1st Class	8	9	773 2 4	1	1	.....	3	.....	3	2	
2nd Class.....	48	8	2,881 7 0	2	5	1	1	.....	23	3	
3rd Class.....	53	7	5,149 2 7	1	11	3	6	.....	14	10	
Drill Instructor	1	15	180 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Total....	135	.....	12,900 3 7	4	20	4	16	.....	54	18	

Murud-Janjira, 12*th May* 1892.

SHALOM BAPUJI,
State Karbhari; Janjira.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement shewing the Results of the Working of the Police in the Janjira State during the year ending 31st March 1892.

Name of State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested.		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Janjira	259	243	167	168	166	165	139	110	27	52	83·2	65·7	83·7	66·6

SHALOM BAPUJI,
State Karbhari, Janjira.

Murud-Janjira, 12th May 1892.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement shewing the Value of Property stolen and Amount of Recoveries in the Janjira State during the year ending 31st March 1892.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries to property stolen.		Remarks.
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Janjira	3,098 5 9	5,343 14 8	1,356 15 5	4,591 3 6	43·7	85·	

SHALOM BAPUJI,
State Karbhari, Janjira.

Murud-Janjira, 12th May 1892.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of Crimes committed, number of 1891-92, *ending*

No.	Description of Crime or Offence.	Number of Crimes.			Number of cases disposed of during 1891-92.	Number of cases undisposed of during 1891-92.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number.	
		Balance on the 1st of April 1891.	Committed during 1891-92.	Total.					Imprisonment.	
									Simple.	Rigorous.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Offences against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII. of the Indian Penal Code	...	4	4	4	...	17	2	...	...
2	Offences by, or relating to, public servants, Chapter IX	...	2	2	2	...	2	2	...	...
3	Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X	...	3	3	3	...	4	2	...	1
4	False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
5	Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV	...	8	8	8	...	24	24	...	...
6	Offences relating to religion, Chapter XV	...	2	2	2	...	7	...	...	...
7	Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI ... — Affecting life	...	4	4	4	...	4	3	...	...
	— Hurt	...	59	59	59	...	153	19	...	...
	— Attempt at hurt	...	1	1	1	...	5	...	...	...
	— Wrongful restraint	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
	— Criminal force and assault	...	3	3	3	...	3	1	...	...
8	Offences against property, Chapter XVII ... — Theft	...	54	54	53	1	89	65	...	7
	— Robbery	...	1	1	1	...	5	1	...	1
	— Criminal misappropriation of property	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...
	— Criminal breach of trust	...	13	13	13	...	17	10	...	...
	— Receiving of stolen property	...	3	3	3	...	5	3	...	1
	— Cheating	...	1	1	1	...	2	2	...	...
	— Mischief	...	10	10	9	1	20	...	...	...
	— Criminal trespass	...	32	32	32	...	67	32	...	1
9	Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX	...	2	2	2	...	7	2	2	...
10	Defamation, Chapter XXI	...	2	2	2	...	4	1	...	...
11	Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, Chapter XXII	...	36	36	36	...	72	3	...	...
12	Cattle Trespass Act I. of 1871 (India)	...	5	5	5	...	6	1	...	...
13	Coasting Vessels Act XIX. of 1838 (Bombay)	...	1	1	1	..	1	1	...	...
14	Municipal Act I. of 1888 (Janjira)	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
15	Abkari Act V. of 1878 (Bombay)	...	2	2	2	...	3	3	...	...
16	District Police Act VII. of 1867 and IX of 1890 (Bombay)	...	8	8	8	...	13	13	...	...
17	Merchant Shipping Act VII. of 1880 (India)	...	1	1	1	...	7	5	...	...
18	Arms Act XI. of 1878 (India)	...	4	4	4	...	4	3	...	...
19	Port and Port Dues Act X. of 1889 (India)	...	1	1	1	...	5	...	...	...
	Total	...	266	266	263	3	550	199	2	11

Murud-Janjira, 19th *May* 1892.

IX.

Cases disposed of, and Cases awaiting trial in the Janjira State during the year 31st March 1892.

of persons sentenced to					Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons continued, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Terms of Imprisonment.									Remarks.
Imprisonment and Fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	
Simple.	Rigorous.																
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
...	...	2	...	2	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	24	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	19	...	19	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	42	14	2	65	22	...	...	42	1	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	
...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	9	...	...	10	7	...	...	3	...	1	2	2	2	...	...	...	
...	1	...	1	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	29	...	32	35	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	3	...	3	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	5	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	3	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	56	122	3	199	347	...	...	51	4	2	6	5	4	1	1	...	

SHALOM BAPUJI,

State Karbhari, Janjira.

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and offences dealt with in the Janjira State during the year ending 31st March 1892.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.						Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial, 1891-92.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.		Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrants.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrates.	1890-91.	1891-92.							
Sadar Court	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
Sessions Judge, Janjira	8	5	.....	9	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	7	7	.....	.....	...	
Sessions Judge, Jafrabad	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	...	
District Magistrate	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	...	
First Class Magistrates	100	49	.....	35	20	19	.....	2	185	76	19	29	36	14	.....	1	
Second Class Magistrates	110	100	.....	59	39	120	4	15	164	237	118	32	86	.....	1	1	
Third Class Magistrates	108	108	.....	61	48	107	1	2	211	219	94	57	66	1	.....	2	
Total	317	266	.....	165	115	246	5	19	561	560	222	125	199	15	1	4	

Murud-Janjira, 12th May 1892.

SHALOM BAPUJI,
State Karbhari, Janjira.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the Results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Janjira State during the year ending 31st March 1892.

State.	Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of Persons and Cases.																									
			Applications rejected.				Sentences.								Proceedings quashed.		Referred.				Further enquiry, &c., ordered.				Pending.			
							Confirmed.				Modified																	
			Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.	
			1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Janjira.	Sadar Court	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sessions Judge, Janjira	5	1	...	1	...	4	4	3	3	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sessions Judge, Jafrabad	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Magistrate	3	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	First Class Magistrate with appeal power	8	...	...	...	...	2	15	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	19	1	1	1	1	8	23	5	13	...	4	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SHALOM BAPUJI,

State Karbhari, Janjira.

Murud-Janjira, 12th May 1892.

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the number of persons convicted or confined in the Jail in the Janjira State during the year ending 31st March 1892.

Stations.	Number of Prisons.	Number of Prisoners				Daily average in Jail.		Number of Prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and Prisoners.	Remarks showing mortality among Convicts in the Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		1890-91.	1891-92.			
				1890-91.	1891-92.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Murud	1	13	63	75	76	12	14	16	Rs. a. p. 1,167 2 0	The health of the prisoners was good throughout the year, and there was no death.

SHALOM BAPUJI,
State Karbhari, Janjira.

Murud-Janjira, 12th May 1892.

APPENDIX XIII.

Civil Work.—Nature and Value of Original Suits filed and disposed of.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing Balance.		Suits filed in 1891-92.										Suits disposed of in 1891-92.									
												Value.	Nature of Suits.			Valuation of Suits.						How disposed of				Value.	Average duration.			Remarks.
		1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.		Suits regarding lands and houses, &c.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights, &c.	No. of suits under Rs. 100	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,100.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000		Ex-parte.	Admitted and compromised, &c.	Struck off the file, &c.	Otherwise disposed of.		Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8	9			10						11				12	13			14
												Rs. a. p.														Rs. a. p.				
1	Munsiff Court	40	43	349	362	389	405	346	367	43	38	38,886 8 7	72	156	134	276	91	14	1	...		63	137	41	136	38,675 14 7	...	2	23	
2	Sar Nyayadhish Court,.....	3	...	240	290	243	290	243	289	...	2	26,233 8 8	1	289	...	289	...	...	...	1		73	138	12	65	28,174 9 5	...	1	4	
	Total.....	43	43	589	652	632	695	589	655	43	40	67,120 1 3	73	445	134	545	91	14	1	1		136	265	53	201	66,850 8 0	...	..	..	

Nurud-Janjira, 12th May 1892.

SHALOM BAPUJI,
State Karbhari, Janjira.

APPENDIX XIV.

Civil Work.—Results of applications for execution of Decrees.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Value of Opening Balance for 1891-92.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing Balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at close of 1891-92.			Remarks.
		1890-91.	1891-92.		1890-91.	1891-92.	Value for 1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Value total for 1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Value for 1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Value of Closing Balance for 1891-92.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3		4	5			6			7			8			9			10
				Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.				
1	Munsiff Court	74	45	8,384 0 11	523	609	63,883 0 11	597	654	72,267 1 10	552	619	67,623 10 1	45	35	4,643 7 9	25	6	4	
2	Sar Nyayadhish Court	7	3	121 1 0	511	436	9,513 12 10	518	439	9,634 13 10	515	430	9,634 13 10	3	...	.....	...	...	...	
	Total.....	81	48	8,505 1 11	1034	1045	73,396 13 9	1115	1093	81,901 15 8	1067	1058	77,258 7 11	48	35	4,643 7 9	25	6	4	

SHALOM BAPUJI,
State Karbhari, Janjira.

Murud-Janjira, 12th May 1892.

APPENDIX XV.

Registration of Documents.

Number.	Sub-Registry Office.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents refused to be registered.		Documents remaining unregistered pending inquiry at the close of the year.	
				Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.									
		1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
																Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
1	Murud	116	167	69	102	32	47	...	...	...	...	15	18	116	167	35,845 6 4	62,589 12 0	...	...	...	...
2	Shrivardhan	157	221	121	132	31	80	...	...	3	3	2	6	157	221	49,608 10 3	60,444 2 0	...	...	...	...
3	Mhaisla	71	96	54	66	14	28	...	...	...	...	3	2	71	94	20,847 1 3	25,097 12 0	...	2	...	...
	Total	344	484	244	300	77	155	...	...	3	3	20	26	344	482	1,06,301 1 10	1,48,131 10 0	...	2	...	...

Murud-Janjira; 12th *May* 1892.

SHALOM BAPUJI,
State Karbhari, Janjira.

APPENDIX XVI.

Statement showing Agricultural Stock in the Janjira State during the year 1891-92.

Number.	District.	Cattle and other Quadrupeds.									Ploughs.		Carts.	
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Mules.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two Bullocks.	With four Bullocks.	Riding Carts.	Carts used in carrying.
				Male.	Female.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Janjira	13,942	11,304	3,706	3,070	90	63	.....	2	3,589	6,114	.....	83	238

Murud-Janjira, 12th May 1892.

SHALOM BAPUJI,
State Karbhari, Janjira.

APPENDIX XVII.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

APPENDIX

INCOME.

No.	Heads of Receipts.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Land Revenue	1,96,476 15 4	2,74,626 14 1	78,149 14 9	.....
2	Taxes	8,029 3 0	9,654 0 0	1,624 13 0	.....
3	Customs	16,702 12 11	16,017 12 6	.....	685 0 5
4	Abkari	56,757 6 8	54,505 10 4	.....	2,251 12 4
5	Fisheries	1,745 9 5	3,304 3 10	1,558 10 5	.....
6	Forests	55,495 9 6	62,143 12 2	6,648 2 8	.....
7	Opium, Tobacco, and Drugs	1,925 2 5	3,014 10 10	1,089 8 5	.....
8	Salt	24,823 12 8	25,704 15 7	881 2 11	.....
9	Stamps	4,887 9 0	5,218 7 2	330 14 2	.....
10	Criminal Courts, Jail, and Police	1,540 0 9	1,321 7 6	.....	218 9 9
11	Civil Courts and Registration	9,010 1 2	7,846 0 7	.....	1,164 0 7
12	Education	1,474 10 8	1,652 13 0	178 2 4	.....
13	Local Funds	12,927 1 7	16,132 12 10	3,205 11 3	.....
14	Miscellaneous	7,068 9 9	10,655 14 3	3,587 4 6	.....
	Total	3,98,864 8 10	4,91,799 6 2	97,254 4 5	4,319 7 1
15	Jafarabad	59,771 8 11	63,241 8 5	3,469 15 6	.....
	Total	4,58,636 1 9	5,55,040 14 7	1,00,724 3 11	4,319 7 1
16	Deposits unadjusted	6,765 3 3	3,345 0 8	.....	3,420 2 7
17	Advances adjusted	38,798 12 2	46,287 0 5	7,488 4 3	.....
	GRAND TOTAL	5,04,200 1 2	6,04,672 15 8	1,08,212 8 2	7,739 9 8

Murud-Janjira, 12*th May* 1892.

XVII.

Expenditure.

No.	Heads of Expenditure.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Inam Grants	34,684 12 2	37,522 5 6	2,837 9 4	.....
2	Charities and Religious Grants	14,459 1 4	13,469 13 8	.....	989 3 8
3	Public Works	1,18,824 4 7	45,313 13 7	.....	73,510 7 0
4	Revenue Administration	36,407 5 0	36,473 5 9	66 0 9	.....
5	Allowance to Sardars and Fort Garrisons.	34,489 5 7	38,554 13 10	4,065 8 3	.....
6	Civil Courts and Registration	7,117 0 8	7,020 0 10	.....	96 15 10
7	Criminal Courts, Jail and Police	20,200 7 6	25,161 5 3	4,960 13 9	.....
8	Marine	6,727 5 0	9,025 1 10	2,297 12 10	.....
9	Education	12,578 15 5	12,512 5 10	.....	66 9 7
10	Toshikhana	3,403 5 6	3,176 11 11	.....	226 9 7
11	Modikhana	114 14 3	132 0 4	17 2 1	.....
12	Darbar	79,093 5 5	89,276 13 10	10,183 8 5	.....
13	Salt	3,821 1 6	2,774 3 7	.....	1,046 13 11
14	Stables and Cattle	17,876 1 7	23,518 6 10	5,642 5 3	.....
15	Forests	8,061 13 3	7,942 5 9	.....	119 7 6
16	Vaccination	647 9 5	762 6 5	114 12 11	.....
17	Refunds	360 6 10	599 9 1	239 2 3	.....
18	Abkari	19,841 8 4	12,504 13 9	.....	7,336 10 7
19	Survey	6,590 13 1	402 8 0	.....	6,188 5 1
20	Customs	6,295 8 9	5,225 10 2	.....	1,069 14 7
21	Dispensary	4,167 7 3	3,729 8 4	.....	437 14 11
22	Local Funds	10,285 13 5	9,058 6 7	.....	1,227 6 10
23	Opium	.....	1,061 8 0	1,061 8 0	.....
24	Miscellaneous	1,310 14 4	16,560 11 9	15,249 13 5	.....
	Total	4,47,459 4 3	4,01,778 14 5	46,736 1 3	92,416 7 1
25	Jafarabad	33,558 8 5	30,681 10 4	.....	2,876 14 1
	Total	4,81,017 12 8	4,32,460 8 9	46,736 1 3	95,293 5 2
26	Deposits adjusted	5,722 1 9	18,399 15 6	12,677 13 9	.....
27	Advances unadjusted.	28,904 1 7	28,906 13 5	2 11 10	.....
	Grand Total	5,15,644 0 0	4,79,767 5 8	59,416 10 10	95,293 5 2

SHALOM BAPUJI,

State Kharbhari, Janjira.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

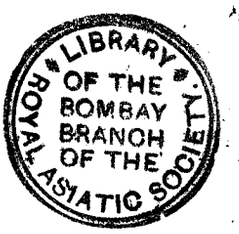
OF THE

JANJIRA STATE

For the OFFICIAL YEAR 1892-93

WITH

APPENDICES.



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1893.

No. 311 of 1893.

STATE KARBHARI'S OFFICE,

Murud-Janjira, 16th May 1893.

From

SHALOM BAPUJI,

State Karbhari, Janjira,

To

R. A. LAMB, ESQUIRE, C. S.,

Political Agent, Kolaba.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Janjira State for the year ending 31st March 1893.

No. I. to XVII. 2. A map of the State and the usual statements as per margin accompany.

CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL.

3. The State pays no tribute, either in money or men, to the British or any other Government.

4. The relations of the Darbar with the British Government remained as cordial as they ever had been. The conduct of the Sidi Sardars, Inamdars and Khanjadas was satisfactory, and the State enjoyed perfect peace.

5. The year under review will ever be remembered in connection with the visit of His Excellency the Right Honourable George Robert Canning, Baron Harris, G. C. I. E., Governor of Bombay, on the 6th of April 1892, to open the Victoria Water Works. At the invitation of the Nawab Saheb His Excellency and party left Bombay in the morning of the same day. The steamer conveying His Excellency reached the Janjira Creek at about noon, and anchored near the Nanowli Point. The Nawab Saheb, Mr. Kennedy, the then Political Agent, Kolaba, and myself went in a boat to the steamer and welcomed His Excellency to Habsan. His Excellency Lord Harris, the Nawab Saheb and the party then proceeded in the Nawab Saheb's boat to the shore, the guns at the Fort thundering forth a salute as they left the steamer. His Excellency and party landed at Murud, where His Excellency was cordially received by the Khanjadas, Sidi Sardars and Bhaibands, Municipal and Local Boards members, traders and other gentlemen in Habsan. His Excellency, accompanied by the Nawab Saheb and Mr. Kennedy, drove through the town to a large mandap, where arrangements had been made for the opening of the works. On arrival at the mandap, His Excellency was conducted

by the Nawab Saheb to his seat on the dais, after which I, on behalf of the Nawab Saheb, read the following address:—

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—

It is with the greatest pleasure and heartfelt joy that I welcome your Excellency and the distinguished members of the party to my State. On this occasion, however, I cannot but refer to the recent calamity that has befallen the Empire by the sudden and untimely death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, and to express my respectful and deepest feeling of sympathy with her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress Victoria, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and the other members of the Royal Family. The supply of drinking water at Murud was entirely from garden wells sunk in loose sandy soil. Many of them are mere holes dug in the earth without any masonry lining. The annual heavy fall of rain decomposes the decaying vegetable matter lying on the surface of the earth and mixes it with the water in the wells. The water is consequently brackish in taste and deleterious to health. The people had no alternative but to drink the impure water. It produced malaria and other diseases, for which this place was well known. It was my earnest desire to remedy this evil, and on being assured that a sufficient supply of good potable water could be obtained from Shighre (Gârbi), and as there could be no better work of public utility than the present one, I resolved to carry it out, and to mark my loyalty and devotion to the Imperial Crown of her Majesty the Queen-Empress named it "The Victoria Jubilee Water Works" in commemoration of the Jubilee of her glorious reign. The beneficent advice and assistance of the Political Agents, Mr. Keyser and Mr. Sinclair, and of the Government of Bombay, solicited by me, were, I am indeed grateful to say, promptly rendered. Under the orders of Government the source of water-supply was inspected by Dr. C. W. MacRury, Sanitary Commissioner, and the water was analysed by the Chemical Analyser to Government. The line was first surveyed by Mr. Pinhey, and the project was prepared subsequently by Rao Bahadur G. R. Tilak, Executive Engineer, Ratnagiri and Colaba Districts. When the plan and the estimate, the latter amounting to Rs. 78,247 were finally adopted, I requested the Government of Bombay to be graciously pleased to lend me the services of their Public Works Department, which they did; and the Executive Engineer, Ratnagiri and Kolaba Districts, was ordered to carry out the work. The necessary funds were placed at his disposal, and the work was vigorously taken in hand in the month of November 1890. It has been energetically and carefully carried out by the Supervisor, Mr. Chintaman Parasharam Ketkar, and has been constantly and ably supervised by Rao Bahadur G. R. Tilak and Major-General C. A. Goodfellow. The length of the cast-iron main from the head works to the service reservoir is four miles, and the difference of level 500 feet. In order to reduce this excessive pressure on the main, a small tank has been introduced at three-fourths of a mile from the head works dam and 200 feet below it. The distance from the service reservoir to my residence is nearly two miles. Seven Public cisterns have been built in the town at convenient places for the use of the residents, and some stand pipes have also been erected according to their requirements. The discharges at the service reservoir from which the town of Murud is supplied with water and at the reservoir near my residence, as reported to me, were very satisfactory, being 53 and 34 gallons per minute, respectively. This was measured on the 6th June 1891, when no rain had fallen, and the supply at the source was consequently at its minimum. The discharge at each of these tanks now is 70 and

30 gallons per minute, respectively: the supply seems to be ample for the residents of Murud and of the two villages on the line of the main, *viz.*, Telavde and Shighre, the total population of the three being nearly 6,800. The work, I am happy to say, has now been successfully brought to its completion by the efforts of all the abovenamed officers, and I take this opportunity of publicly tendering my best thanks to them. I cannot sufficiently express my deep sense of gratitude to your Excellency, the most illustrious representative in this Presidency of our mother Queen-Empress Victoria, for having spared a day, in the midst of several pressing demands on your Excellency's most valuable time, to do me the honor of opening the work. I am also thankful to all the members of the party for their visit to the State on this occasion. The Janjira State has had the high privilege and pleasure of enjoying the ancient and continued friendship and co-operation of the Paramount British Power; and the Victoria Water-Works, which I now beg leave to request your Excellency to declare open, have been constructed through the generous assistance rendered by the Bombay Government."

His Excellency, in reply, said:—

"Nawab Saheb and gentlemen,—It has, I need hardly say, afforded me extreme pleasure to pay this visit to Janjira and take part in this most interesting ceremony; but before proceeding to remark upon that, I must take the opportunity of thanking you for the very kind and sympathetic terms in which you have alluded to the death of H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence and Avondale. It is most sincerely gratifying to her Majesty to know that so many of those who are her subjects in the country, and those who are in alliance with her, have, in many ways and in such heartfelt terms, expressed their loyal and humble sympathy with her, and I am glad to have this opportunity to thank you for the kindly reference to the sad calamity which is made in your address. I may also here say that it was that most terrible and lamentable event which prevented me keeping my engagement to you in the earlier part of the year. It was with very great regret that I put it off, but I thought you would agree with me that under the depressing circumstances which existed at the time it was better to postpone the ceremony till a more appropriate occasion. I most heartily congratulate the town of Janjira and its neighbourhood on the introduction of this supply of pure water, and still more do I congratulate it on the public spirit and benevolence which obviously actuated the Nawab Saheb to introduce this great improvement on his own initiative. Where so many officers have taken part in the construction of the work it is difficult to single out names, but apparently Mr. Pinhey and Rao Bahadur Tilak, both Executive Engineers, at various times have had a large share in it, and the eventual completion has been ably carried out by Mr. Ketkar and Rao Bahadur Tilak, and, although he has retired from India, I feel bound to mention the name of a Chief Engineer who is most interested in this work, and who, I am sure, if he had still been in the service, would have been here to-day—I mean General Goodfellow. As I said before, I congratulate this town upon the introduction of this pure supply of water, and, judging from our experience in other parts of this Presidency, there cannot be the shadow of a doubt but that with the introduction of such a supply there must come a better state of health. The clearest proofs of this are to be found in various parts of the Presidency, for as soon as pure water is introduced, the death-rate immediately begins to drop, and I feel sure your experience here will be the same as in the other towns of this Presidency. If that is the result, no one

will be more grateful than yourselves who have had this object in your mind in spending the money you have on this most useful work. We, in Bombay, have been recently engaged in opening the largest work of the kind in India, namely, the Tansa Water Works; and to some minds the Works we are opening to-day may appear small when the others are mentioned; but for my own part I do not look at the number of cubic feet of water that can be poured into the town in a day. I do not look at the amount of money that has to be spent on the work, but I look at the object of the person or persons who have undertaken the work, and what their intention was. From that point of view it appears to me that you, Nawab Saheb, are as entitled to the utmost gratitude of those who will benefit by this work as are the Municipal Corporation to the grateful thanks of the people of Bombay for what has been done in their behalf. The object in either case was exactly the same, and therefore, I say, we have not got to look to the magnitude of the undertaking, but to the object of the person or persons responsible for it. I most sincerely and heartily congratulate you, Nawab Saheb, on having taken up this scheme, and having so successfully carried it through; and I can assure you it has been a source of much congratulation to myself that I have been able to pay this visit, and in a slight way by my presence convey to you the appreciation which the Government of Bombay entertains for all those who, from feelings of benevolence and a desire to aid their fellow-countrymen and fellow-citizens, lay out such revenues as they have on a benevolent work like the one which has brought us together to-day. I am happy, too, to be able to take this opportunity of congratulating the people of Janjira on having the advantage of a Chief with such enlightened ideas and benevolent intentions as most undoubtedly they have in their Nawab Saheb. In conclusion, I have to thank you for the invitation you have given me to-day, and to assure you it has been a very great pleasure to me to be able to accept it."

6. The Nawab Saheb having presented His Excellency with a handsome silver case containing the address, the Governor, accompanied by the Nawab Saheb, left the dais, and proceeded to a small marble fountain erected in the centre of the mandap. His Excellency then turned on the water with a silver key, and having formally declared the works open, called for a glass and sampled the new supply.

7. The usual floral presentations were then made, after which His Excellency re-entered his carriage and drove to the Nawab Saheb's residence for luncheon. After tiffin His Excellency inspected the Nawab Saheb's stud and subsequently drove back to the Bunder, visiting on his way the Anglo-Vernacular School. On reaching the Bunder His Excellency left in a steam-launch for the *Canning*, the Governor being loudly cheered by the crowds in the vicinity of the Bunder, as the launch steered its course.

8. I do not consider it necessary to encumber this report with the details of the opening ceremony and of the enthusiastic reception accorded to His Excellency Lord Harris, both by the Nawab Saheb and all his subjects. Suffice it to say that the successful completion of the work, as also the opening ceremony, gave great pleasure and entire satisfaction to all concerned.

9. Mr. Kennedy, who had been here to receive His Excellency, left for Alibag on the 7th April 1892.

10. A visit was paid to Murud by Mr. R. B. Joyner, Superintending Engineer, Southern Division, in the month of March last. He remained here only for a day.

11. In the same month you also visited the State. During your stay at Murud you inspected the Jail, the Dispensary, the Murud Anglo-Vernacular School, the Hindustani and the Marathi Schools in the Fort of Janjira and the Victoria Water Works.

12. The Nawab Saheb remained at Bombay during the months of October and January last, paying occasional visits to Murud as the State work demanded. In the months of February and March 1893 he made tours through the Northern Division of his territory.

13. No domestic event, worthy of report, occurred in the Nawab Saheb's house during the year.

Changes in the Administration.

14. The personnel of the administration remained unchanged during the year under report.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Revenue Survey.

15. The total number of villages in the State is as given below:—

Name of the Division.	Unalienated villages.	Alienated villages.	
1. Murud Tapa...	36	6	At present called the Murud Tahesil.
2. Nandgaon Tapa	31	2	
3. Mandle Tapa	42	3	
4. Shrivardhan Tapa	40	5	At present called the Shrivardhan Tahesil.
5. Borli Panchatan Tapa	36	2	
6. Mhaisla Tapa	49	5	At present called the Mhaisla Tahesil.
7. Khamgaon Tapa	29	0	
	263	23	
Total ...	286		

16. Survey was completed and introduced in 36 unalienated villages of the Murud Tapa in the year 1890-91. As compared with the assessment under the old system the survey rates were less by 6 annas and 11 pies per acre or by 15 per cent. (*vide* para. 16 of the Administration Report for the year 1890-91). As in the previous year no complaint against the survey rates was received; the assessment was paid with ease, and no land was relinquished during the year under report.

17. There was no survey or classing party working in the State during the previous year (*vide* para. 8 of the Administration Report for the year 1891-92).

18. In 73 villages of the Nandgaon and Mandle Tapas both the measuring and classification were completed, but the maps and survey papers not having been received back by the State officials, the phálni work in those villages remained to be done. From the correspondence ending with your letter No. 1261, dated 8th March 1893, it will be seen that the work done in these Tapas was found to be erroneous, and the Survey Department have therefore specially deputed Mr. E. H. Hearn to examine the same. He visited the Tapas in the months of March and April last and examined the work. It is hoped that the Department will be able to forward the maps and the papers to the State officials soon after the approaching monsoon.

19. With regard to the 76 unalienated villages in the Shrivardhan and Borli Panchatan Tapas the measuring work was completed and the papers were forwarded to the State officials for doing the phálni. The phálni work in those Tapas has been almost completed during the year. A classing establishment of the strength noted in the margin has been employed from 14th November 1892 in the Shrivardhan and Borli Panchatan Tapas. They have classed 9,749 acres of land in 72 villages. The work in the remaining villages is in progress.

1 Head Surveyor.
3 Karkuns.
12 Classers.
2 Peons.

20. The unalienated villages in the Mhaisla and Khamgaon Tapas were also surveyed. The maps and survey papers of the villages in those Tapas were received in the month of November 1892 and the potpáháni and phálni work is now in progress in those villages.

21. In order to do the potpáháni and phálni, in time for the Survey Department, the State has entertained during the year the following establishment under the supervision of the Sadar Tehsildar:—

1 Head Surveyor.
13 Measurers.
2 Peons.

22. I have also watched the work and paid occasional visits to the villages where it was in progress.

23. At my request Mr. Hearn was kind enough to test in one or two villages the phálni executed by the State measurers and expressed himself satisfied with it, as also with the manner in which the marking out was done with stones of the *warkas* land apportioned to each occupant.

24. With regard to the alienated villages in the State the Inamdars have not yet consented to introduce the Survey and Settlement in their villages.

25. The cost of the survey during the year amounted to Rs. 3,025-4-4 against Rs. 402-8-0 during the previous year.

26. The results of the survey operations from their commencement in 1883 till the close of the last year were—

	Acres.
Area measured	1,32,321
Area classed	1,13,550

27. The total expenditure incurred up to date by the Survey Department is as shewn below:—

Pay and Pension contribution and contingencies of the survey party ... Rs. 71,655-8-3

28. The survey work is being pushed on as vigorously as possible both by the Survey and State officials, and it is hoped that the rates will soon be introduced.

Land Tenures.

29. The special tenures in force in the State are—

1. Inam.
2. Kowli.
3. Dhara.
4. Khoti junekul.
5. Khoti hak.
6. Khalsa.

Inam Settlements.

30. No inam settlement was effected during the year.

Kowli Settlements.

31. Two hundred and seventy-six cases relating to Kowli tenants were enquired into during the year. Land measuring 301 acres and 31 guntas was declared to be subject to the Kowli tenure. Appeal was not preferred in any case.

Khoti Settlement.

32. Khoti Settlement relating to 68 villages comprising 4,091 tenants was completed during the year; of these 2,615 tenants were declared to be *dharekaris* or privileged tenants. The right of occupancy subject to the payment of land revenue was conferred on 399 occupants who were found to have cultivated their holdings for twelve consecutive years and upwards. The remaining occupants for shorter periods were determined to be ordinary tenants liable to ejection by the Khot at his will.

33. During the last year the Khoti Settlement work was being done by the Sadar Tehsildar alone. His time was much taken up in his ordinary Revenue duties and the work in connection with the potpáhani and phálni. The Khoti and Kowli Settlements were not consequently progressing expeditiously. In order to keep pace with the progress of the survey an additional Khowli and Khoti Settlement Officer, with a small establishment, was temporarily appointed during the year. Both the Sadar Tehsildar and the special Khoti Settlement Officer have worked hard and carefully and made considerable

progress in the work. As compared with the previous year the work done by them during the year is as follows:—

	1891-92. Cases.	1892-93. Cases.
Kowli Settlement	55	276

	Villages.	Tenants.	Villages.	Tenants.
Khoti Settlement	14	521	68	4,094

Waste Land.

34. The area of waste land taken up for cultivation during the year under report, as compared with the previous year, is as shewn in the subjoined table :—

Extent of culturable area for		Taken up in		Waste remaining at the end of		Percentage of culturable land lying waste in	
1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892 93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Acrs. gs.	Acrs. gs.	Acrs. gs.	Acrs. gs.	Acrs. gs.	Acrs. gs.	Acrs. gs.	Acrs. gs.
.....	.....	120—7¾	149—25¾	.....	.....	.....	.....

35. The lands in the State were never previously surveyed, and the survey now in progress is not yet complete. Information required in columns 1, 3, and 4 of the statement is not therefore available. No land was relinquished during the year, and it is satisfactory to note that waste land measuring 149 acres 25¾ guntas assessed at Rs. 677-5-0 was taken up for cultivation during the year under report. Waste land is being given for cultivation at a fixed low rate of assessment. The demand for it is not therefore confined only to the Murud Tapa where the survey rates have been introduced but all over Habsan.

Revenue Accounts.

36. There are four Sub-Treasuries at the places named in the margin and one Huzur Treasury at Murud. All the accounts in the Sub-Treasuries are kept in Symond's forms of revenue accounts. In the Huzur a classified system of accounts is in force. Except fixed salaries and allowances, the Sub-Treasury Officer, who is the Tehsildar, is not authorized to make any disbursement unless the bill is passed for payment by the State Karbhari, and similarly no payment is made from the Huzur Treasury unless passed by the State Kharbari or through him by the Nawab Saheb. The Taluka Daily Sheets (Form No. 2) are punctually received from the Sub-Treasuries, and after being audited by the Head Accountant, the transactions are incorporated in the Huzur Day Book and its expansions. After the closing of the transactions for the day

Murud.
Shrivardhan.
Mhaisla.
Jafarabad.

the Huzur Day Book, the Treasury Balance Book, &c., are daily examined and signed by the Head Accountant and the State Karbhari. All the Sub-Treasuries are periodically examined by the Sadar Tehesildar and occasionally by the State Karbhari. During the year under report the course above mentioned was carefully observed, and the mistakes detected by the examining officers were communicated to the Sub-Treasury officers. No fraud or mistake of a serious nature was detected in the Sub-Treasuries at Murud, Shirvardhan, Mhaislu, and Jafarabad. All the village and Taluka accounts have also been kept in Symond's forms of accounts, the necessary additions having been made for receipts in kind. During the year under report village accounts and ryots' receipt books have been examined by the general duty Karkuns, the Tehesildars, the Sadar Tehesildar, and myself. One Talati, who misappropriated the revenue collected by him, was prosecuted and judicially punished; a Talati and a general duty Karkun were dismissed for misconduct. The work done by the remaining village officers was on the whole fair.

Boundary Disputes.

37. One case of the boundary dispute pending from last year is still under inquiry. No fresh application was received during the year.

Ward's Estate.

38. No such estate was managed by the State during the year under report.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

Legislation.

39. The following Enactments have been in force in Habsan:—

Acts passed by the Government of India.

Act X. of 1882 (The Code of Criminal Procedure).
Act XLV. of 1860 (The Indian Penal Code).
Act XIV. of 1882 (The Civil Procedure Code).
Act I. of 1872 (The Indian Evidence Act).
Act IX. of 1872 (The Contract Act).
Act XI. of 1878 (The Arms Act).
Act I. of 1871 (The Cattle Trespass Act).
Act VI. of 1864 (The Whipping Act).
Act X. of 1870 (The Land Acquisition Act).
Act I. of 1878 (The Opium Act).
Act VIII. of 1878 (The Sea Customs Act).
Act XI. of 1882 (The Indian Tariff Act).
Act VII. of 1880 (The Indian Merchant Shipping Act).
Act XV. of 1877 (The Indian Limitation Act).
Act VII. of 1870 (The Court Fees Act, Articles 10 and 12 only of Schedule 1).
Act IX. of 1875 (The Indian Majority Act).
Act III. of 1877 (The Indian Registration Act).
Act X. of 1889 (The Indian Ports and Port Dues Act).
Act X. of 1887 (The Native Passengers' Ships Act).
Act VII. of 1889 (The Succession Certificate Act).

Acts passed by the Government of Bombay.

Act V. of 1879 (The Land Revenue Code).
Act VII. of 1867 (The District Police Act, Sections 33 and 34 only).
Act VIII. of 1867 (The Village Police Act).
Act V. of 1878 (The Abkari Act).
Act XX. of 1864 (The Minors' Act).
Act II. of 1868 (The Public Ferries' Act).
Act III. of 1878 (The License Tax Act).
Act I. of 1880 (The Khoti Act).
Act XIX. of 1838 (The Coasting Vessels' Act).
Act VIII. of 1827 (The Regulation for the succession to estates of deceased persons).
Act II. of 1890 (The Salt Act, Sections 3, 10, 15, 26, 28, 38 to 48, 50 to 52, and 56).
Act IV. of 1890 (The Bombay District Police Act).

Acts passed by the Nawab Saheb's Government.

Act I. of 1888 (The Janjira Municipal Act).
Act II. of 1888 (The Janjira Local Funds Act).
Act III. of 1888 (The Janjira Land Improvement Act).
Act I. of 1889 (The Janjira Tehesildars' Courts Act).
Rules relating to Inams passed in 1861-62 (Sections 1, 3, and 5 to 10 only).
Rules relating to Stamps passed in 1861-62.

40. The Bombay Gambling Act No. I. of 1890 was brought into force in some of the important towns in Habsan, including Jafarabad, during the year under report. In doing so the procedure laid down in the Political Agent's letter No. 4679, dated 11th November 1887, and the Government Resolution (Political Department), No. 581, dated 26th January 1888, was observed. The Nawab Saheb has also decided in his Legislative Council, in March last, that the Bombay Jail Act No. II. of 1874 will be brought into force into the State from 1st July 1893 (*vide* my letter No. 245, dated 27th April 1893, to your address).

MILITARY.

41. The total strength of the Military force of the State is 300, consisting of 44 Fort Garrisons, 14 gunners, and 242 irregular bodies. They are all Habsi Bhaibands, Sidi Sardars, Janjirkars, Chorwads, &c. Some of these men carry old-fashioned swords, while others have got old matchlocks of native manufacture. They have received no military training, and are consequently unfit for any active service. They have their houses in the Janjira Fort. Forty-four men of the Fort Garrison protect the Fort, 14 gunners fire salute guns, &c., and the remaining men attend Darbars held in the Fort on holidays and on other special occasions. Their services are all confined to the Fort of Janjira, where they all live. They have no training nor aptitude for any other duties in the State. The Nawab Saheb is therefore desirous to educate their children and to employ them on duties to which they will be found fit. There are two schools for boys, one Marathi and one Hindustani, and two Hindustani schools for girls. The entire cost of the maintenance of

this force during the year under report was Rs. 26,348-5-11 against Rs. 32,093 in the previous year, the decrease being Rs. 5,745. These men are paid in kind, and the decrease in the cost of their maintenance was due to the lower prices of rice prevailing during the year.

Police.

42. The total strength of the Police force employed in the State during the year under review was 135.

43. The details of the composition of the force are as follows:—

Rank.	No.
Inspector of Police	1
Chief Constables	3
Head Constables	21
Constables	109
Drill Instructor	1
Total...	135

Out of these 13 Constables were on Abkari duty.

44. The entire cost of the Police administration, including the charges on account of the Abkari Police, amounted to Rs. 14,501 against Rs. 18,852 in the privious year, showing a decrease of Rs. 4,351. During the previous year 100 fusils from the Bombay Arsenal were purchased for the use of the Police, while no such expenditure was incurred during the year.

45. Regular instructions have been given in drill to the force by a pensioned Military officer employed as a Drill Instructor, and the Police now seem to have improved in discipline.

46. During the year under report 20 persons were departmentally fined for petty irregularities, four were disinissed, and 3 judicially punished. Twelve officers and men were promoted for good service.

47. Of the 135 officers and men employed during the year, 94 were Hindus, 28 Mahomedans, and 13 Beni-Israels. Fifty-three of these or 39 per cent. were returned as able to read and write, and 26 more as under instruction.

48. Including the balance of the previous year, there were in all 242 cognizable and non-cognizable cases for Police investigation against 248 in the previous year. Of these 124 cases were struck off the file by the orders of the Magistrates, 106 were committed for trial, and 12 remained pending. The cases sent for trial were all cognizable. Out of the 106 cases sent for trial, in 97 cases conviction was obtained, and in 8 cases the accused were discharged, while 1 case was pending before the Court of the Magistrate.

49. In connection with cognizable cases, 147 persons were arrested by the Police, of whom 143 were sent for trial. Out of the number sent for trial 128 were convicted. The percentage of conviction to the number sent for trial was 89·5 against 66·6 in the previous year.

50. The alleged value of stolen property was Rs. 9,019 against Rs. 5,343 in the last year. The Police have, however, with commendable zeal, succeeded in recovering property amounting to Rs. 8,824 or 97 per cent. against 85 in the previous year.

51. From the above it will be noticed that the Police have succeeded in showing better results of the work done by them during the year.

Village Police.

52. There are no Village Police in the State.

Criminal Justice.

53. The following Courts were at work during the year:—

1 Sadar Court.
1 Sessions Judge's Court, Janjira.
1 Sessions Judge's Court, Jafarabad.
1 District Magistrate's Court.
2 First Class Magistrates' Courts.
1 Second Class Magistrate's Court.
2 Third Class Magistrates' Courts.

54. There were three cases pending before the Criminal Courts when the year opened. The total number of new cases brought to trial during the year was 311 against 266 in 1891-92. Out of the total number for disposal (*viz.*, 314), 311 were disposed of during the year, leaving 3 cases undisposed of at its close. Including the balance from the previous year, the total number of accused persons dealt with by the Courts was 701 against 550 in 1891-92. Out of the 697 persons brought to trial during the year, 140 were arrested by the Police, 223 were produced by the warrants, 307 on summonses, 2 appeared voluntarily, and 25 were arrested in the presence of the Magistrates. Out of the total number of persons before the Courts, 335 were discharged without trial, 111 were acquitted, 238 convicted, and 17 were pending before the Courts for disposal at the end of the year.

55. Out of 238 persons sentenced, 1 was punished with simple imprisonment, 6 with simple imprisonment and fine, 48 with rigorous imprisonment, 64 with rigorous imprisonment and fine, and 119 with fine only.

56. The terms of imprisonment awarded were as detailed below:—

Under 1 month	67
From 1 to 2 months	13
From 2 to 3 months	13

From 3 to 6 months	17
From 6 to 12 months...	3
From 1 to 2 years	3
From 2 to 3 years	2
Above 5 years	1
	119

57. There was no case for trial before the Sadar Court.

58. The nature of crimes committed during the year is described in Appendix IX. The increase of 45 in the number of crimes was chiefly in petty offences. No crime of a serious or violent nature, such as dacoity or murder, was reported during the year.

59. The following Courts of Appeal were at work during the year under report:—

1 Sadar Court.
1 Sessions Court, Janjira.
1 Sessions Court, Jafarabad.
1 District Magistrate's Court.
1 First Class Magistrate's Court with appellate power.

60. No appeals were pending at the close of the last year. During the year under report 17 appeals involving 25 persons were dealt with by the courts against 19 appeals involving 31 persons in 1891-92. Out of these 3 appeals relating to 3 persons were summarily rejected under Section 421 of the Criminal Procedure Code, in 9 cases the sentences of 13 persons were confirmed, in 2 cases the sentences of 2 persons were modified, and in 2 cases the sentences of 6 persons were reversed. One appeal involving 1 person was pending at the close of the year (*vide* Appendix XI.).

Extradition.

61. During the year under report no prisoner was handed over to the British Authorities under the Extradition Act. The demand made by the State for the extradition of 2 prisoners was duly complied with. No want of reciprocity on the part of the neighbourng power was felt by the Darbar.

Prisons.

62. There is one Central Jail at Murud under the superintendence of the State Medical Officer.

63. The jail building contains 14 cells and a cook-room. There are also at the front door two rooms, one for the jail guards and the other for the office. The building is strong and airy, and is kept perfectly clean.

64. There were 16 prisoners remaining in the jail from the last year. Ninety-three new admissions were made in the year under report. The total

number of convicts in the jail was thus 109 against 76 in the previous year. Ninety were released during the year, leaving 19 prisoners in confinement at its close. The daily average number of prisoners in the jail was 18 against 14 during the last year.

65. The number of admissions of reconvicted persons has risen from 10 during the last year to 30 during the year under report. The attention of the Magistrates concerned has been drawn to this fact with a view to their awarding adequate punishment to habitual offenders. The percentage of convict persons to free population was ·1.

66. Of the prisoners admitted into the jail, there were—

	Males.		Females.		Total.
Hindus	61	+	8	=	69
Muhammadans	23	+	0	=	23
Jews	1	+	0	=	1
	85	+	8	=	93

67. Of the total number of 90 prisoners released during the year, 87 were discharged on the expiry of their sentences and 3 were released on appeal.

68. The details concerning the sentences which the prisoners remaining in the jail at the end of the year were undergoing are as follows:—

No. of prisoners.	Terms of imprisonment.
1	For life.
1	For six years.
1	For five years.
1	For two years.
8	From six months to one year.
7	Below six months.
19	

69. Out of these 18 were sentenced to undergo rigorous and 1 simple imprisonment.

70. The general conduct of the prisoners was on the whole satisfactory. One female convict of the Katkari class escaped, but was soon re-arrested. The guard in charge was severely punished.

71. There were 15 cases of illness. They suffered from fever, cough, and diarrhœa, and all of them recovered; the average daily number of sick prisoners being ·24. The health of the prisoners was generally good.

72. The convicts were employed in the State gardens and on other public works. The proceeds of convict labour amounted to Rs. 130-12-10 against Rs. 87-7-7 during the last year.

73. The total cost of maintenance and control amounted during the year to Rs. 1,319 against Rs. 1,167 in the previous year, shewing an increase

of Rs. 152, while average cost per prisoner was Rs. 73 against Rs. 79 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the cheapness of food grains.

74. I have already mentioned in para. 40 that in order to bring the jail administration to a better system, the Jail Act No. II. of 1874 will be introduced into Habsan from 1st July 1893. The appointment of jail visitors will be made, and the enforcement of the provisions of the Jail Act and Manual carried out during the current year.

Lock-ups.

75. There are two lock-ups, one at Shrivardhan and the other at Mhaisla, for under-trial prisoners. Convicts, whose terms of imprisonment do not exceed a week, are also confined in these lock-ups. Twenty prisoners sentenced to such short terms of imprisonment and 32 under-trial prisoners were admitted into the lock-ups during the course of the year. All of them were discharged during the year. The average period of confinement of under-trial prisoners was 1·5 days against 1·9 days during the previous year. The total cost of maintenance of the under-trial prisoners and convicts in the lock-ups was Rs. 20-9-9.

Civil Justice.

76. The following three courts were at work during the year:—

1. The Sadar Court of Appeal.
2. Sir Nyayadhish's Court.
3. Munsif's Court.

77. The opening balance of undisposed of suits at the commencement of the year was 40. The total number of suits filed during the year was 732 against 652 in the previous year. There were thus 772 suits in all for disposal as compared with 695 in the last year. Of these 733 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 36 suits.

78. Of the total file of 772 suits, 414 were in the Munsif's Court and 358 in the Sir Nyayadhish's Court of Small Causes. Of these the Munsif disposed of 379 cases, leaving a balance of 35, and the Sir Nyayadhish disposed of 357, leaving a balance of 1 case only.

79. The average duration of suits disposed of during the year was as follows:—

	Number of suits decided.	Average number of days.
Sir Nyayadhish's Court	357	33
Munsif's Court	379	87

80. The aggregate value of the property forming the subject-matter of the 732 suits filed during the year was Rs. 60,303-15-9 against Rs 67,120-1-3 of 652 suits of the last year. Of these 67 suits were regarding lands, houses, &c., 473 for money, and the remaining 192 regarding other rights. The value of 736 suits disposed of during the year was Rs. 58,401-10-5 against Rs. 66,850-8-0 of the 655 suits during the last year.

81. Of the total number of cases disposed of, 157 were decided *ex-parte*, 232 admitted and compromised, 41 struck off the file, and 306 were otherwise disposed of (*vide* Appendix **XIII.**).

82. From the subjoined table, giving the number and value of suits, it will be observed that as compared with the previous year, the number of suits of immoveable property and that of money suits has increased by 52 and 28, respectively.

Names of Courts.	Suits of immoveable Property.				Money Suits.			
	1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Number of Suits.	Value of Suits.	Number of Suits.	Value of Suits.	Number of Suits.	Value of Suits.	Number of Suits.	Value of Suits.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Munsif's Court ...	206	17,656 2 11	257	33,685 4 0	156	21,230 5 8	119	19,636 3 10
Sir Nyayadhish's Court	1	22,087 14 6	2	269 4 0	289	6,145 10 2	354	7,213 3 11
Total...	207	39,744 1 5	259	33,954 8 0	445	27,375 15 10	473	26,849 7 9

Execution of Decrees.

83. At the commencement of the year there were 35 unexecuted decrees against 48 in the previous year. During the year under report 1,173 new applications for execution of decrees were filed, against 1,045 in the last year. The total number of applications for execution of decrees to be dealt with by the Courts was 1,208. Out of these 1,157 applications were disposed of against 1,058 in the preceding year, leaving a balance of 51 at the close of the year, against 35 in the last year. Of the 51 applications pending disposal at the close of the year, 43 were of a duration below six months, 5 below twelve months, and 3 above twelve months (*vide* Appendix **XIV.**).

Miscellaneous Applications.

84. Fifteen applications for certificates of heirship were received during the course of the year, all of which were disposed of, 7 against, and 8 in favour of, the applicants.

85. The number of applications received for guardianship and administration of estates was 4, all of which were disposed of during the year, 3 in favour of, and 1 against, the applicants.

86. There were 93 other miscellaneous applications for disposal, of which 84 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 9 for disposal. Of the total number disposed of, 49 were for, and 35 against, the applicants.

Civil Appellate Work.

87. Including the balance from the pervious year, the total number of appeals for disposal during the year was 64; all of them were disposed of by the Courts of Appeal.

88. The following table details the work done by the Appellate Courts during the year under report :—

Name.	Opening Balance.	Filed during	Total.	Disposed of during	Closing Balance.	Value of Appeals filed during	How disposed of.					Average duration.					
							Decisions confirmed.	Decisions reversed.	Decisions amended.	Cases remanded for re-trial.	Cases compromised or otherwise disposed.	1891-92.			1892-93.		
												Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	1891-92	1892-93	1891-92	1892-93	1891-92	1892-93	1891-92	1892-93	1891-92	1892-93	1891-92	1892-93					
Sir Nyayadhish's Court	1	79	58	79	59	78	50	1	39	24	10	12	13	9	8	3	8	11	1	15	1	14
						Rs. 9,761 0 6																
						Rs. 7,610 10 10																
Sadar Court		9	5	9	5	9	5		7	4	1		1					1	6	19	1	17
						Rs. 563 14 2																
						Rs. 293 8 9																
Total	1	88	63	88	64	87	64	1	46	28	11	12	14	9	8	3	8	12				
						Rs. 10,324 15 8																
						Rs. 7,904 3 7																

Working of Tehsildar's Court Act.

89. There are three Tehsildar's Courts in the State, *viz.*, at Murud, Shrivardhan and Mhaisla. During the course of the year under report 23 plaints were

filed, out of which 22 were disposed of, and 1 remained pending at the end of the year. No complaints against the decisions of the Tehsildars were received. Most of the cases were examined by the Sadar Tehsildar, and forwarded to this Office. On the whole, the work was satisfactorily performed. Minor irregularities found out have been communicated to the Tehsildars.

Registration.

90. There were at work three registry offices at Murud, Shrivardhan, and Mhaisla during the year; the total number of documents presented for registration was 557 against 484 in the previous year. Out of the documents received, 553 were registered, 1 was refused registration, and 3 remained unregistered. The aggregate value of property affected by the deeds registered during the year was Rs. 2,52,573 against Rs. 1,48,131 in the year 1891-92.

91. The following table gives details of the receipts and expenditure on account of registration for years 1891-92 and 1892-93:—

Description.	1891-92.			1892-93.		
	No. of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	No. of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Mortgages	309	93,728 4 0	1,043 4 9	374	1,55,259 10 6	1,089 4 0
Sale-deeds	155	45,963 4 0	1,173 3 3	149	63,719 14 6	388 9 6
Wills	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Money-bonds ...	3	850 0 0	11 7 6	4	536 0 0	5 3 6
Miscellaneous ...	26	7,590 2 0	85 10 9	30	33,066 13 0	96 10 6
Process and inspection fees.	...	.....	88 9 6	...	.....	120 7 3
Total ...	484	1,48,131 10 0	2,402 3 9	557	2,52,573 6 0	1,760 7 9
Expenditure ...	...	.....	385 1 0	...	.....	397 4 0
Net profit ...	...	.....	2,017 2 9	...	.....	1,363 3 9

92. The introduction of the fee table in force in the British territory has increased the number of documents for registration by 73, while the fee receipts have decreased by Rs. 642. It will also be noticed that the value of property affected by the deeds registered during the year increased by Rs. 1,04,442, or nearly double the value of property affected by the deeds registered during the year 1891-92. As the registration fee is not as high as it was in previous years, it appears that the people mention in the deeds correct value of the property affected.

Municipal Administration.

93. There are two Municipalities in the State, one at Murud and the other at Shrivardhan. The former held 4 quarterly and 7 special general meetings, and the latter 4 quarterly and 3 special general meetings, during the course of the year under report.

94. The following table shows the receipts, expenditure, and balance of the two Municipalities during the year :—

Name of Municipality.	Balance on 1st April 1892.	Receipts during the year.	Total.	Expenditure during the year.	Balance on 31st March 1893.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Murud	1,762 5 3	3,994 4 1	5,756 9 4	4,939 9 9	816 15 7
Shrivardhan	484 13 10	3,394 0 11	3,878 14 9	2,914 5 1	964 9 8
Total...	2,247 3 1	7,388 5 0	9,635 8 1	7,853 14 10	1,781 9 3

95. The income was derived from the following sources :—

	Murud.	Shrivardhan.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Octroi	1,583 10 5	1,138 1 6
House Tax	1,134 12 0	1,218 0 0
Wheel Tax	225 6 0	.....
Cattle-pound	341 10 6	75 9 0
Ferry Tax	70 0 0	326 13 7
Rent from Markets	268 3 2	.....
Local Fund Cess levied within Municipal limits	274 11 0	.....
Miscellaneous	95 15 0	635 8 10
Total...	3,994 4 1	3,394 0 11

96. The chief sources of income were octroi and the house-tax. Refund rules for the octroi duty are in force.

97. The following table gives the expenditure in detail incurred by the two Municipalities :—

Items.		By the Murud Municipality.	By the Shrivardhan Municipality.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
General establishment	(a) Office establishment and contingencies ...	266 0 10	195 15 3
	(b) Collection of Municipal taxes (establishments, purchase of books, papers, &c.)...	354 15 4	151 8 3
Public safety ...	(a) Lighting (establishment, purchase of lamps, oil, repairs, &c.)	221 15 7	306 1 4
Public health ...	(a) Road-cleaning (establishment and miscellaneous charges)	422 7 1	172 4 0
	(b) Repairs to Markets	51 8 10	.....
	(c) Drainage works (establishment, repairs, &c.)	297 9 11	.....
	(d) Maintenance of Dispensary at Shrivardhan.	.....	1,305 7 1
Public Instruction—	(a) Contribution to the Library at Murud ...	50 0 0	.....
Public convenience.	(a) Construction of new roads...	2,139 0 7	323 12 4
	(b) Repairs to roads	87 15 3	367 14 6
Miscellaneous ...	(a) Construction of a store-house for the Murud Municipality	902 5 3	.....
	(b) Other miscellaneous expenses	145 11 1	91 6 4
	Total...	4,939 9 9	2,914 5 1

98. Both the Municipalities are small, but they seem to have done what they could within the limited funds at their disposal. For the maintenance of the dispensary at Shrivardhan the Municipality received a contribution of Rs. 500 from the District Local Board of Habsan.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture, Weather, and Crops.

99. The rain-fall was unusually heavy, the average fall during the year being 138·99 against 79·19 in the last year. The monsoon burst on the 30th May 1892. The fall was timely and sufficient during the months of June and July. In August it was excessive, and its continuance, up to the end of October, damaged to some extent the rice crop. The *warkas* crop, *viz.*, *nagli*, *vari*, *harik*, hemp and seasamum, has also suffered. The estimated yield of rice was annas 13 in the rupee, and that of *warkas* crop was annas 11, and of hemp annas 10. Though the yield of the crops was little more than last year, yet by the heavy showers of rain in the months of August and September they were more or less spoilt in their quality.

Gardens.

100. In Habsan the garden cultivation is at Murud, Shrivardhan, Nandgaon, Borli Panchatan, Rajpuri, Danda, and Hareshwer, the principal product being the cocoanut and the betel-nut (supari). The product during the year of both the nuts was on the whole good. The garden cultivation at Borli Panchatan increased. At Shrivardhan the disease called "Band" is still affecting the *supari* trees. The people are encouraged to subject the trees to the treatment prescribed by Mr. Woodrow (*vide* accompaniment to the 1890-91 year's Administration Report). The out-turn of the *supari* crop in the State was better than that of the previous year; but the price of the nut decreased from Rs. 5-12-0 to Rs. 5 as the market value of the same was lower at Bombay.

Agricultural Stock.

101. The details relating to agricultural stock are given below:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
Cattle	32,022	33,174
Horses and ponies	153	162
Asses	2	...
Sheep and goats	3,589	4,071
Carts	321	359
Ploughs	6,114	6,446

102. There is an increase in almost every item of the agricultural stock—an indication of gradual improvement in the condition of the people.

Wages and Labour.

103. There were no fluctuations in the wages of labour during the year. The average rate of unskilled labourers was from 3 to 4 annas, and that of skilled labourers from 12 annas to a rupee a day. Monthly wages of skilled

and unskilled labourers were Rs. 25 and Rs. 6, respectively. The rates of hire for a cart and a pack-bullock were 1 rupee and 12 annas, respectively, per day.

Prices of Food Grains.

104. The average rates of the principal staple grains were as under :—

	lbs. per Rupee.
Rice (superior)	18
Rice (inferior)	25
Nagli	47
Vari	60
Harik	53
Wheat	21
Tur (pulse)	21
Grain (pulse)	22
Aware (wal)	36

105. Except of *harik* and *aware*, the rates of all the grains were cheaper than those of the previous year.

Forests.

106. The details of the composition of the Forest establishment are as follows :—

1 Inspector of Forest.
2 Rangers.
8 Round Guards.
2 Detectives.
38 Beat Guards.

51

107. In accordance with the suggestion contained in para. 3 of Government Resolution (Political Department) No. 6405, dated 21st August 1891, and subsequent correspondence, the State forests have now been divided into 30 blocks. These cuttings chiefly cover firewood, which is always exported by contractors to Bombay.

108. In the subjoined table the Forest receipts are detailed and contrasted with those of the past year :—

Receipts.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.
1. Sale-proceeds of forest leased for cutting...	42,767 10 10	40,296 4 1	.....	2,471 6 9
2. Do. dry wood	5,812 12 6	4,564 14 3	.....	1,247 14 3
3. Do. tree loppings	134 12 1	... ...	.....	134 12 1
4. Do. timber in retail	2,609 9 3	2,331 9 6	.....	277 15 9
5. Do. other forest produce ...	4,252 7 10	2,872 4 5	.....	1,380 3 5
6. Miscellaneous, such as fines, interest, pass fees, &c.	6,566 7 8	5,999 15 5	.....	566 8 3
Total...Rs.	62,143 12 2	56,064 15 8	.....	6,078 12 6

109. From the above figures it will be seen that the forest revenue decreased during the year from Rs. 62,143 to Rs. 56,064. The area of forest leased for cutting was reduced during the year in accordance with the suggestion of Government above referred to. The receipts on this account were therefore less. The reduction in the revenue was not as much as it should have been, as instalments of the blocks sold during the previous years were paid during the year. Stricter watch having been placed on the removal of dry wood from forests, the bids for the exclusive right for the removal of such wood were not as high as formerly. Myrobolans were spoilt by the excessive rainfall, and the produce was less in quantity and bad in quality. The receipts under "Other Forest Produce" were consequently less by Rs. 1,380 as compared with the previous year.

110. The question of dividing the State forests into 40 blocks is under consideration of the Nawab Saheb, and it will be decided after the introduction of the revenue survey, when the area of land under forest will be known and the fixed revenue to be derived from land will be exactly ascertained.

111. The following is the statement showing the expenditure incurred during the year as compared with the previous year :—

Heads of Expenditure.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Permanent establishment	7,024 5 1	7,026 8 8
Demarcation operation	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	918 0 8	1,301 7 5
Total...Rs.	7,942 5 9	8,328 0 1

112. The expenditure under "Miscellaneous" increased by Rs. 383-6-9, as clothing was provided during the year under report to the Forest subordinates. Deducting the total expenditure on establishment and conservancy from the forest income from all sources, the financial result of the year was a net profit of Rs. 47,736 against Rs. 54,201 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 6,465.

113. Of the subordinate protective establishment one round guard was degraded and 11 beat guards were departmentally fined during the year for negligence of duty.

114. The concessions made to cultivators in previous years to meet their agricultural and domestic wants were continued during the year.

115. The total value of free grants of timber made to the people whose houses were burnt during the year amounted to Rs. 1,483. Similar grants during the previous year amounted to Rs. 2,182.

116. Three hundred and eighty-eight forest offences involving 2,242 persons were dealt with during the year under report against 500 forest offences involving 2,746 persons during the previous year. Of these 260 relating to 534 persons were about petty thefts of forest produce and 128 concerning 1,708 persons were regarding unauthorized cultivation of the forest land. All of these forest offences were disposed of departmentally by fines. As the forest offences were less the realizations from fines inflicted decreased as compared with the previous year (*vide* Item 6 in the statement under para. 103).

117. Three forest fires were reported in the course of the year; the area burnt was about 46 acres.

Trade.

118. The import trade of Hubsan rose from Rs. 3,84,512 in the previous year to Rs. 3,89,087 during the year under report, showing an increase of Rs. 4,574 or 1·9 per cent. The value of exports has, however, diminished from Rs. 4,77,845 in the last year to Rs. 4,04,652 during the year under review, the decrease being Rs. 73,193 or 15·3 per cent.

119. In the subjoined table the fluctuations in the value of the principal articles of export and import are shown for the last two years:—

Export.

Articles.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Grains	1,22,179 2 6	1,11,314 1 7	.....	15,865 0 11
Firewood	1,03,820 11 8	1,36,851 4 5	33,030 9 9	.....
Timbers	5,155 4 0	6,245 2 0	1,089 14 0	.....
Dried fish	2,231 8 0	4,686 7 6	2,455 7 6	.....
Betel and cocoanuts	66,987 0 0	79,158 15 7	12,171 15 7	.....
Hemp	10,624 8 0	2,820 0 0	.....	7,804 8 0
Cattle and poultry	4,544 0 0	3,491 4 0	.....	1,052 12 0
Myrobolans	11,913 13 0	2,887 2 0	.....	9,026 11 0
Miscellaneous	1,45,350 2 0	57,297 12 11	.....	88,052 5 1
Total...	4,77,845 9 2	4,04,652 1 6	48,647 13 4	1,21,841 5 0

Import.

Articles.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Grains	33,895 1 0	38,604 12 0	4,709 11 0	.....
Cotton and woollen stuff... ...	63,168 13 0	53,170 12 0	.....	9,998 0 0
Tobacco	19,680 3 0	16,803 11 6	.....	2,876 7 6
Sugar and molasses	42,331 14 0	38,563 12 0	.....	3,768 2 0
Metals	8,169 8 0	6,305 4 0	.....	1,864 4 0
Salt	23,555 14 3	28,528 2 7	4,972 4 4	.....
Wines and spirits	11,168 12 0	15,034 9 0	3,865 13 0	.....
Ghee and oil	44,072 2 2	47,282 5 9	3,210 3 7	.....
Miscellaneous	1,38,470 0 6	1,44,793 14 0	6,323 13 6	.....
Total...	3,84,512 2 11	3,89,087 2 10	23,081 13 5	18,506 13 6

120. The decrease in export was chiefly in rice, hemp, myrobolans and miscellaneous; as rice, hemp, myrobolans were damaged by excesive rainfall they did not command good price, and their export was therefore less. No cash was remitted during the year to Bombay from the State Treasury, and the amount of export under "Miscellaneous" consequently decreased by over Rs. 88,000. Leaving aside this figure the decrease is about Rs. 33,000, while the increase in export in other articles is Rs. 48,647. There is also increase in the total volume of trade under import.

121. The value of the trade with the city of Bombay alone covered 61 per cent. of the exports and 58 per cent. of the imports against 63 and 55 respectively in the previous year. The articles exported to Bombay during the year under report were chiefly firewood, timber, betel-nuts, myrobolans, dry fish and hemp, while those that were imported from Bombay consisted principally of cotton and woollen stuff, metals, ghee and oils, sugar and spices.

Manufactures.

122. There are no factories in the State, except some local industries, such as hand-weaving of saris, making of copper, tin, iron and stone wares, wood furniture, wicker and earthenwares and native shoes of inferior kind. These handicrafts, which produced articles worth about Rs. 13,900, were all purchased locally. Besides these, country spirit is manufactured here from raw toddy for local consumption by the Abkari Department (*vide* para. 161). The manufacture of salt has been stopped under the Agreement of 1884 between the British Government and this State.

Fairs.

123. Five annual fairs were held at Murud, Shrivardhan, Nandgaon and Mhaisla in the month of March 1893, and at Hareshwar in February last. The gathering of people at each of them was about 6,000 souls.

Public Works.

124. The subjoined statement gives the details of the amounts expended during the year under Public Works :—

Works.	General Revenue.	Local Funds.	Total.
Original Works.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Public offices and buildings	14,153 6 3	2,777 4 0	16,930 10 3
New roads	9,229 9 0	2,529 5 9	11,758 14 9
Travellers' bungalow	1,470 9 3	.....	1,470 9 3
Wells	.....	2,755 14 5	2,755 14 5
Cattle-pounds	.....	359 13 4	359 13 4
Erection of 3 miles of Telephone at Murud ...	1,590 1 1	.....	1,590 1 1
Miscellaneous	2,337 6 6	168 6 6	2,505 13 0
Total... ...	28,781 0 1	8,590 12 0	37,371 12 1

Works.	General Revenue.	Local Funds.	Total.
Victoria Water Works.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Erection of new stand-posts	679 10 8	.....	679 10 8
Extension of water pipes	2,087 0 10	.....	2,087 0 10
Establishment	426 14 2	.....	426 14 2
Miscellaneous	467 7 7	.....	467 7 7
Total	3,661 1 3	.....	3,661 1 3
Repairs.			
Buildings	8,448 12 10	73 11 1	8,522 7 11
Roads	7,705 14 7	429 10 3	8,135 8 10
Khars	973 11 2	.....	973 11 2
Wells	.....	25 8 1	25 8 1
Total... ...	17,128 6 7	578 13 5	17,707 4 0
Establishment	3,492 4 10	1,244 13 0	4,737 1 10
Tools and plants	155 8 0	8 2 0	163 10 0
GRAND TOTAL... ...	53,218 4 9	10,422 8 5	63,640 13 2

125. Excluding the amounts spent on account of the Victoria Water Works and in erecting a Telephone line, the total amount of expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 58,389-10-10 against Rs. 53,583-8-11.

126. The principal works executed during the year were :—

Communications.

	Rs. a. p.
Road from Murud to the junction of the Khokari road	6,037 13 4
Completing the road from Shighre to Khokari	2,150 4 9
A diversion at Majuaon to the Murud-Borli road	1,041 6 11
Improving the road from Mhaisla to Shrivardhan	2,529 5 9
	11,758 14 9

Dharamsalas.

A Travellers' bungalow at Borli-Mandle	1,470 9 3
GRAND TOTAL ...	13,229 3 0

Special Repairs.

Special repairs to the road from Murud to Nandgaon	2,094 12 7
Do. to the footpath to the Victoria Water Works ...	468 9 6
Total ...	3,463 6 1

Buildings.

Construction of out-houses to the Nawab Saheb's bungalow	4,705 2 6
Do. a School-house at Murud	1,403 12 5
Do. a School-house at Borli Panchatan	1,917 1 6
Do. a School-house at Borli Mandle	777 4 0
Extension and repairs to the Nawab Saheb's bungalow	3,897 2 6
Construction of a Custom-house at Murud	1,734 14 3
Do. a dissecting room for the Murud Dispensary	593 4 6
Erection of a shed on the tomb of Fatmabibi Saheb	972 14 2
Total...	16,376 4 5

16151-74

Wells.

12 completed and 3 in progress at different villages	2,755 14 5

127. In the accompanying map the roads in Habsan have been shewn. During the year under report ordinary and special repairs have been made to them. Amounts have also been spent in completing the following roads:—

1. Road from Salao to Talekhar.
2. Road from Mhaisla to Shrivardhan.
3. Road from Sighre to Khokari.

A branch road from Murud to the junction of the Shighre to Khokari road about 2½ miles in length was taken in hand. To avoid the mouth of the Nandgaon creek the construction of a diversion measuring about 2½ miles in length to the road from Murud to Borli was also commenced during the year. These roads are now passable for carts. I have already pointed out in the last two years' Administration Reports the great importance of the extension of the roads named in the margin to Roha and Bhalgaon respectively, and the Darbar trusts that the District Local Board of Kolaba will soon be able to take them in hand.

1. Salao-Talekhar.
2. Murud-Shirwat.

128. The want of a travellers' bungalow at Borli-Mandla was much felt when going to Bombay by road, specially during the rainy season. The bungalow is now ready, and the construction of out-houses is in progress. Three school-houses, a Custom-house and a dissecting room for the Murud Dispensary were also completed.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

129. From Statement No. I. given below, it will be seen that the total receipts during the year under report amounted to Rs. 5,84,494, while the expenditure was Rs. 4,70,455, leaving a surplus of Rs. 1,14,039.

STATEMENT I.

Years.	Opening Balance.			Receipts.			Disbursements.			Closing Balance.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1891-92	3,10,991	10	6	6,04,672	15	8	4,79,767	5	8	4,35,897	4	6
1892-93	4,35,897	4	6	5,84,494	12	8	4,70,455	11	3	5,49,936	5	11

130. The closing balance was distributed as under :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Central Treasury at Murud...	1,81,945	7	1			
Sub-Treasuries	36,688	0	7			
				2,18,633	7	8
Bank Deposits:—						
Current	51,860	15	1			
In Government Promissory Notes at 4 per cent.	2,75,000	0	0			
				3,26,860	15	1
			TOTAL...	5,45,494	6	9
Value of 156 khandis of grain in the State Granary at an average cost of Rs. 28½ per khandi				4,441	15	2
			GRAND TOTAL...	5,49,936	5	11

131. In addition to the Government Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 2,00,000 purchased last year, the Darbar have purchased during the year Promissory Notes worth Rs. 75,000.

STATEMENT II.—RECEIPTS.

No.	Item.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Land Revenue	2,22,322 3 11	1,96,476 15 4	2,74,626 14 1	2,28,257 13 1
2	Taxes	7,997 11 3	8,029 3 0	9,654 0 0	9,713 9 6
3	Customs	17,117 2 3	16,702 12 11	16,017 12 5	16,679 3 4
4	Abkari	52,994 0 1	56,757 6 8	54,505 10 4	67,628 4 5
5	Fisheries	2,759 2 2	1,745 9 5	3,304 3 10	4,524 15 3
6	Forests	50,191 8 10	55,495 9 6	62,143 12 2	56,064 15 8
7	Opium, Tobacco, and Drugs.	2,032 5 10	1,925 2 5	3,014 14 10	3,418 12 10
8	Salt	25,040 1 11	24,823 12 8	25,704 15 7	28,268 2 6
9	Stamps	4,802 7 3	4,887 9 0	5,218 7 2	5,566 10 2
10	Criminal Courts, Jail and Police	1,355 12 3	1,540 0 9	1,321 7 0	1,942 10 2
11	Civil Courts and Registration	7,993 12 3	9,010 1 2	7,846 8 7	8,058 15 5
12	Education	1,516 2 0	1,474 10 8	1,652 12 0	2,057 1 2
13	Local Funds	16,116 7 1	12,927 1 7	16,132 12 10	14,216 0 2
14	Miscellaneous	5,132 4 5	7,068 9 9	10,655 14 3	14,243 4 0
	Total...	4,17,421 1 6	3,98,864 8 10	4,91,799 6 2	4,60,640 10 8
15	Jafarabad	52,886 5 1	59,771 8 11	63,241 8 5	73,376 2 10
	Total...	4,70,307 6 7	4,58,636 1 9	5,55,040 14 7	5,34,016 13 6
16	Deposits unadjusted ...	7,172 9 4	6,765 3 3	3,345 0 8	17,271 2 2
17	Advances adjusted... ...	6,998 11 5	38,798 12 2	46,287 0 5	33,206 13 0
	GRAND TOTAL...	4,84,478 11 4	5,04,200 1 2	6,04,672 15 8	5,84,494 12 8

132. From the above statement it will be seen that as compared with the receipts for the last three years, receipts under Taxes, Abkari, Fisheries, Opium, Salt, Stamps, Criminal Courts, Education, and Miscellaneous have increased during the year under report. The receipts under Customs, Civil Courts, and Registration, though decreased last year, have again increased during the year under report. The income from Land Revenue, Forest, and Local Funds have decreased.

133. From the comparative statement (Appendix XVII.) it will be observed that the total increase from almost all the sources of income, as compared with the receipts during the previous year, was Rs. 47,266-10-7. Deducting therefrom the increase in receipts from Jafarabad and from deposits unadjusted, the balance of increase is Rs. 23,205-14-8 as shewn below :—

	Rs. a. p.
Taxes	59 9 6
Customs	661 11 10
Abkari	13,122 10 1

	Rs.	a.	p.
Fisheries	1,220	11	5
Opium	404	2	0
Salt	2,563	2	11
Stamps	348	3	0
Criminal Courts	621	3	2
Civil Courts and Registration	212	14	10
Education	404	4	2
Miscellaneous	3,587	5	9
TOTAL ..	23,205	14	8

134. Similarly, the decrease in receipts amounted to Rs. 54,364-10-2 as detailed below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Land Revenue	46,369	1	0
Forest	6,078	12	6
Local Funds	1,916	12	8
TOTAL...	54,364	10	2

STATEMENT III.—EXPENDITURE.

No.	Item.	1889-90.			1890-91.			1891-92.			1892-93.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Inam Grants	35,589	10	1	34,684	12	2	37,522	5	6	36,144	3	7
2	Charities and Religious Grants.	13,295	1	8	14,459	1	4	13,469	13	8	12,733	10	3
3	Public Works	35,668	2	0	1,18,824	4	7	45,313	13	7	53,218	4	9
4	Revenue Administration ...	35,212	10	1	36,407	5	0	36,473	5	9	35,263	2	5
5	Allowance to Sardars and Fort Garrisons.	34,306	8	7	34,489	5	7	38,554	13	10	33,042	6	10
6	Civil Courts and Registration.	6,769	2	8	7,117	0	8	7,020	0	10	7,089	15	9
7	Criminal Courts, Jail and Police.	22,320	10	5	20,200	7	6	25,161	5	3	22,103	10	11
8	Marine	6,390	3	8	6,727	5	0	9,025	1	10	8,785	3	6
9	Education	11,968	11	8	12,578	15	5	12,512	5	10	13,628	6	6
10	Toshikhana	3,305	7	7	3,403	5	6	3,176	11	11	1,977	13	10
11	Modikhana	118	13	11	114	14	3	132	0	4	119	13	10
12	Darbar	52,253	1	2	79,093	5	5	89,276	13	10	86,986	10	11
13	Salt	4,915	6	11	3,821	1	6	2,774	3	7	2,990	5	11
14	Stables and Cattle ...	15,955	4	6	17,876	1	7	23,518	6	10	23,794	15	9
15	Forests	8,141	2	3	8,061	13	3	7,942	5	9	8,828	0	1
16	Vaccination	621	14	8	647	9	6	762	6	5	770	8	2
17	Refund	1,090	2	5	360	6	10	599	9	1	1,010	13	3
18	Abkari	14,603	4	6	19,841	8	4	12,504	13	9	13,906	8	2
19	Survey	9,540	8	3	6,590	13	1	402	8	0	3,025	4	4
20	Customs	4,505	11	1	6,295	8	9	5,225	10	2	5,072	3	6
21	Dispensary...	2,865	8	2	4,167	7	3	3,729	8	4	3,622	11	6
22	Local Funds	9,007	15	7	10,385	13	5	9,058	6	7	11,197	3	5
23	Opium	1,194	14	1	.....			1,061	8	0	2,271	6	4
24	Miscellaneous	1,627	5	7	1,310	14	4	16,560	11	9	15,487	7	1
	Total.....	3,31,277	0	6	4,47,459	4	3	4,01,778	14	5	4,02,570	14	7
25	Jafarabad	40,868	0	8	33,558	8	5	30,681	10	4	40,061	12	8
	Total.....	3,72,145	1	2	4,81,017	12	8	4,32,460	8	9	4,42,632	11	3
26	Deposits adjusted ...	5,094	6	2	5,722	1	9	18,399	15	6	4,988	0	10
27	Advances unadjusted ...	54,541	10	7	28,904	1	7	28,906	13	5	22,834	15	2
	Grand Total.....	4,31,781	1	11	5,15,644	0	0	4,79,767	5	8	4,70,455	11	3

135. Turning to the expenditure side of the financial statement it will be seen that the total expenditure under all the heads amounted to Rs. 4,70,455 against Rs. 4,79,767 in the previous year, shewing a decrease of Rs. 9,312. Deducting therefrom the disbursement at Jafarabad and under "deposits" and "advances," the expenditure incurred under all the working branches of the administration of Habsan amounted to Rs. 4,02,571 in the year under report against Rs. 4,01,779 in 1891-92.

136. The principal causes of the total increase of Rs. 27,141-6-6 and of the total decrease of Rs. 36,452-9-11 in the expenditure under different heads, shewn in the comparative statement (Appendix XVII), are explained below:—

Item No. 1—*Inam Grants.*—The payments were made in kind. The decrease of Rs. 1,378 was due to the lower rates of rice.

Item No. 2—*Charities and Religious Grants.*—Decrease, Rs. 736, was due to the lower rates of rice.

Item No. 3—*Public Works.*—Increase, Rs. 7,904, (*vide* para. 124).

Item No. 4—*Revenue Administration.*—Decrease, Rs. 1,210, was due to the lower rates of rice.

Item No. 5—*Allowances to Sardars.*—The payments were made in kind; the decrease of Rs. 5,512 was due to the lower rates of rice.

Item No. 7—*Criminal Courts, Jail and Police.*—Decrease, Rs. 3,957, (*vide* para. 44).

Item No. 8—*Marine.*—Decrease, Rs. 239. No dress for boat-men was purchased during the year, and hence the decrease.

Item No. 9—*Education.*—Increase, Rs. 1,116, (*vide* para. 207).

Item No. 10—*Toshikhana.*—Decrease, Rs. 1,198, was due to the less number of purchases this year.

Item No. 12—*Darbar.*—Decrease, Rs. 2,290. The expenditure under this head is fluctuating and depends upon the shorter or longer periods of the Nawab Saheb's stay out of his territories or larger or smaller purchases of jewellery and other valuables that he makes during the year.

Item No. 18—*Abkari.*—Increase, Rs. 1,401, (*vide* para. 167).

Item No. 19—*Survey.*—Increase, Rs. 2,622. A party was working in the State during the year while there was none last year.

Item No. 22—*Local Funds.*—Increase, Rs. 2,138, was due to more works executed during the year (*vide* para. 124).

Item No. 23—*Opium.*—Increase, Rs. 1,209, was due to the purchase of one chest of opium more than the previous year.

Item No. 24—Miscellaneous.—Decrease, Rs. 1,073-4-8. During the last year the discount paid for purchasing Government Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 2,00,000 and other miscellaneous expenditure were debited to this head. Similarly, during the year under report, discount paid in purchasing Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 75,000, the expenses in connection with the opening of the Victoria Water Works, and other miscellaneous charges were debited, shewing a decrease of Rs. 1,073-4-8 as compared with the previous year.

137. The increases and decreases in expenditure under other heads are slight and call for no explanation.

138. The expenditure in Jafarabad has increased by Rs. 9,380 during the year, owing to some adjustments of the last year's accounts. The amount of deposits and advances disbursed during the year has decreased by Rs. 13,411 and Rs. 6,071, respectively.

139. The principal heads of income and expenditure not already noticed in details in the preceding chapters are discussed below:—

Land Revenue.

140. The following is the result of the Jamabandi settlement for the year under report as compared with the settlement for the year 1891-92:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Gross Land Revenue	2,37,682 13 1	2,24,182 0 1	.....	13,500 13 0
Deduct.				
Inam	32,888 14 11	32,714 6 10	.....	174 8 1
Remissions	22 11 9	35 12 0	13 0 3	.....
Total ...	32,911 10 8	32,750 2 10	13 0 3	174 8 1
Net amount for collection ...	2,04,771 2 5	1,91,431 13 3	.....	13,339 5 2

141. Except in 42 villages in the Murud Tapa, the revenue is paid in kind. As the rates of rice were lower than those in the previous year, the amount of gross land revenue for collection decreased by Rs. 13,500.

142. Land under cultivation in Inam villages has decreased, and consequently there is a decrease in the revenue granted as Inam.

143. A remission, amounting to Rs. 35-12-0, was granted to one whose rice crop was burnt during the year.

144. The following statement gives the balance for collection at the commencement of the year, the amounts settled for collection and realized during the

year under report, and the state of arrears at its close as compared with the previous year :—

Years.	Balance for collection at the commencement of the year.	The amount settled for collection during the year.	The amount of realizations and remissions during the year.			The amount of arrears at the close of the year.		
			Of the previous year.	Of the current year.	Total.	Of the previous year.	Of the current year.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1891-92	61,459 9 11	2,04,771 2 5	55,311 5 8	1,91,273 7 2	2,47,584 12 10	5,643 4 3	12,997 11 3	18,645 15 6
1892-93	18,645 15 6	1,91,431 13 3	16,790 15 6	1,82,019 15 1	1,98,810 14 9	1,854 15 10	9,411 14 2	11,266 14 0
Increase	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease	42,813 10 5	13,339 5 2	39,020 0 0	9,753 8 1	48,773 14 1	3,793 4 5	3,585 13 1	7,379 1 6

145. The total amount of land revenue with arrears for collection was Rs. 2,10,077-12-9, out of which Rs. 1,95,543-6-3 have been recovered, and an outstanding balance, amounting to Rs. 3,267-8-6, due from insolvent Khatedars, was struck off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 11,266-14-0 for recovery during the current year. Instalments for a sum of Rs. 7,490-5-1 were not due before the end of the year. Steps are in progress for the recovery of the remaining sum of Rs. 3,776-8-11. Out of this sum Rs. 1,854-15-10 are on account of previous years, and the rest, *viz.*, Rs. 1,921,-9-1, for the year under report. From columns 7, 8, and 9 of the above statement it will be observed that the arrears at the end of the last year were Rs. 18,645-15-6; out of which Rs. 13,523-7-2 have been recovered during the year; so also out of the sum of Rs. 1,91,431-13-3 fixed for collection during the year Rs. 1,82,019-15-1 have been collected. The collection was made by insisting upon the village and taluka officers the necessity of making the revenue demands in time and holding them responsible for doing so. I have already mentioned that except in 42 villages, where survey has been introduced, the revenue has been fixed in kind, option being left to the Khatedars and Khots to pay either in kind or in money at the rate fixed from time to time in accordance with the prices prevailing in the bazar. During the year under report the prices that were fixed for payment were rather favourable to ryots, and the demand made by village and taluka officers was prompt and timely. The major part of the revenue was consequently punctually realized without causing any hardship to the ryots. Out of the instalments due, the arrears for the current year are only Rs. 1921-9-1, which, it is hoped, will be soon recovered.

146. The arrears for the previous years are for —

	Rs. a. p.
1884-85	871 13 4
1885-86	35 6 0
1886-87	45 6 3
1887-88	36 15 4
1888-89	119 4 6
1889-90	115 10 6
1890-91	246 5 7
1891-92	384 2 4
Total ...	1,854 15 10

147. Inquiry as to the solvency or otherwise of the persons from whom the above sums are due is in progress, and it will either be shortly recovered or written off the accounts as the circumstances in each case will permit.

148. As compared with the previous year the arrears of land revenue for collection during the year under report were less by nearly Rs. 43,000 (*vide* column 2 in statement under para. 144 of the report); this and the favourable prices for rice prevailing during the year contributed to decrease the total collection of land revenue by Rs. 46,369 as compared with the year 1891-92.

149. Inquiries were made during the year under report with regard to the recovery of old debts, amounting to Rs 3,697-6-8, which remained undisposed of at the end of the last year (*vide* para. 130 of the last year's Administration report). Out of this sum Rs. 379-5-7 were recovered during the year under report and Rs. 1,084-7-7 have been written off the accounts by the orders of the Nawab Saheb, as some of the claims were found to be either wrong or of a doubtful nature; and in many cases amounts were due from insolvent persons. The remaining amount of Rs. 2,233-9-6 will be recovered as the instalments fixed for its recovery become due.

Local Funds.

150. The subjoined table shows the receipts and expenditure under this head:—

Funds	Opening Balance on 1st April 1892.	Receipts in 1892-93.	Total.	Expenditure in 1892-93	Closing Balance on 31st Mar. 1893.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
General	5,023 1 7	9,971 5 9	14,999 7 4	11,967 11 7	3,031 11 9
Educational...	.....	4,244 10 5	4,244 10 5	4,244 10 5	.....
Total ...	5,023 1 7	14,216 0 2	19,244 1 9	16,212 6 0	3,031 11 9

151. Including the arrears from the last year, the amount of Local Fund for collection during the year under report was Rs. 14,548-6-9 against Rs. 17,154-4-10 in the previous year. The total realizations were Rs. 14,216-0-2 against Rs. 16,132-12-10 in the last year. The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 16,212-6-0, the details of which will be found in paragraghs 95, 124, 176, 187 and 207.

152. As in the Land Revenue so in the Local Funds the amount of arrears and the current year's revenue for collection were less by Rs. 1,916-12-8 (*vide* para. 148).

Alienations.

153. There are two kinds of Inams in the State, *viz.*, Inams in cash or kind and Inams in land. The total grants under the first head were Rs. 3,429-12-9. The total Inam under the second head was Rs. 32,714-6-10.

Takavi Advances.

154. Takavi has not been shown under a separate head, but the expenditure on that account is included under the head of "Advances." The takavi advance that remained unrecovered at the end of the preceding year was Rs. 3,605-6-0. During the year under report no new applications were granted. Out of the amounts remaining unrecovered from the last year Rs. 1,045-10-1 were recovered during the year under review, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,559-11-11 unrealized at the close of the year. This amount will be recovered as the instalments fixed for its recovery become due.

Customs.

155. The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 3,679-8-4 during the year against Rs. 3,017-12-6 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 661-7-5, due to the increased rate of port-dues in accordance with Government Notification No. 1969, dated 24th March 1892. The subsidy of Rs. 13,000, due from the British Government under the convention of 1884 was duly received in June last. The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 5,072 as compared with Rs. 5,225 during the previous year.

Salt.

156. The realizations under this head amounted to Rs. 28,268 by the sale of 11,664 maunds of salt (partly from the previous year's stock). The corresponding figures for the last year were Rs. 25,705 and 10,640 maunds of salt. The rate for the purchase of salt at Uran was higher, and consequently the total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 2,999 against Rs. 2,774 during the last year, showing an increase of Rs. 216. The net profit to the state after deducting from the realizations the total cost of salt transactions, was Rs. 25,277 against Rs. 22,931 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 2,346. As in the last year the retail price of salt was Rs. 2-8-0 per maund.

157. No offence against the Salt Act was reported during the year.

158. Mr. J. H. Dickinson, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Ratnagiri Range, visited the State in January last to examine the customs and salt arrangements and was satisfied with them.

Opium.

159. There was no opium in balance at the end of the last year. Two chests, containing 273 lbs. 16 tolas and 78 grains of opium, were purchased from the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium, Bombay, and imported during the year. Out of this 199 lbs. 39 tolas and 168 grains were sold during the course of the year, which realized an amount of Rs. 1,999-15-4, leaving 73 lbs. 16 tolas, 90 grains of opium in stock at the end of the year.

160. No illicit dealings in this drug were reported during the year.

Abkari.

161. The system of Abkari Administration in force in the Alibag Taluka of the Kolaba District was with a few modifications, [redacted] in force in the State throughout the year. The total Abkari realizations were Rs. 67,628-4-5 against Rs. 54,505-10-4 during the preceding year, the details of which are given in the following table :—

Heads.	1891-92.			1892-93.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Sale-proceeds of Toddy spirit ...	13,906	11	8	14,954	12	7	1,048	0	11	.....		
Do. of imported Mowra spirit	2,704	11	5	9,679	11	0	6,974	15	7	.....		
Tree-tax or raw toddy	32,953	0	0	37,928	0	0	4,975	0	0	.....		
Toddy-shop License Fees	2,170	0	0	2,370	0	0	200	0	0	.....		
Foreign Liquor License Fees ...	100	0	0	100	0	0	.....			.....		
Country Spirits License Fees ...	2,335	7	7	2,235	4	0	.....			100	3	7
Miscellaneous	335	11	8	360	8	10	24	13	2	.....		
Total.....	54,505	10	4	67,628	4	5	13,222	13	8	100	3	7

162. Out of the sale-proceeds of toddy and mowra spirits during the the last year, the Abkari Inspector had remitted to Uran Rs. 4,846-1-3 for paying the duty on the mowra liquor imported by him during the year 1891-92. This sum was recovered and paid into the Treasury during the year under report. The sale of toddy and mowra spirits consequently shews an increase during the year.

163. A larger number of toddy trees was tapped during the year, and hence the amount of realizations under that head increased.

164. The quantity of liquor consumed during the year was 9,430 gallons against 9,341 gallons in the previous year, shewing an increase of 89 gallons.

165. The strength of the spirits consumed during the year was as under :—

Kind.	Strength.		Total.
	25° U. P.	60° U. P.	
	Gallons.	Gallons.	
Toddy spirit.....	1,148	4,030	5,178
Mowra spirit	1,000	3,252	4,252
Total.....	2,148	7,282	9,430

166. The expenditure of the Abkari Department is compared below with that for the previous year :—

Heads.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Establishment and contingencies...	3,968 2 9	3,853 10 9	.....	54 8 0
Prices of raw toddy purchased for distillation	6,643 5 6	7,638 11 4	985 5 10	.....
Price of mowra liquor imported from Uran	1,234 8 0	1,830 0 0	595 8 0	.....
Miscellaneous	708 13 6	584 2 1	.....	124 11 5
Total...	12,504 13 9	13,906 8 2	1,580 13 10	179 3 5

167. The increase in expenditure under toddy for distillation and mowra spirits imported was due to the purchase of those articles in larger quantities as compared with the previous year.

168. The net gain to the State, after deducting the aggregate expenditure from the receipts was Rs. 53,721-12-3 against Rs. 42,000-12-7 in the preceding year.

Excise.

169. The receipts creditable to this head are shewn under "Opium, Tobacco, and Drugs" in Appendix XVII. They amounted to Rs. 3,418-12-10. Of this opium has already bean dealt with in para. 159 of this report. The license fees for the exclusive sale of opium, ganja and other intoxicating drugs and tobacco amounted to Rs. 1,418-13-1 against Rs. 1,494-15-3 in the previous year.

Stamps.

170. The receipts under this head, exclusive of the realizations under "Court Fees," which are included in the income of the "Civil Courts," rose during the year from Rs. 5,218 to Rs. 5,566, shewing an increase of Rs. 348.

Tolls and Transit Duties.

171. No tolls nor transit duties were levied by the State during the year.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

172. During the year under report there were two dispensaries open in the State, one at Murud and the other at Shrivardhan, both in charge of competent medical officers.

173. The following table shews the number of patients treated and the expenditure incurred during the year as compared with the previous year:—

Dispensary.		No. of patients treated.		Results.				Expenditure.			Daily average.
		In-door.	Out-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Murud	1891-92	1	7,846	6,371	1,251	18	207	2,808	13	4	60
	1892-93	1	8,806	8,192	458	7	150	2,630	13	6	85·5
Shrivardhan	1891-92	...	5,416	5,254	66	7	89	920	11	0	55
	1892-93	...	4,987	4,883	68	9	27	913	14	0	55

174. The increase in attendance in the Murud Dispensary indicates that the institution is annually gaining popularity. In the towns of Murud and Shrivardhan there was no abnormal prevalence of sickness. Fortunately, all the villages in the State have enjoyed perfect immunity from cholera. The maladies from which relief was sought were malarial fevers, diseases of the respiratory system, digestive affections, diarrhœa, dysentery and skin diseases.

175. Major and minor operations performed by the medical officers during the year were:—

	Major.	Minor.
Murud	3	202
Shrivardhan	15	186
	18	388

176. The dispensary at Murud has been maintained by the State, while that at Shrivardhan partly by the State and partly by the Local and Municipal Boards. Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 2,219-5-1, on account of the dispensary, the Municipality paid Rs. 805-7-1, the Local Board Rs. 500, and the rest, *viz.*, Rs. 913-14-0 were paid by the State.

177. At both the dispensaries medicine was dispensed to every one without any charge.

178. Two lunatics were treated in the Murud Dispensary, of whom one died, and one remained under treatment when the year closed.

Vital Statistics.

179. The figures relating to births and deaths for the year under report are contrasted below with those of the previous year:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
Births	2,356	2,529	173	.....
Deaths	1,602	1,737	135	.....

180. Out of 2,529 children born during the year, 1,303 were males and 1,226 females. The birth-rate per *mille* of population was 31, against 29 last year.

181. Out of 1,737 deaths registered during the year, 856 were males and 881 females. The death-rate per *mille* of population was 21 this year against 19 in the preceding year.

182. Out of the total number of deaths, 26 were from small-pox, 75 from measles, 34 from accidental and 1,602 from natural causes. Of the 34 violent deaths, in two cases suicide was committed, 12 were caused by drowning, 12 from snake-bites, 3 by burning, and 5 from other accidental causes.

183. As in British territory, the duty of testing the accuracy of the birth and death registers has been assigned to the Revenue and Police Officers when on tour. The rates of births and deaths are annually increasing, which shows that the registration is being performed with greater care.

Vaccination.

184. As last year, two vaccinators were working under the supervision of the Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, Kolaba. During the year under report 2,857 were primarily vaccinated and 107 re-vaccinated, against 2,899 and 68, respectively, in the previous year. Of the 2,857 primary cases, 1,433 were males and 1,424 females; and of the 107 re-vaccinated cases, 68 were males and 39 females.

185. The percentage of successful cases in primary operations was 99 and in re-vaccination 98. The ratio of protection to the total population was 36 per *mille* this year.

By whom vaccinated.	No. of persons vaccinated in 1891-92.	No. of persons vaccinated in 1892-93.	Results.			
			Successful.		Not successful.	
			1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Vaccinators	2,967	2,964	2,905	2,932	62	32

186. The work of the two vaccinators was inspected by the Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination during the months of October and March last.

187. The cost of Vaccination establishment amounted to Rs. 770-8-2, against Rs. 762-6-5 in the previous year.

Sanitary.

188. The expenditure on sanitary works during the year was Rs. 7,384-1-3 against Rs. 4,442 in the previous year. Of this, Rs. 2,831 were spent by the Local Board in improving the supply of drinking water in different villages. The works of 12 new wells were completed and of 3 are in progress. The Murud Municipality expended Rs. 720 during the year in cleansing the streets

and culverts. The Shrivardhan Municipality spent Rs. 172 towards the improvement of the sanitation of the town.

189. Rs. 3,661-1-3 have been spent by the State in erecting stand-posts and in extending the water-pipes within the town of Murud and at the residence of the Nawab Saheb.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

190. In Habsan instruction is imparted up to the V. Standard in English, VI. in Marathi, and [illegible] in Hindustani.

191. The subjoined table gives the details regarding the number and description of the Schools :—

Number.	Description of Schools.	No. of pupils on the roll on 31st March 1892.	No. of pupils on the roll on 31st March 1893.	Daily average attendance.
	State Schools.			
1	English School	68	84	63·3
24	Marathi Schools	1,295	1,406	970·8
28	Hindustani Schools	1,029	1,294	820·9
53	Total ...	2,392	2,784	1,855
	Private Schools.			
12	Marathi Schools	105	123	.....
15	Hindustani Schools	172	209	.....
27	Total ...	277	332	.....
80	Grand Total ...	2,669	3,116	.....

192. There are, one English School, 21 Marathi Schools for boys, 3 Marathi Schools for girls, 23 Hindustani Schools for boys, and 5 Hindustani Schools for girls, making in all 53 Schools maintained by the State against 47 in the previous year, the increase during the year being of 5 boys' and 1 girls' schools.

193. The number of scholars on the rolls of the State Schools was 2,784 against 2,392 during the previous year, showing an increase by 392. Of these, 2,157 were boys and 627 girls. The daily average attendance of the boys was 1,439 and of the girls 416, against 1,204 and 359, respectively, during the previous year.

194. The number of indigenous schools in the State was 27 against 26 in the last year; and the number of pupils attending them rose from 277 to 332: of these 12 were Marathi and 15 Hindustani schools. Of the 332 pupils 308 were boys and 24 girls. In these schools no registers were kept in the prescribed forms, and consequently information regarding daily average attendance of scholars was not available. No grants-in-aid were sought for during the year by the managers of the schools although grants-in-aid rules were in force.

195. Including the number of private schools and that of scholars learning in them, the total number of the Educational Institutions in the State rose from 73 to 80, and that of scholars from 2,669 to 3,116.

196. Of the total number of pupils under instruction in Habsan, 1,547 were Hindus, 1,497 Mahomedans, 70 Beni-Israels and 2 Native Christians.

197. During the year under report special attention was paid to the English and Marathi education of the Mahomedan boys. There are at present 5 Mahomedan boys in the Anglo-Vernacular School learning English, one of whom is a paid scholar, receiving Rs. 3 per month, provided he keeps his rank high in the class. Some Mahomedan boys are learning Marathi and a few of them have completed the Vernacular IV. Standard. They do not learn further and steps are being taken to encourage them to learn the Vernacular V. and VI. Standards and to pass the 3rd Grade Public Service Examination, which will befit them to hold the posts of Karkuns, &c., in the State Service. Attention was also paid to the education of the depressed classes and there are at present 36 Mahar and and Mang boys learning Marathi in the State schools. Gymnasiums have been attached to the Anglo-Vernacular School at Murud and the Marathi School at Mhaisla. Boys regularly attend them.

198. The Anglo-Vernacular School at Murud was honoured with a visit by His Excellency Lord Harris, the Governor of Bombay, on the 6th of April 1892. Several of the students went through the programme of English and Vernacular recitations and gymnastic exercises specially prepared for the occasion. Before leaving, His Excellency expressed to the Head Master that the condition of the school was very creditable.

199. On the occasion of your visit to the State in the month of March last, you were pleased to distribute the prizes to the boys and girls in the Murud schools.

200. Taking the number of children of school-going age at 15 per cent. of the whole population of Habsan, 25·4 pupils were under instruction out of every hundred children of school-going age against 21·8 in the previous year. The percentage of scholars to the whole population was 3·8.

201. The results of the annual examination of the schools are tabulated below :—

Description of Schools.	No. of scholars examined.	No. of scholars passed.						
		Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standard VI.	Total.
English Schools	58	8	9	5	6	2	...	30
Marathi Schools	972	206	72	54	25	3	2	362
Hindustani Schools	948	275	74	37	8	3	3	400
Total ...	1,978	489	155	96	39	8	5	792

202. During the year under report 29 students from the State schools appeared for the 3rd Grade Public Service Examination held at Alibag in the Kolaba District: out of whom 10 came out successful against 4 during the last year. Three students were also sent up for the 2nd Grade, Public Service Examination, out of whom 1 passed.

203. During the year under report an Exhibition of Modi Handwriting was held at Alibag, in which 7 prizes out of 12 were won by the students learning in the State schools.

204. As in the previous year the inspecting staff for the schools consisted of one Inspector for the Marathi and one for the Hindustani Schools.

205. Including one First Class Trained Mistress the number of trained teachers in the State schools rose from three to six during the year. Better teachers have been appointed as vacancies occurred. Improvement in the teaching staff contributed greatly to improve the condition of the schools. There were 5 students learning in the Training College at Poona, of whom 2 passed in the First Class and joined the State service, one failed and was therefore dismissed. The remaining two have still to complete their course.

206. In the months of February and March last the Deputy Educational Inspector, Kolaba, S. D., and his Assistant, inspected the Anglo-Vernacular and Marathi Schools. The Second Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Thana, S. D., also inspected the Hindustani Schools in the State. The results of their examinations of most of the schools were declared to be fair. The suggestions made by them are being attended to.

207. The total receipts and expenditure of the Educational Department are detailed below:—

RECEIPTS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
School cess, *i. e.*, one-third of the one anna local cess ...	4,244	10	5
Proceeds of school fees	1,508	9	0
Miscellaneous...	548	8	2
Contribution from the State...	7,326	10	11
Total ..	13,628	6	6

EXPENDITURE.

	Rs.	a.	p.
English school	1,263	10	7
Vernacular schools	9,408	0	10
Inspection	1,289	13	10
Rent for school houses	412	12	1
Miscellaneous	1,254	1	2
Total...	13,628	6	6

208. With the increase in the number of schools and students attending them the expenditure on education rose from Rs. 12,512 to Rs. 13,628.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Destruction of Wild Animals and Venomous Snakes.

209. The rules regarding destruction of wild animals and venomous snakes are in force in the State. Two wild animals and twenty-one venomous snakes were destroyed in the course of the year, and the total rewards paid amounted to Rs. 7-4-6

Post Offices and Telegraph.

210. There is only one Sub-Post Office at Murud-Janjira and 6 branch Post Offices at Shrivardhan, Mhaisla, Borli Panchatan, Borli Mandle, Nandgaon and Hareshwar in the State, all working under the direct control of the British Government. There is no telegraphic connection to any place in the State. The Nawab Saheb is much desirous to extend the telegraph line to Murud, and I am already in communication with you on the subject (*vide* correspondence ending with this office letter No. 166, dated 25th March last).

State Records.

211. The general records of the State are preserved under the supervision of the State Kharbari, in a room specially built for the purpose near his office. The Tahsil records are also kept at their respective head-quarters. There are rules for the systematic classification and preservation of useful records as well as for the periodical destruction of useless papers. The work of classification is in progress.

Printing Press and Libraries.

212. There is no printing press but there are two libraries: one at Murud and the other at Shrivardhan. The library at Murud, being chiefly supported by the State, continues in a satisfactory condition.

Taxes on Trade.

213. Besides octroi levied by the Murud and Shrivardhan Municipalities the following taxes on trade have been levied by the State:—

(1) License Tax.

(2) Tax on Fisheries.

214. The total receipts from the above taxes amounted during the year to Rs. 6,050-11-3 against Rs. 4,945-5-10 in the previous year, shewing an increase of

Rs. 1,105-5-5, due to the recovery during the year of the arrears of the tax on fisheries for the previous year.

Light-House.

215. There is a Light-house at Nanowli on Rajpuri Point, where a fixed fourth order dioptric light is exhibited. The light was maintained in an efficient state during the year. The Light-house was inspected by Mr. W. H. McCann, the Assistant Collector, Coast Guard Service, in February last. His remarks were—"Visited the light and found the establishment present. The tindal has a good knowledge of the various parts of the light and keeps it clean and in good order." The lightning conductor was also tested in March last by the Overseer of the Public Works Department, Alibag, and reported to have been in sound state.

216. The expenses to the State in connection with the light-house were—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Establishment	312	0	0
Cocoanut oil	223	8	0
White-washing and petty repairs	65	0	0
Contingencies	26	8	6
Total ...	627	0	6

217. The buoy placed on the "Chor Kasa" (Whale reef) to the south of Janjira, was also in its proper place during the fair season of the year.

218. The administration of the Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari Departments in Habsan was carefully carried out by the State officials in accordance with the Agreement of 1884, and its working was satisfactory.

219. The Nawab Saheb enjoyed good health, and continued to devote his uninterrupted attention to the directions of the affairs of the State.

220. The facts and figures abovementioned will shew that during the year under report all the branches of administration have made fair progress. Survey operations were pushed on as vigorously as possible. The Police have shewn greater efficiency in detecting crime and tracing out stolen property. The Civil and Criminal Justice was promptly administered. Though the heavy fall of rain damaged, to some extent, the quality of the crop, still its yield was not below average. Habsan was free from any epidemic. Public works and education have received their due share of attention. The land and other revenues with arrears were paid with ease; and in a financial point of view the year was as good as its predecessor, shewing a large surplus. Greater demand for waste land and the increase in the number of the agricultural stock indicate that the condition of the agricultural classes has been improving.

221. Grateful acknowledgments are due to the Political Agents for their valuable advice and assistance in guiding the administration.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

SHALOM BAPUJI,

State Karbhari, Janjira.

Forwarded through Ali Janab Namdar Sidi Ahmedkhan Bahadur, Nawab Saheb of Janjira.

No. 172 of 1893.

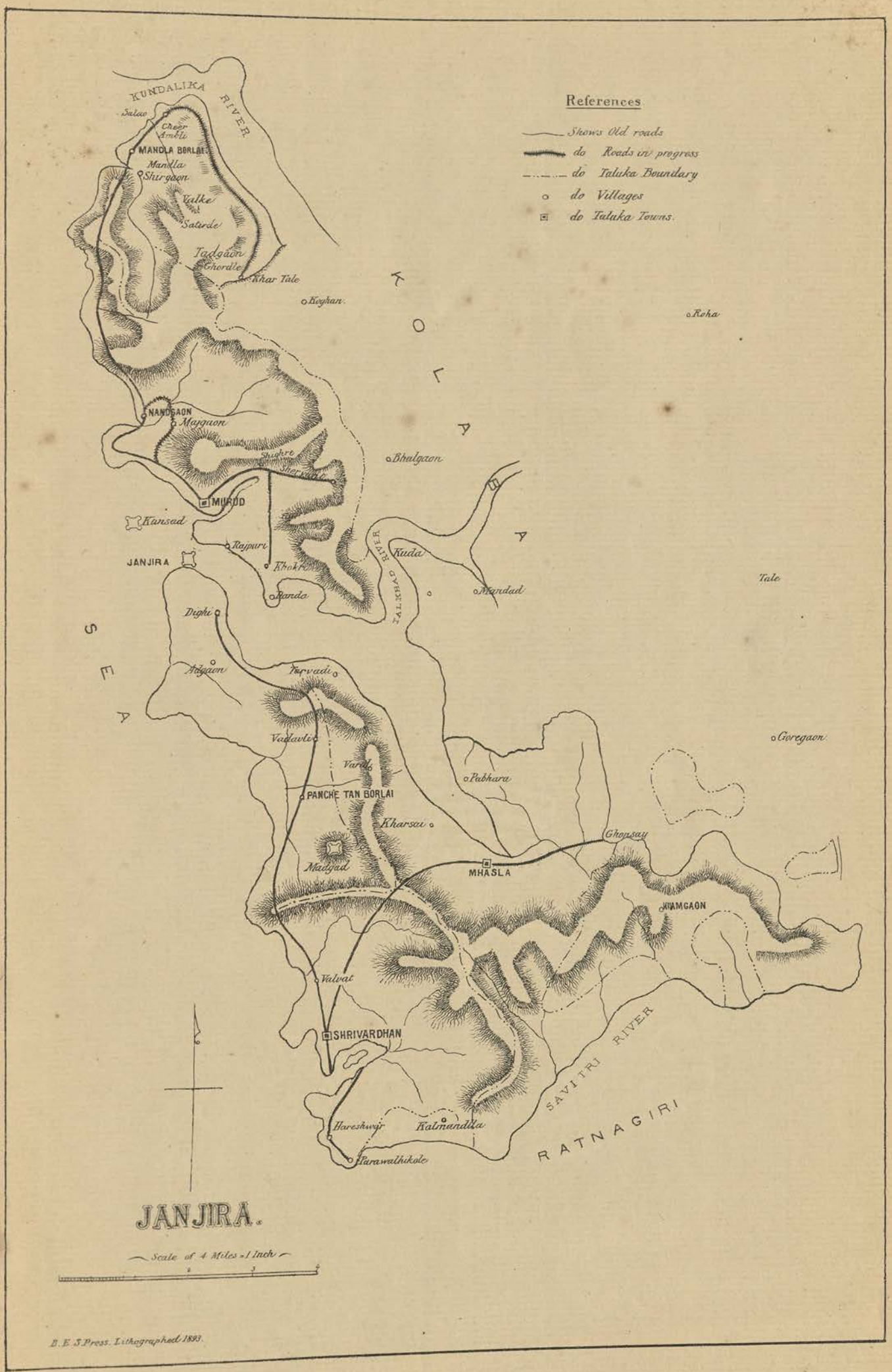
Huzur Office, Murud-Janjira,

23rd May 1893.

Forwarded to the Political Agent, Kolaba, with compliments of the undersigned.

SIDI AHMED KHAN,

Nawab Saheb of Janjira.


References
Shows Old roads
do Roads in progress
do Taluka Boundary
do Villages
do Taluka Towns.
KUNDALIKA RIVER
Salao
Cheer Ambli
MANDLA BORLAI
Mandla
Shirgaon
Valke
Satirde
Tadgaon
Ghordle
Khar Tale
Koghan
KOLABA
Roha
NANDGAON
Majgaon
Shighre
Shervadi
Bhalgaon
MURUD
Kansad
Rajpuri
JANJIRA
Khokri
Randa
TALKHAD RIVER
Kuda
Mandad
Tale
Dighi
SEA
Adgaon
Tarvadi
Vadavli
Varul
Pabhara
Goregaon
PANCHE TAN BORLAI
Kharsai
Ghonsay
Madgad
MHASLA
KHAMGAON
Valvat
SHRIVARDHAN
SAVITRI RIVER
RATNAGIRI
Hareshwar
Kalmandla
Parawalhikole
JANJIRA.
Scale of 4 Miles = 1 Inch
B. E. S. Press. Lithographed 1893.

APPENDIX I.

POLITICAL RELATIONS OF NATIVE STATES.

Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.		Estimated population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing diseases.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit dues levied or not.	Principal articles of production, manufacture and mines.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Janjira	.....	.....	81,780	53 regular. 27 irregular.	2,784 at regular. 332 at irregular.	2,064	Malarial fevers, diseases of the respiratory system, digestive affections, diarrhœa, dysentery and skin diseases.	Rs. 5,34,016.	44 Fort garrisons. 14 Artillery men. 242 Other irregular bodies. 300 Total.	Not levied.	Rice, nagli, vari, harik, teel, cocoanuts, betelnuts, timber, mangoplans, hemp and fish.

SHALOM BAPUJI,

State Karbhari, Janjira.

Murud-Janjira, 16th May 1893.

APPENDIX II.

POLITICAL RELATIONS.

Native Chiefs—Principal Male Members of their families and principal Members of their Courts.

No.	Name of individual, State and family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste, race and religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Nawab Sidi Ahmed Khan Sidi Ibrahim Khan, of Janjira; Yakub Khan.	Murud-Janjira.	Chief of Janjira.	Sidi Surul Khan, Sami Musalman.	31	At the Rajkumar College & under a private tutor; can read Arabic, Urdu, Persian, Marathi and English.	Administers the affairs of his State.	No.	Not necessarily.	No.	

SHALOM BAPUJI,

State Karbhari, Janjira.

Murud-Janjira, 16*th May* 1893.

APPENDIX III.

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF TERRITORY UNDER POLITICAL CONTROL, 1892-93.

Division.	Executive District.	Number of Executive Sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population (1891).	Chief Town with Population.		Number of Villages.	Number of Civil Judges.	Number of Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	State Revenue.		Remarks.
					Head-Quarter Town.	Population.								Land.	Gross.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Southern Division.	Janjira.	3	324	31,780	Murud.	5,883	227	3	6	20	7	135	Rs. 1,66,860	Rs. 2,28,257	Rs. 5,34,016	

Murud-Janjira, 16th May 1893.

SHALOM BAPUJI,
State Karbhari, Janjira.

APPENDIX IV.

Population of the Janjira State.

Commissionership.	District.	Inhabited houses.	Population in 1891.						Classification of population.										Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.
			Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.			Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Parsis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Jews.	Animistics.	Others.	Total male agriculturists, including landlords, cultivators and agricultural labourers.	Total non-agricultural males.		
					Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East Indian and other mixed races.	Natives.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Southern Division.	Janjira.	16,491	22,404	25,020	17,225	17,131	81,780	252·41	.....	.....	12	66,803	14,136	.....	71	599	159	.....	26,279	13,350	Marathi and Hindustani.	30 emigration, 53 immigration.

SHALOM BAPUJI,

State Karbhari, Janjira.

Murud-Janjira, 16*th May* 1893.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Janjira State, 1892-93.

Arm of Service.	Total number of Fighting Officers and Men.								Details of Force at the end of the year.						Total cost of pay and allowances of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, including Followers.	Remarks.
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year (a).	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c. (b).	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of Guns.	Number of Men.					
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting Men.		
															Rs. a. p.	
Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Artillery	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	.....	*179	...	...	...	14	740 14 9	* 168 Serviceable. 11 Unserviceable. 179
Infantry	289	...	...	2	2	...	1	†286	.....	...	...	...	...	†286	25,607 7 2	† These are all irregular bodies.
Total...	303	...	...	2	2	...	1	300	.....	179	...	...	...	300	26,348 5 11	

SHALOM BAPUJI,
State Karbhari, Janjira.

Murud-Janjira, 16th May 1893.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement shewing the Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of the Police.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of the Grade.	Total Expenditure.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Judicially punished.	By promotion.	By money rewards.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.								
Inspector of Police ...	1	75	900 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Chief Constables—											
1st Class	1	30	360 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
2nd Class	1	25	239 8 0	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
3rd Class	1	20	239 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Head Constables—											
1st Class	3	17&15	566 11 9	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	
2nd Class	5	12	695 7 4	.....	1	.....	2	.....	5	.....	
3rd Class	13	10	1,497 11 8	.....	1	.....	1	.....	11	1	
Constables—											
1st Class	8	9	775 1 9	.....	2	.....	3	.....	4	3	
2nd Class	42	8	4,177 12 7	.....	3	.....	4	.....	12	16	
3rd Class	53	7	4,292 6 3	4	12	3	1	.....	13	6	
Drill Instructor	1	15	174 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Total,....	135	.....	13,918 3 4	4	20	3	12	.....	53	26	

SHALOM BAPUJI,

State Karbhari, Janjira.

Murud-Janjira, 16*th May* 1898.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement shewing the Results of the Working of the Police in the Janjira State during the year ending 31st March 1893.

Name of State.	Number of Offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested.		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Janjira	248	242	168	147	165	143	110	128	52	12	65·7	87	66·6	89·5

Murud-Janjira, 16th May 1893.

SHALOM BAPUJI,
State Karbhari, Janjira.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement shewing the Value of Property stolen and Amount of Recoveries in the Janjira State during the year ending 31st March 1893.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries to property stolen.		Remarks.
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Janjira	5,343 14 8	9,019 13 2	4,591 5 6	8,824 13 4	85	97	

Murud-Janjira, 16th May 1893.

SHALOM BAPUJI,
State Karbhari, Janjira.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of Crimes committed, number of 1892-93 *ending*

No	Description of Crime or Offence.	Number of Crimes.			Number of cases disposed of during 1892-93.	Number of cases ending 1892-93.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number	
		Balance on the 1st of April 1892.	Committed during 1892-93.	Total.					Imprisonment.	
									Simple.	Rigorous.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Offences against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII. of the Indian Penal Code...	...	3	3	3	...	15	...	...	...
2	Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X.	...	4	4	4	...	5	4	...	...
3	False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI.	1	2	3	3	...	3	2	...	1
4	Offences relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII.	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
5	Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV. ...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
6	Offences relating to religion, Chapter XV. ...	...	1	1	1	..	1	...	...	...
7	Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Affecting life	...	1	1	1	...	2	2	...	...
	Hurt	...	55	55	55	...	133	13	...	1
	Wrongful restraint	...	2	2	2	...	3	...	...	...
	Criminal force and assault ...	...	4	4	4	...	9	1	...	...
8	Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Theft	1	61	62	61	1	95	88	...	26
	Robbery	...	3	3	3	...	7	6	...	4
	Criminal misappropriation of property	...	3	3	3	...	3	3	...	1
	Criminal breach of trust ...	...	6	6	6	...	7	5	...	1
	Receiving of stolen property ...	...	6	6	6	...	16	15	1	8
	Cheating	...	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	...
	Mischief	1	13	14	13	1	28	2	...	...
	Criminal trespass	...	30	30	30	...	61	5	...	1
9	Defamation, Chapter XXI.	...	2	2	2	...	4	...	...	...
10	Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, Chapter XXII.	...	68	68	67	1	194	4	...	1
11	Cattle Trespass Act I. of 1871 (India)	...	4	4	4	...	8	...	...	...
12	Municipal Act No. I. of 1888 (Janjira)	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...
13	Abkari Act No. V. of 1878 (Bombay)	...	4	4	4	...	7	6	...	...
14	District Police Act No. IV. of 1890 (Bombay) ...	...	18	18	18	...	70	58	...	..
15	Merchant Shipping Act No. VII. of 1880 (India) ...	...	2	2	2	...	7	7	...	...
16	Arms Act XI. of 1878 (India)	...	13	13	13	...	17	16	...	4
17	Native Passengers' Ship Act No. X. of 1887 (India)	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
	Total...	3	311	314	311	3	701	238	1	48

Murud-Janjira, 16*th May* 1893.

IX.

Cases disposed of, and Cases awaiting trial in the Janjira State during the year 31st March 1893.

of persons sentenced to					Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Terms of Imprisonment.									Remarks.
Imprisonment and Fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 1 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	
Simple.	Rigorous.																
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	4	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	10	...	13	120	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	1	...	...	1	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	51	10	...	88	4	...	...	52	8	8	7	2	...	...	...	1	
...	2	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
2	2	...	...	5	2	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	6	...	15	1	...	...	7	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	..	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	...	2	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	4	...	...	5	56	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	3	...	4	179	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	6	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	58	...	58	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	10	...	16	1	...	...	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
6	64	119	...	238	446	...	...	67	13	13	17	3	3	2	...	1	

SHALOM BAPUJI,

State Karbhari, Janjira.

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and offences dealt with in the Janjira State during the year ending 31st March 1893.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial, 1892-93.					Total.								
				Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrants.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrates.									
	1891-92.	1892-93.							1891-92.	1892-93.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
Sadar Court	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sessions Judge, Janjira	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	14	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Sessions Judge, Jafarabad ...	2	1	....	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	..	
District Magistrate	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
First Class Magistrates	49	96	1	64	54	15	1	24	76	159	31	31	97	1	...	...	
Second Class Magistrate	100	44	1	14	32	62	...	...	237	109	84	10	15	...	...	...	
Third Class Magistrates	108	169	2	59	137	230	1	1	219	430	220	70	123	...	6	17	
Total... ...	266	311	4	140	223	307	2	25	550	791	335	111	238	1	6	17	

SHALOM BAPUJI,

State Karbhari, Janjira.

Murud-Janjira, 16*th May* 1893.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the Results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Janjira State during the year ending 31st March 1893.

State.	Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																											
			Applications rejected.				Sentences.										Proceedings quashed.				Referred.				Further inquiry, &c., ordered.				Pending.			
							Confirmed.				Modified.				Reversed.															
			Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.	
			1891-92	1892-93	1891-92	1892-93	1891-92	1892-93	1891-92	1892-93	1891-92	1892-93	1891-92	1892-93	1891-92	1892-93	1891-92	1892-93	1891-92	1892-93	1891-92	1892-93	1891-92	1892-93	1891-92	1892-93	1891-92	1892-93	1891-92	1892-93	1891-92	1892-93
Janjira.	Sadar Court	3	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sessions Judge, Janjira...	5	...	3	...	3	4	2	3	1	2	1	2	1	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Sessions Judge, Jafarabad	3	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Magistrate ..	3	1	...	1	...	2	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	First Class Magistrate with appellate power ...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	17	1	3	1	3	23	13	13	9	4	2	3	2	1	6	1	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1

SHALOM BAPUJI,
State Karbhari, Janjira.

Murud-Janjira, 16th May 1893.

APPENDIX XII.

Statement shewing the number of persons convicted or confined in the Jail in the Janjira State during the year ending 31st March 1893.

Stations.	Number of Prisons.	Number of Prisoners.				Daily average in Jail.		Number of Prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and Prisoners.	Remarks shewing mortality among Convicts in the Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		1891-92.	1892-93.			
				1891-92.	1892-93.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Murud	1	16	93	76	109	14	18	19	Rs. a. p 1,319 5 11	The health of the prisoners was good throughout the year, and there was no death.

SHALOM BAPUJI,

State Karbhari, Janjira.

Murud-Janjira, 16*th May* 1893.

Appendix XIII.

Civil Work.—Nature and Value of Original Suits filed and disposed of.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing Balance.		Suits filed in 1892-93.										Suits disposed of in 1892-93.							
												Value.	Nature of Suits.			Valuation of Suits.						How disposed of.				Value.	Average duration.		
		1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.		Suits regarding lands and houses, &c.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights, &c.	No. of suits under Rs. 100.	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.		*Ex-parte.*	Admitted and compromised, &c.	Struck off the file, &c.	Otherwise disposed of.		Years.	Months.	Days.	Remarks.
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8	9			10						11				12	13			14
												Rs. a. p.														Rs. a. p.				
1	Munsiff Court.. ...	43	38	362	376	405	414	367	379	38	35	53,321 7 10	65	119	192	240	120	10	6	...		67	132	27	153	50,900 3 3	...	2	27	
2	Sar Nyayadhish Court	...	2	290	356	290	358	288	357	2	1	7,482 7 11	2	354	...	354	2	...	...	...		90	100	14	153	7,500 7 2	...	1	3	
	Total...	43	40	652	732	695	772	655	736	40	36	60,803 15 9	67	473	192	594	122	10	6	...		157	232	41	306	58,401 10 5	...	...	.	

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SHALOM BAPUJI,
State Karbhari, Janjira.

Murud-Janjira, 16*th May* 1893.

APPENDIX XIV.

Civil Work.— Results of Applications for execution of Decrees.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Value of Opening Balance for 1892-93.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of			Closing Balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at close of 1892-93.			Remarks.
		1891-92.	1892-93.		1891-92.	1892-93.	Value for 1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Value total for 1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Value for 1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Value of Closing Balance for 1892-93.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3		4	5			6			7			8			9			10
				Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.				
1	Munsiff Court	45	35	4,643 7 9	609	656	65,769 10 3	654	691	70,413 2 0	619	642	60,935 2 0	35	49	9,478 0 0	41	5	3	
2	Sar Nyayadhish's Court	3	...	.....	436	517	11,068 5 1	439	517	11,068 5 1	439	515	11,026 6 7	...	2	41 14 6	2	...	...	
	Total.....	48	35	4,643 7 9	1045	1173	76,837 15 4	1093	1208	81,481 7 1	1058	1157	71,961 8 7	35	51	9,519 14 6	43	5	3	

SHALOM BAPUJI,

State Karbhari, Janjira.

Murud-Janjira, 16*th May* 1893.

APPENDIX XV.

Registration of Documents.

Number.	Sub-Registry Office.	Documents presented for Registration.		Nature of Documents presented.										Documents Registered.		Value of Documents registered.		Documents refused to be registered.		Documents remaining unregistered pending inquiry at the close of the year.	
				Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.									
		1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
																Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
1	Murud	167	228	102	146	47	66	...	...	...	...	18	16	167	227	62,589 12 0	1,27,905 5 6	...	..	.....	1
2	Shrivardhan	221	244	132	171	80	61	...	...	3	2	6	10	221	244	60,444 2 0	89,705 6 6	...	...	.....	.....
3	Mhaisla	96	85	66	57	28	22	...	...	...	...	2	4	94	82	25,097 12 0	34,962 10 0	2	1	.....	2
	Total ...Rs.	484	557	300	374	155	149	...	...	3	2	26	30	482	553	1,48,131 10 0	2,52,573 6 0	2	1	.....	3

SHALOM BAPUJI,

State Karbhari, Janjira.

Murud-Janjira, 10*th May* 1893.

APPENDIX XVI.

Statement shewing Agricultural Stock in the Janjira State during the year 1892-93.

Number.	District.	Cattle and other Quadrupeds.									Ploughs.		Carts.	
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Mules.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding carts.	Carts used in carrying.
				Male.	Female.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Janjira	14,725	11,462	3,777	3,210	92	70	.....	.....	4,071	6,446	.....	99	260

SHALOM BAPUJI,
State Karbhari, Janjira.

Murud-Janjira, 16th March 1893.

APPENDIX XVII.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

Appendix

INCOME.

No.	Heads of Receipts.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Land Revenue	2,74,626 14 1	2,28,257 13 1	.....	46,369 1 0
2	Taxes	9,654 0 0	9,713 9 6	59 9 6	.....
3	Customs	16,017 12 6	16,679 8 4	661 11 10	.....
4	Abkari	54,505 10 4	67,628 4 5	13,122 10 1	.....
5	Fisheries	3,304 3 10	4,524 15 3	1,220 11 5	.....
6	Forests	62,143 12 2	56,064 15 8	.....	6,078 12 6
7	Opium, Tobacco & Drugs ...	3,014 10 10	3,418 12 10	404 2 0	.....
8	Salt	25,704 15 7	28,268 2 6	2,563 2 11	.....
9	Stamps	5,218 7 2	5,566 10 2	348 3 0	.....
10	Criminal Courts, Jail and Police	1,321 7 0	1,942 10 2	621 3 2	.....
11	Civil Courts and Registration	7,846 0 7	8,058 15 5	212 14 10	.....
12	Education	1,052 13 0	2,057 1 2	404 4 2	.....
13	Local Funds	16,132 12 10	14,216 8 2	.....	1,916 12 8
14	Miscellaneous	10,655 14 3	14,243 4 0	3,587 5 9	.....
	Total.....	4,91,799 6 2	4,60,640 10 8	23,205 14 8	54,364 10 2
15	Jafarabad	63,241 8 5	73,376 2 10	10,134 10 5	.....
	Total.....	5,55,040 14 7	5,34,016 13 6	33,340 9 1	54,364 10 2
16	Deposits unadjusted ...	3,345 0 8	17,271 2 2	13,926 1 6	.....
17	Advances adjusted ...	46,287 0 5	33,206 13 0	.....	13,080 3 5
	GRAND TOTAL ...	6,04,672 15 8	5,84,494 12 8	47,266 10 7	67,444 13 7

Murud-Janjira, 16*th May* 1893.

XVII.

Expenditure.

No.	Heads of Expenditure.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Inam Grants	37,522 5 6	36,144 3 7	.....	1,378 1 11
2	Charities and Religious Grants	13,469 13 8	12,733 10 3	.....	736 3 5
3	Public Works	45,313 13 7	53,218 4 9	7,904 7 2	.....
4	Revenue Administration ...	36,473 5 9	35,263 2 5	.....	1,210 3 4
5	Allowances to Sardars and Fort Garrisons	38,554 13 10	33,042 6 10	.....	5,512 7 0
6	Civil Courts and Registration	7,020 0 10	7,089 15 9	69 14 11	.....
7	Criminal Courts, Jail and Police	25,161 5 3	22,103 10 11	.....	3,057 10 4
8	Marine	9,025 1 10	8,785 3 6	.....	239 14 4
9	Education	12,512 5 10	13,628 6 6	1,116 0 8	.....
10	Toshikhana	3,176 11 11	1,977 13 10	.....	1,198 14 1
11	Modikhana	132 0 4	119 13 10	.....	12 2 6
12	Darbar	89,276 13 10	86,986 10 11	.....	2,290 2 11
13	Salt	2,774 3 7	2,990 5 11	216 2 4	.....
14	Stables and Cattle... ...	23,518 6 10	23,794 15 9	276 8 11	.....
15	Forests	7,942 5 9	8,328 0 1	385 10 4	.....
16	Vaccination	762 6 5	770 8 2	8 1 9	.....
17	Refunds	599 9 1	1,010 13 3	411 4 2	.....
18	Abkari	12,504 13 9	13,906 8 2	1,401 10 5	.....
19	Survey	402 8 0	3,025 4 4	2,622 12 4	.....
20	Customs	5,225 10 2	5,072 3 6	.....	153 6 8
12	Dispensary	3,729 8 4	3,622 11 6	.....	106 12 10
22	Local Funds	9,058 6 7	11,197 3 5	2,138 12 10	.....
23	Opium	1,061 8 0	2,271 6 4	1,209 14 4	.....
24	Miscellaneous	16,560 11 9	15,487 7 1	.....	1,073 4 8
	Total.....	4,01,778 14 5	4,02,570 14 7	17,607 13 6	17,122 10 8
25	Jafarabad	30,681 10 4	40,061 12 8	9,380 2 4	.....
	Total.....	4,32,460 8 9	4,42,632 11 3	26,987 15 10	17,122 10 8
26	Deposits adjusted	18,399 15 6	4,988 0 10	.....	13,411 14 8
23	Advances unadjusted ...	28,906 13 5	22,834 15 2	.....	6,071 14 3
	Grand Total.....	4,79,767 5 8	4,70,455 11 3	26,987 15 10	36,606 7 7

SHALOM BAPUJI,

State Karbhari, Janjira.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

JANJIRA STATE

For the Official year 1893-94,

WITH

APPENDICES.

Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE
EDUCATION SOCIETY'S STEAM-PRESS,
1894.

No. 320 of 1894.

State Karbhari's Office,
Murud-Janjira, 21st May 1894.

From

SHALOM BAPUJI,
State Karbhari, Janjira;

To

R. A. LAMB, Esquire, I. C. S.,
Political Agent, Kolaba.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Janjira State for the year ending 31st March 1894.

Nos. I. to XVII.

2. A map of the State and the usual statements as per margin accompany.

CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL.

3. The State pays no tribute, either in money or men, to the British or any other Government.

4. The relations of the Darbar with the British Government remained as cordial as they ever had been. The conduct of the Sidi Sardars, Inamdars and Khanjadas was satisfactory, and the State enjoyed perfect peace.

5. The State was favoured with your visit in the month of March last. During your stay at Murud, you inspected the Jail, the Dispensary, the Liquor Distillery, the Murud Anglo-Vernacular School, the Hindustani and the Marathi Schools at Murud, the Hindustani and Marathi Schools in the Fort of Janjira, and the Boys' and Girls' Schools at Mhaisla.

6. In October and November 1893 the Nawab Saheb made tours through the Northern Division of his territory. He visited Bombay in the month of October and again in the month of December 1893, and remained there for about a month on each occasion.

7. No domestic event, worthy of report, occurred in the Nawab Saheb's house during the year.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

8. The *personnel* of the administration remained unchanged during the year under report.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Revenue Survey.

9. The total number of villages in the State is as given below :—

Name of the Division.	Unalienated Villages.	Alienated Villages.	
1. Murud Tapa... ...	36	6	At present called the Murud Tahsil.
2. Nandgaon Tapa ...	31	2	
3. Mandle Tapa ...	42	3	
4. Shrivardhan Tapa...	40	5	At present called the Shrivardhan Tahsil.
5. Bordi Panchatan Tapa	36	2	
6. Mhaisla Tapa ...	49	5	At present called the Mhaisla Tahsil.
7. Khamgaon Tapa ...	29	0	
	263	23	
	Total ...		286

10. Survey was completed and introduced in 36 unalienated villages of the Murud Tapa in the year 1890-91. During the year under report the assessment has been paid by the cultivators with ease and no land was relinquished by them.

11. In 73 villages of the Nandgaon and Mandle Tapas, both the measuring and classification were completed, but as the work was found to be erroneous, Mr. Hearn was specially deputed to examine it. In March and April 1893 he visited the Tapas and examined the work. For doing the phalni work the papers of the villages in Nandgaon Tapa were received in September 1893, and those of the villages in Mandle Tapa were received in November last. The phalni work was immediately commenced and has been vigorously pushed on. It is hoped that it will be completed before the next working season.

12. In 76 villages of the Shrivardhan and Panchatan Tapas, both the measuring and classification works were completed during the last year and the phalni work during the year under report by the State Officers.

13. In April 1893 Mr. Hearn visited the Tapas and tested the work. All the papers are now with the Survey Department which had deputed Mr. Turnbull to settle the grouping of the villages in the Tapas. He visited the villages in January last and grouped them in three classes in consultation with an accredited agent deputed from the State. The grouping so done was approved by the Nawab Saheb, and he has proposed maximum rates of assessment for the villages in the Tapas. The Survey Department has been preparing the papers necessary for the introduction of the assessment in the Tapas in accordance with the rates proposed by the Nawab Saheb. (*Vide* correspondence ending with this Office endorsement No. 111, dated 21st February 1894.)

14. In 78 unalienated villages of the Mhaisla and Khamgaon Tapas, the classification work was completed in the month of March last. The phalni work for the villages is in progress.

15. In order to do the *pot pahani* and phalni, in time for the Survey Department, the State entertained during the year the following establishment under the control of the Sadar Tehsildar :—

1 Head Surveyor.
13 Measurers.
2 Peons.

16. The work done by them was carefully watched by me, and I paid occasional visits to the villages where it was in progress.

17. With regard to the alienated villages in the State, the Inamdars have not yet consented to introduce the Survey and Settlement in their villages, although efforts were made to induce them to do so.

18. The cost of the survey during the year amounted to Rs. 8,391-4-8 against Rs. 3,025-4-4 during the previous year.

19. The results of the survey operations from their commencement in 1883 till the close of the last year were—

	Acres.
Area measured	1,32,321
Area classed	1,20,729

20. The total expenditure incurred up to date by the Survey Department is as shown below :—

Pay and pension contribution and contingencies of the Survey party, Rs. 80,046-12-11.

21. The survey work is being pushed on as vigorously as possible both by the Survey and State officials, and it is hoped that the assessment will soon be introduced in the whole of Habsan.

Land Tenures.

22. The special tenures in force in the State are—

1. Inam.
2. Kowli.
3. Dhara.
4. Khoti Junekul.
5. Khoti-huk.
6. Khalsa.

23. As in the last year the work of Inam, Kowli and Khoti Settlements was done during the year both by the Sadar Tehsildar and the Special Khoti Settlement Officer.

Inam Settlements.

24. Twenty-nine Inam settlements, involving 58 acres and 24 guntas were effected during the year. Out of this land 39 acres and 24 guntas were

declared Inam and the rest of the land as belonging to the State. No appeals were preferred against these settlements.

Kowli Settlements.

25. One thousand five hundred and seventy-three cases relating to Kowli tenants were inquired into during the year. The total land inquired into was 3,802 acres and 18 guntas, out of which 1,828 acres and 32 guntas were determined to be subject to Kowli tenure, the remaining 1,973 acres and 26 guntas as lands belonging to the State. Appeals were preferred in 10 cases, out of which 6 were disposed of during the year. Of the 6 appeals, involving 27 acres 9 guntas disposed of, 4 acres and 23 guntas were declared Kowli and the remaining as Khalsa.

Khoti Settlements.

26. Khoti settlement relating to 99 villages comprising 3,860 tenants was completed during the year. Of these 1,693 tenants were declared to be *dharekaris* or privileged tenants. The right of occupancy subject to the payment of land revenue was conferred on 473 occupants who were found to have cultivated their holdings for twelve consecutive years and upwards. The remaining occupants for shorter periods were determined to be ordinary tenants liable to ejection by the Khot at his will.

27. From the above it will be seen that both the Sadar Tehsildar and the Special Khoti Settlement Officer have worked hard and carefully and made great progress in the work. As compared with the last two years the work done by the Sadar Tehsildar and the Khoti Settlement Officer during the year is as follows :—

	1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Cases.		Cases.		Cases.	
Inam Settlement	1		...		29	
Kowli Settlement	551		276		1,573	
	Villages.	Tenants.	Villages.	Tenants.	Villages.	Tenants.
Khoti Settlement	14	521	68	4,094	99	3,860

Waste Land.

28. The area of waste land taken up for cultivation during the year under report as compared with the previous year is as shown in the subjoined table :—

Extent of culturable area for		Taken up in		Waste remaining at the end of		Percentage of culturable land lying waste in	
1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Acrs. gs.	Acrs. gs.	Acrs. gs.	Acrs. gs.	Acrs. gs.	Acrs. gs.	Acrs. gs.	Acrs. gs.
.....	.....	149 25¼	180 18½	.....	.....	.....	.....

29. The lands in the State were never previously surveyed and the survey now in progress is not yet complete. Information required in columns 1, 3 and 4 of the Statement is not therefore available. No land was relinquished during the year, and it is satisfactory to note that waste land measuring 180 acres and 18½ guntas assessed at Rs. 530-5-0 was taken up for cultivation during the year under report. Waste land is being given for cultivation at low rates of assessments. The demand for it is not therefore confined only to the Murud Tapa, where the survey rates have been introduced, but all over Habsan.

Revenue Accounts.

30. There are four Sub-Treasuries at the places named in the margin and one Huzur Treasury at Murud. All the accounts in the Sub-Treasuries are kept in Symond's forms of revenue accounts. In the Huzur a classified system of accounts is in force. Except fixed salaries and allowances, the Sub-Treasury Officer, who is the Tehsildar, is not authorized to make any disbursement unless the bill is passed for payment, by the State Karbhari, and similarly no payment is made from the Huzur Treasury unless passed by the State Karbhari or through him by the Nawab Saheb. The Taluka Daily Sheets (Form No. 2) are punctually received from the Sub-Treasuries, and after being audited by the Head Accountant, the transactions are incorporated in the Huzur Day Book and its expansions. After the closing of the transactions for the day, the Huzur Day Book, the Treasury Balance Book, &c., are daily examined and signed by the Head Accountant and the State Karbhari. All the Sub-Treasuries are periodically examined by the Sadar Tehsildar and occasionally by the State Karbhari. During the year under report the course above mentioned was carefully observed, and the mistakes, detected by the examining officers, were communicated to the Sub-Treasury Officers. No fraud or mistake of a serious nature was detected in the Sub-Treasuries at Murud, Shrivardhan, Mhaisla and Jafarabad. All the village and Taluka accounts have also been kept in Symond's forms of accounts, the necessary additions having been made for receipts in kind. During the year under report village accounts and ryots' receipt-books have been examined by the general duty Karkuns, the Tehsildars, and the Sadar Tehsildar. One Talati who misappropriated a certain amount of the revenue collected by him was prosecuted and judicially punished, and one was dismissed for misconduct. The work done by the remaining village officers was on the whole fair.

Murud.
Shrivardhan.
Mhaisla.
Jafarabad.

Boundary Disputes.

31. One case of the boundary dispute pending from last year was disposed of during the year. Three fresh applications received during the year under report are under inquiry.

Wards Estate.

32. No such estate was managed by the State during the year under report.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

LEGISLATION.

33. The following Enactments have been in force in Habsan :—

Acts passed by the Government of India.

Act X. of 1882 (The Code of Criminal Procedure).
Act XLV. of 1860 (The Indian Penal Code).
Act XIV. of 1882 (The Civil Procedure Code).
Act I. of 1872 (The Indian Evidence Act).
Act IX. of 1872 (The Contract Act).
Act XI. of 1878 (The Arms Act).
Act I. of 1871 (The Cattle Trespass Act).
Act VI. of 1864 (The Whipping Act).
Act X. of 1870 (The Land Acquisition Act).
Act I. of 1878 (The Opium Act).
Act VIII. of 1878 (The Sea Customs Act).
Act XI. of 1882 (The Indian Tariff Act).
Act VII. of 1880 (The Indian Merchant Shipping Act).
Act XV. of 1877 (The Indian Limitation Act).
Act VII. of 1870 (The Court Fees Act, Articles 10 and 12 only of Schedule I).
Act IX. of 1875 (The Indian Majority Act).
Act III. of 1877 (The Indian Registration Act).
Act X. of 1889 (The Indian Ports and Port Dues Act).
Act X. of 1887 (The Native Passengers' Ships Act).
Act VII. of 1889 (The Succession Certificate Act).

Acts passed by the Government of Bombay.

Act V. of 1879 (The Land Revenue Code).
Act VII. of 1867 (The District Police Act, sections 33 and 34 only).
Act VIII. of 1867 (The Village Police Act).
Act V. of 1878 (The Abkari Act).
Act XX. of 1864 (The Minors' Act).
Act II. of 1868 (The Public Ferries Act).
Act III. of 1878 (The License Tax Act).
Act I. of 1880 (The Khoti Act).
Act XIX. of 1838 (The Coasting Vessels' Act).
Act VIII. of 1827 (The regulation for the succession to estates of deceased persons).
Act II. of 1890 (The Salt Act, sections 3, 10, 15, 26, 28, 38 to 48, 50 to 52, and 56).
Act IV. of 1890 (The Bombay District Police Act).
Act I. of 1890 (The Gambling Act).

Acts passed by the Nawab Saheb's Government.

Act I. of 1888 (The Janjira Municipal Act).
Act II. of 1888 (The Janjira Local Funds Act).
Act III. of 1888 (The Janjira Land Improvement Act).
Act I. of 1889 (The Janjira Tehsildars' Courts Act).
Rules relating to Inams passed in 1861-62 (sections 1, 3 and 5 to 10 only).
Rules relating to Stamps passed in 1861-62.

34. The Bombay Jail Act II. of 1874 was brought into force in Habsan, including Jafarabad, during the year under report. In doing so the procedure laid down in the Political Agent's letter No. 4679, dated 11th November 1887, and the Government Resolution (Political Department) No. 581, dated 26th January 1888, was duly observed.

Military.

35. The total strength of the Military force of the State is 284, consisting of 43 Fort Garrisons, 14 Gunners and 227 irregular bodies. They are all Habsi Bhaibands, Sidi Sardars, Janjirkars, Chorwads, &c. Some of these men carry old-fashioned swords, while others have got old matchlocks of native manufacture. They have received no military training, and are consequently unfit for any active service. They have their houses in the Janjira Fort. Forty-three men of the Fort Garrison protect the Fort, 14 Gunners fire salute guns, &c., and the remaining men attend Darbars held in the Fort on holidays and on other special occasions. Their services are all confined to the Fort of Janjira where they all live. The Nawab Saheb is desirous to educate their children and to employ them on other regular duties to which they will be found fit. There are two schools for boys, one Marathi and one Hindustani, and two Hindustani schools for girls. The entire cost of the maintenance of this force during the year under report was Rs. 25,760-12-0 against Rs. 26,348-5-11 in the previous year, the decrease being Rs. 587-9-11. These men are paid in kind, and the decrease in the cost of their maintenance was due to the reduction in their number by deaths.

Police.

36. The total strength of the Police force employed in the State during the year under review was 135.

37. The details of the composition of the force are as follow:—

Rank.	No.
Inspector of Police	1
Chief Constables	3
Head Constables	21
Constables	199
Drill Instructor	1
Total...	135

Out of these 14 constables were on Abkari duty.

38. The entire cost of the Police administration, including the charges on account of the Abkari Police, amounted to Rs. 15,726 against Rs. 14,501 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,225. During the year under report clothing was supplied to the Police, while no such expenditure was incurred during the previous year.

39. Regular instructions have been given in drill to the force by a pensioned Military Officer employed as a Drill Instructor. During the year under report the Police have been trained in Firing Exercise.

40. Twenty-seven persons were departmentally fined for petty irregularities and six were suspended. Seven officers and men were promoted for good service.

41. Of the 135 officers and men employed during the year, 96 were Hindus, 27 Mahomedans and 12 Beni-Israels. Fifty-three of these, or 39 per cent., were returned as able to read and write, and 26 more as under instruction.

42. Including the balance of the previous year, there were in all 187 cognizable cases for Police investigation against 242 in the previous year. Of these 89 cases were struck off the file by the orders of the Magistrates, 81 were committed for trial and 17 remained pending. The cases sent for trial were all cognizable. Out of the 81 cases sent for trial in 68 cases conviction was obtained, and in 13 cases the accused were discharged.

43. In connection with the cases above mentioned 141 persons were arrested by the Police, of whom 135 were sent for trial. Out of the number sent for trial 99 were convicted. The percentage of conviction to the number sent for trial was 73·3 against 89·5 in the previous year.

44. The alleged value of stolen property was Rs. 2,849 against Rs. 9,019 in the last year. The Police have, however, succeeded in recovering property amounting to Rs. 2,269 or 79 per cent. against 97 in the previous year.

45. From the above it will be noticed that during the year the Police were less successful in prosecuting to conviction cognizable cases and also in recovering stolen property.

Village Police.

46. There are no Village Police in the State.

Criminal Justice.

47. The following courts were at work during the year:—

1 Sadar Court.
1 Sessions Judge's Court, Janjira.
1 Sessions Judge's Court, Jafarabad.
1 District Magistrate's Court.
1 First Class Magistrate's Court.
2 Second Class Magistrates' Courts.
2 Third Class Magistrates' Courts.

48. There were three cases pending before the Criminal Courts when the year opened. The total number of new cases brought to trial during the

year was 289 against 311 in 1892-93. Out of the total number for disposal (viz., 292), 289 were disposed of during the year, leaving 3 cases undisposed of at its close. Including the balance from the previous year, the total number of accused persons dealt with by the Courts was 627 against 701 in 1892-93. Out of the 627 persons brought to trial during the year, 135 were arrested by the Police, 143 were produced by warrants, 327 on summonses, 12 appeared voluntarily, and 10 were arrested in the presence of the Magistrates. Out of the total number of persons before the Courts, 193 were discharged without trial, 255 were acquitted, 168 convicted, and 11 were pending before the Courts for disposal at the end of the year.

49. Out of 168 persons sentenced, 1 was punished with simple imprisonment, 18 with simple imprisonment and fine, 17 with rigorous imprisonment, 51 with rigorous imprisonment and fine, 2 with transportation (one for life and the other for ten years), 2 with whipping, and 77 with fine only.

50. The terms of imprisonment awarded were as detailed below:—

Under 1 month	44
From 1 to 2 months	23
From 2 to 3 months	6
From 3 to 6 months	5
From 6 to 12 months	1
From 1 to 2 years	4
From 2 to 3 years	1
From 3 to 5 years	3
Above 5 years and transportation	2
Total ...	89

51. There was no case for trial before the Sadar Court.

52. The nature of crimes committed during the year is described in Appendix IX.

53. In the village of Borli Panchatan in the Shrivardhan Tehsil, there were two factions amongst the *Agri* class and they were fighting with each other for some time. One faction was headed by the patel and the other by one agri of his family. In the month of November last 6 *agris*, belonging to the patel's faction, murdered one *agri* of the same village as they wanted to get rid of him. All the accused were arrested and successfully prosecuted by the Police. They were sentenced to undergo the following terms of imprisonments:—

1 Transportation for life.
1 Transportation for 10 years.
3 Rigorous imprisonment for a term of 5 years each.

5

54. Out of the 6 accused, one principal offender, the patel, was charged under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code and four under Section 304 of the Indian Penal Code; the sixth was released, as he was granted pardon under Section 337 of the Criminal Procedure Code for making a full and true disclosure of the whole of the circumstances within his knowledge relative to the murder in question.

55. The following Courts of Appeal were at work during the year under report :—

1 Sadar Court.
1 Sessions Court, Janjira.
1 Sessions Court, Jafarabad.
1 District Magistrate's Court.
1 First Class Magistrate's Court with appellate power.

56. Including the balance from the previous year 15 appeals involving 17 persons were dealt with by the Courts during the year under report against 17 appeals involving 25 persons in 1892-93. Out of these in 10 cases the sentences of 12 persons were confirmed, in 2 cases the sentences of 2 persons were modified, in 2 cases the sentences of 2 persons were reversed, and 1 case relating to 1 person was remanded for re-trial. No appeal was pending at the close of the year (*vide* Appendix XI).

Extradition.

57. During the year under report 4 prisoners were handed over to the British Authorities under the Extradition Act. There was no occasion for making a demand by the State for the Extradition of any prisoner.

Prisons.

58. There is one Central Jail at Murud under the superintendence of the State Medical Officer.

59. The Jail building contains 14 cells and a cook-room. There are also at the front door two rooms, one for the Jail guards and the other for the office. The building is strong and airy, and is always kept perfectly clean.

60. There were 19 prisoners remaining in the Jail from the last year. Eighty-nine new admissions were made in the year under report. The total number of convicts in the jail was thus 108 against 109 in the previous year. Eighty-seven were released, two transportation convicts were transferred to Jafarabad and one escaped during the year, leaving 18 prisoners in confinement at its close. The daily average number of prisoners in the jail was 17 against 18 during the last year.

61. The number of admissions of reconvicted persons was 14 against 30 in the last year. The percentage of convict persons to free population was 1

62. Of the prisoners admitted into the jail there were :—

	Males.		Females.		Total.
Hindus...	68	+	1	=	69
Mahomedans	18	+	2	=	20
	86	+	3	=	89

63. Of the total number of 87 prisoners released during the year 86 were discharged on the expiry of their sentences and 1 was released on appeal.

64. The details concerning the sentences which the prisoners remaining in the jail at the end of the year were undergoing are as follow :—

No. of prisoners.	Terms of imprisonment.
1	For life.
4	For five years.
4	For one year.
1	For six months.
8	Below six months.
18	

65. Out of these 17 were sentenced to undergo rigorous and 1 simple imprisonments.

66. One male convict of the Mahomedan class escaped during the year while on outdoor work, through the carelessness of the police guards in charge. The guards have been severely dealt with. The general conduct of the prisoners was however satisfactory on the whole.

67. There were 13 cases of illness. They suffered from cough, diarrhœa and skin affections and all of them recovered; the average daily number of sick prisoners being ·25. The health of the prisoners was generally good.

68. The convicts were employed in the State gardens and on other public works. The proceeds of convict labour amounted to Rs. 218-10-1 against Rs. 130-12-10 during the last year.

69. The total cost of maintenance and control amounted during the year to Rs. 1,295 against Rs. 1,319 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 24, while the average cost per prisoner was Rs. 76 against 73 in the previous year, the increase being due to the higher prices of food-grains.

70. As mentioned in the last year's Administration Report, the Jail Act No. II of 1874 was brought into force in Habsan, including Jafarabad, from 1st July 1893. The appointments of jail visitors were made as prescribed in the Act and the provisions of the Jail Act and Manual observed during the year under report.

Lock-Ups.

71. There are two lock-ups, one at Shrivardhan and the other at Mhaisla for under-trial prisoners. Convicts whose terms of imprisonment do not exceed

a week, are also confined in these lock-ups. Eight prisoners sentenced to such short terms of imprisonment and 30 under-trial prisoners were admitted into the lock-ups during the course of the year. All of them were discharged during the year. The average period of confinement of under-trial prisoners was 2 days against 1·5 days during the previous year. The total cost of maintenance of the under-trial prisoners and convicts in the lock-ups was Rs. 23-8-0.

Civil Justice.

72. The following three Courts were at work during the year:—

1. The Sadar Court of Appeal.
2. Sar Nyayadhish's Court.
3. Munsif's Court.

73. The opening balance of undisposed of suits at the commencement of the year was 36. The total number of suits filed during the year was 796 against 732 in the previous year. There were thus 832 suits in all for disposal as compared with 772 in the last year. Of these 783 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 49 suits.

74. Of the total file of 832 suits 505 were in Munsif's Court and 327 in the Sar Nyayadhish's Court of Small Causes. Of these the Munsif disposed of 458 cases, leaving a balance of 47, and the Sar Nyayadhish disposed of 325, leaving a balance of 2 cases only.

75. The average duration of suits disposed of during the year was as follows :—

	No. of suits decided.	Average number of days.
Sar Nyayadhish's Court...	325	33
Munsif's Court	458	90

76. The aggregate value of the property forming the subject-matter of the 796 suits filed during the year was Rs. 61,421-14-1 against Rs. 60,803-15-9 of 732 suits of the last year. Of these, 65 suits were regarding lands, houses, &c., 439 for money, and the remaining 292 regarding other rights. The value of 783 suits disposed of during the year was Rs. 50,815-10-7 against Rs. 58,401-10-5 of the 736 suits during the last year.

77. Of the total number of cases disposed of, 154 were decided *ex-parte*, 277 admitted and compromised, 75 struck off the file, and 277 were otherwise disposed of. (*Vide* Appendix XIII.)

78. From the subjoined table, giving the number and value of suits, it will be observed that the number of suits of immovable property has increas-

ed by 98, while the money suits have decreased by 34, as compared with the last year:—

Names of Courts.	Suits of immovable property.				Money suits.			
	1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Number of suits.	Value of suits.	Number of suits.	Value of suits.	Number of suits.	Value of suits.	Number of suits.	Value of suits.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Munsif's Court	257	33,685 4 0	356	25,942 3 5	119	19,636 3 10	114	19,892 2 8
Sar Nyayadhish's Court	2	269 4 0	1	8,947 5 4	354	7,213 3 11	325	6,640 2 8
Total...	259	33,954 8 0	357	34,889 8 9	473	26,849 7 9	439	26,532 5 4

Execution of Decrees.

79. At the commencement of the year there were 51 unexecuted decrees against 35 in the previous year. During the year under report 1,331 new applications for execution of decrees were filed, against 1,173 in the last year. The total number of applications for execution of decrees to be dealt with by the Courts was 1,382. Out of these, 1,308 applications were disposed of against 1,157 in the preceding year, leaving a balance of 74 at the close of the year, against 51 in the last year. Of the 74 applications pending disposal at the close of the year, 52 were of a duration below six months, 18 below twelve months, and 4 above twelve months. (*Vide* Appendix XIV.)

Miscellaneous Applications.

80. Eight applications for certificates of heirship were received during the course of the year, all of which were disposed of; 1 against and 7 in favour of the applicants.

81. The number of applications received for guardianship and administration of estates was 3, all of which were disposed of during the year; 2 in favour of and 1 against the applicants.

82. There were 108 other miscellaneous applications for disposal, of which 103 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 5 for disposal. Of the total number disposed of, 69 were for and 34 against the applicants.

Civil Appellate Work.

83. The total number of appeals for disposal during the year was 94, out of which 93 were disposed of by the Courts of Appeal, leaving only one undisposed of at the close of the year.

84. The following table details the work done by the Appellate Courts during the year under report:—

Name.	Opening balance.	Filed during.	Total.	Disposed of during.	Closing balance.	Value of appeals filed during.	How disposed of.					Average duration.					
							Decisions confirmed.	Decisions reversed.	Decisions amended.	Cases remanded for re-trial.	Cases compromised or otherwise disposed.	1892-93.			1893-94.		
												Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	1892-93	1892-93	1892-93	1892-93	1892-93	1892-93	1892-93	1892-93	1892-93	1892-93	1892-93						
	1893-94	1893-94	1893-94	1893-94	1893-94	1893-94	1893-94	1893-94	1893-94	1893-94	1893-94						
Sar Nyaydhish's Court.	1	58	59	59	1	Rs. 7,610-10-10	24	12	9	3	11		1	14		3	11
		79	79	78		Rs. 12,363-4-6	33	7	10	14	14						
Sadar Court		5	5	5		Rs. 293-8-9	4				1	3		1		3	
		15	15	15		Rs. 2,231-4-0		7	5				17		25		
Total	1	63	64	64	1	Rs. 7,904-3-7	28	12	9	3	12						
		94	94	93		Rs. 14,594-8-6	40	12	10	14	17						

Working of Tehsildar's Court Act.

85. There were three Tehsildar's Courts in the State, *viz.*, at Murud, Shrivardhan, and Mhaisla. Including the balance from the previous year, there were 23 plaints for disposal during the year under report, out of which 19 were disposed of, 3 were rejected, and 1 remained pending at the end of the year. No complaints against the decisions of the Tehsildars were received. Most of

the cases were examined by the Sadar Tehsildar and forwarded to this office. Minor irregularities found out have been communicated to the Tehsildars. On the whole the work was satisfactorily performed.

Registration.

86. There were at work three registry offices at Murud, Shrivardhan, and Mhaisla during the year; including the balance from previous year the total number of documents presented for registration was 520 against 557 in the previous year. Out of the documents received 519 were registered and one remained unregistered. The aggregate value of property affected by the deeds registered during the year was Rs. 1,98,106, against Rs. 2,52,573 in the year 1892-93.

87. The following table gives details of the receipts and expenditure on account of registration for years 1892-93 and 1893-94 :—

Description.	1892-93.			1893-94.		
	No. of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	No. of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Mortgages	374	1,55,250 10 6	1,089 4 0	324	1,11,581 4 0	865 1 0
Sale deeds	149	63,719 14 6	388 9 6	158	62,433 10 7	463 4 6
Money bonds ...	4	336 0 0	5 8 6	6	2,413 7 6	17 2 0
Miscellaneous ...	30	33,066 13 0	96 10 6	32	21,678 9 10	130 14 6
Process and inspection fees.	.....	.....	180 7 3	.....	.....	157 15 6
Total ...	557	2,52,573 6 0	1,760 7 9	520	1,98,106 15 11	1,634 5 6
Expenditure ...	.....	.....	397 4 0	.....	.....	464 9 10
Net profit ...	.....	.....	1,363 3 9	.....	.....	1,169 11 8

88. The number of mortgage deeds and the value of property affected thereby has decreased, while in sale and in miscellaneous deeds though their number has increased, still the value of the property affected thereby has decreased. In the case of money bonds, however, both the number of deeds and the value of property affected increased.

Municipal Administration.

89. There are two Municipalities in the State, one at Murud and the other at Shrivardhan. The former held 4 quarterly and 6 special general meetings and the latter 4 quarterly and 5 special general meetings, during the course of the year under report.

90. The following table shows the receipts, expenditure, and balance of the two Municipalities during the year :—

Name of Municipality.	Balance on 1st April 1893.	Receipts during the year.	Total.	Expenditure during the year.	Balance on 31st March 1894.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Murud	816 15 7	3,314 13 0	4,131 12 7	3,066 15 11	1,064 12 8
Shrivardhan	964 9 8	3,226 2 1	4,190 11 9	2,950 5 9	1,240 6 0
Total...	1,781 9 3	6,540 15 1	8,322 8 4	6,017 5 8	2,305 2 8

91. The income was derived from the following sources :—

	Murud.	Shrivardhan.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Octroi	950 8 8	936 13 7
House Tax	1,136 0 0	1,455 13 6
Wheel Tax	251 10 0	.....
Cattle pound	318 0 9	102 14 6
Ferry Tax...	77 0 0	200 0 0
Rent from Markets	267 10 8	.....
Local Fund Cess levied within Municipal limits	283 4 5	.....
Miscellaneous	30 10 6	530 8 6
Total...	3,314 13 0	3,226 2 1

92. The chief sources of income were octroi and the house-tax. Refund rules for the octroi duties were in force.

93. The following table gives the expenditure in detail incurred by the two municipalities :—

Items.		By the Murud Municipality.	By the Shrivardhan Municipality.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
General establishment	(a) Office establishment and contingencies ...	257 2 3	199 8 8
	(b) Collection of Municipal taxes (establishments, purchases of books, papers, &c.)	255 13 9	213 10 1
Public safety ...	(a) Lighting establishment, purchases of lamps, oil, repairs, &c.	214 4 1	297 2 8
Public health ...	(a) Road-cleaning (establishment and miscellaneous charges)	494 3 9	171 2 4
	(b) Repairs to markets	314 5 1	.....
	(c) Drainage works (establishment, repairs, &c.)	351 15 6	167 7 1
	(d) Maintenance of Dispensary at Shrivardhan	.....	1,023 10 3
Public convenience.	(a) Construction of new roads	858 4 8	220 5 5
	(b) Repairs to roads...	20 14 9	311 15 6
Miscellaneous		390 9 1	345 7 3
	Total...	3,066 15 11	2,950 5 9

94. To give encouragement to trade within Municipal limits the Murud Municipality at the instance of this office exempted the following articles from the levy of octroi :—

Oil, rice, butter, pulse (tur), ghee, dry fish, country-blankets, unhusked-rice, wheat, gram and bajri.

Similar suggestion has also been made to the Municipality at Shrivardhan and it is under their consideration.

95. For the maintenance of the Dispensary at Shrivardhan the Municipality received a contribution of Rs. 500 from the District Local Board of Habsan.

96. Both the Municipalities are small, but they have done what they could in the limited funds at their disposal.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture, Weather and Crops.

97. The total average rainfall during the year was 97·89 against 138·99 in the last year. The monsoon burst on the 28th May 1893. The fall was timely and sufficient during the months of June, July and August. It was not as copious as usual during the latter half of September and in the month of October, and consequently rice of inferior kind somewhat suffered. The rainfall though much less than the previous year, yet was timely and beneficial on the whole to the rice crops. Showers of rain in October were slight and did no damage to the crop that was then ripe. The warkas crop, however, suffered from deficiency of rain in the months of September and October. The estimated yield of rice was annas 13 in the rupee and that of warkas crop was annas 11 and of hemp annas 12.

Gardens.

98. In Habsan the garden cultivation is at Murud, Shrivardhan, Nandgaon, Borli-Panchatan, Rajpuri, Danda and Hareshwar, the principal product being the cocoa-nut and the betel-nut (*supari*). The abnormally heavy fall of rain in the year 1892-93 followed by timely and sufficient fall in 1893-94 proved very beneficial to the cocoa-nut and *supari* trees, and consequently the product of both the nuts during the year was on the whole very good. The garden cultivation at Borli-Panchatan is annually increasing. Eleven acres of waste land were turned into gardens during the year. In thirteen villages of the Mhaisla Tehsil new garden cultivation is being made on stream waters and the people are being encouraged to improve it. The outturn of the *supari* crop in the State was better than that of the previous year ; but the price of the nut was just the same, *viz.*, Rs. 5 per Bombay maund.

Agricultural Stock.

99. The details relating to agricultural stock are given below :—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
Cattle...	33,174	34,127
Horses and ponies	162	194
Sheep and goats	4,071	4,047
Carts	359	386
Ploughs	6,446	6,518

100. Except in the number of sheep and goats, in which there is a slight decrease, all other items of the agricultural stock show an increase. The steady annual increase in the number of cattle and carts has been specially noticed in villages adjoining made roads.

Wages and Labour.

101. There were no fluctuations in the wages of labour during the year. The average rate of unskilled labourers was from 3 to 4 annas and that of skilled labourers from 12 annas to a rupee a day. Monthly wages of skilled and unskilled labourers were Rs. 25 and Rs. 6 respectively. The rates of hire for a cart and a pack bullock were 1 rupee and 12 annas respectively.

Prices of Food Grains.

102. The average rates of the principal staple grains were as under:—

	Lbs per rupee.
Rice (superior)	18
Rice (inferior)	24
Nagli	45
Vari	55
Harik	53
Wheat	52
Tur (pulse)	21
Gram (pulse)	24
Aware (wal)	36

103. The inferior rice crop and the Nagli and Vari crops suffered on account of deficiency of rainfall in the months of September and October. Their yield was less, and hence during the year there was a rise in their value as compared with the rates prevailing in the previous year.

Forests.

104. The details of the composition of the Forest establishment are as follow :—

1	Inspector.
2	Rangers.
8	Round Guards.
2	Detectives.
38	Beat Guards.
51	

105. In accordance with the suggestion contained in para. 3 of Government Resolution (Political Department) No. 6405, dated 21st August 1891, and subsequent correspondence, the State forests have been divided into 30 blocks instead of twenty as formerly. One of the blocks was sold during the year by publicauction to contractors.

106. In the subjoined table the forest receipts are detailed and contrasted with those of the past year:—

Receipts.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Sale proceeds of forest leased for cutting	40,296 4 1	31,420 9 3	.....	8,875 10 10
2. Do. Dry wood	4,564 14 3	5,420 10 0	855 11 9	.....
3. Do. Timber in retail	2,331 9 6	1,894 1 7	.....	437 7 11
4. Do. Other forest produce ..	2,872 4 5	4,607 12 9	1,735 8 4	.....
5. Miscellaneous, such as fines, interest, pass fees, &c....	5,999 15 5	4,815 15 1	... ...	1,184 0 4
Total....	56,064 15 8	48,159 0 8	2,591 4 1	10,497 3 1

107. From the above figures it will be seen that the forest revenue decreased during the year from Rs. 56,064 to Rs. 48,159. The decrease is particularly in the sale proceeds of forest leased for cutting, as the blocks sold were smaller in area and they consequently fetched less value. Stricter watch having been placed on the removal of dry wood from forests, the bids for the exclusive rights for the removal of such wood were higher than those in the previous year. The retail sale of timber was discouraged. The sale proceeds of myrobolans increased during the year as their produce was superior both in quantity and quality than that of the previous year. The receipts under miscellaneous, such as fines, pass-fees, &c., decreased by Rs. 1,184-0-4, chiefly on account of smaller number of forest offences reported (*vide* para. 113) and also on account of the smaller area of forest leased for cutting.

108. The following is the statement showing the expenditure incurred during the year as compared with the pevious year :—

Heads of expenditure.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Permanent establishment	7,026 8 8	6,921 11 5
Miscellaneous...	1,301 7 5	806 9 8
Total...	8,328 0 1	7,728 5 1

109. The expenditure under "Establishment" decreased on account of savings in the salary by Rs. 104-13-3. As clothing was provided during the previous year to the Forest subordinates the expenditure under "Miscellaneous" shows a decrease of Rs. 494-13-9 during the year under review. Deducting the total expenditure on establishment and conservancy from the forest income from all sources, the financial result of the year was a net profit of Rs. 40,430 against Rs. 47,736 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 7,306.

110. Of the subordinate protective establishment one round guard was degraded and 9 beat guards were departmentally fined during the year for negligence of duty.

111. The concessions made to cultivators to meet their agricultural and domestic wants were continued during the year.

112. The total value of free grants of timber made to the people whose houses were burnt during the year amounted to Rs. 645.

113. Two hundred and fifteen forest offences involving 1,636 persons were dealt with during the year under report, against 388 forest offences involving 2,242 persons during the previous year. Of these 103 relating to 177 persons were about petty offences of forest produce and 112 concerning 1,459 persons were regarding unauthorized cultivation of the forest land. All of these forest offences were disposed of departmentally by fines. As the forest offences were less the realizations from fines inflicted decreased as compared with the previous year (*vide* item 5 in the statement under para. 106).

114. Two forest fires were reported in the course of the year; the area burnt was about 25 acres.

Trade.

115. The import trade of Habsan diminished from Rs. 3,89,087 in the previous year to Rs. 3,81,752 during the year under report, showing a decrease of Rs. 7,335 or 1·8 per cent. The value of exports has however increased from Rs. 4,04,652 in the last year to Rs. 4,51,727 during the year under review, the increase being Rs. 47,075 or 11·6 per cent.

116. In the subjoined table the fluctuations in the value of the principal articles of export and import are shown for the last two years:—

Export.

Articles.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Grains	1,11,314 1 7	99,755 3 7	.....	11,558 14 0
Fire wood	1,36,851 4 5	1,52,076 8 0	15,225 3 7	.....
Timbers	6,245 2 0	2,050 4 0	.....	4,194 14 0
Dried fish	4,586 7 0	7,705 1 0	3,118 10 0	.....
Betel and cocoanuts	79,158 15 7	40,926 0 0	.....	38,232 15 7
Hemp	2,820 0 0	7,851 0 0	5,031 0 0	.....
Cattle and poultry	3,491 4 0	5,092 12 0	1,601 8 0	.....
Myrobolans	2,887 2 0	11,129 8 0	8,242 6 0	.....
Miscellaneous	57,297 12 11	1,25,141 7 1	67,843 10 2	.....
Total...	4,04,652 1 6	4,51,727 11 8	1,01,062 5 9	53,986 11 7

Import.

Articles.	1892-93	1893-94	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Grains	38,604 12 0	49,093 13 0	10,489 1 0	.....
Cotton and woollen stuff ...	53,170 12 0	54,253 5 0	1,082 9 0	.....
Tobacco	16,803 11 6	22,651 0 0	5,847 4 6	.....
Sugar and molasses	38,563 12 0	44,614 4 0	6,450 8 0	.....
Metals	6,305 4 0	6,463 10 0	158 6 0	.....
Salt	28,528 2 7	49,542 0 1	21,013 13 6	.....
Wines and spirits	15,034 9 0	4,069 9 1	.....	10,964 15 11
Ghee and oils	47,282 5 9	45,589 1 3	.....	1,693 4 6
Miscellaneous	1,44,793 14 0	1,05,475 10 7	.....	39,318 3 5
TOTAL...	3,89,087 2 10	3,81,752 5 0	44,641 10 0	51,976 7 10

117. The increase in export was chiefly in firewood, dried fish, hemp, cattle and poultry, myroholans and miscellaneous, owing to favourable prices of those articles prevailing in Bombay and elsewhere during the year under report. A sum of Rs. 85,000 in cash from the State Treasury was also remitted to the Bank of Bombay during the year, and hence there is an increase of export under miscellaneous articles. As the supply of raw toddy for distillation was sufficient for demand, no mowra spirit was imported during the year under report ; while the import trade in grains, cotton and woollen stuff, tobacco, sugar and molasses, metals and salt has greatly increased.

118. The value of the trade with the city of Bombay alone covered 70 per cent. of the exports, and 54 per cent. of the imports, against 61 and 58, respectively, in the previous year. The articles exported to Bombay during the year under report were chiefly firewood, timber, betel-nuts, myrobolans, dried fish and hemp, while those that were imported from Bombay consisted principally of cotton and woollen stuff, metals, ghee and oils, sugar and spices.

MANUFACTURE.

119. There are no factories in the State, except some local industries, such as hand-weaving of *Saries*, making of copper, tin, iron, and stone ware, wood furniture, wicker and earthern ware and native shoes of inferior kind. These handicrafts, which produced articles worth about Rs. 14,922, were all purchased locally. Besides these, country spirit is manufactured here from raw toddy for local consumption by the Abkari Department (*vide* para. 154). The manufacture of salt has been stopped under the agreement of 1884 between the British Government and this State.

FAIRS.

120. Three annual fairs were held at Mhaisla, Shrivardhan, and Hareshwar. The gathering of people at each was about 4,000 souls.

Public Works.

121. The subjoined Statement gives the details of the amounts expended during the year under Public Works :—

Works.	General Revenue.	Local Funds.	Total.
Original Works.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Public offices and buildings	14,563 13 4	2,212 3 2	16,776 0 6
Roads	13,132 8 4	2,109 8 10	15,242 1 2
Erecting a beacon on the whale reef	1,337 0 0	.....	1,337 0 0
Additions and alterations to the Light House at Nanowli	2,163 0 10	.....	2,163 0 10
Wells	.....	1,344 5 8	1,344 5 8
Cattle-pounds	.....	302 7 0	302 7 0
Miscellaneous	1,332 4 2	161 11 8	1,493 15 10
Total.....	32,528 10 8	6,130 4 4	38,658 15 0
Victoria Water Works.			
Establishment	558 1 7	.....	558 1 7
Miscellaneous	443 7 3	.....	443 7 3
Total.....	1,001 8 10	.....	1,001 8 10
Repairs.			
Buildings	8,617 3 0	72 7 11	8,689 10 11
Roads	5,832 12 7	960 7 9	6,793 4 4
Khars	2,679 12 6	.....	2,679 12 6
Wells	.....	433 2 3	433 2 3
Total...	17,129 12 1	1,466 1 11	18,595 14 0
Establishment	3,764 11 9	1,050 9 0	4,815 4 9
Tools and plants	514 1 0	9 3 0	523 4 0
Total.....	4,278 12 9	1,059 12 0	5,338 8 9
Grand Total.....	54,938 12 4	8,656 2 3	63,594 14 7

122. The principal works executed during the year were :—

Communications.

	Rs. a. p.
Road from Murud to Danda	6,937 1 8
Completing the diversion at Majgaon to the Murud-Borli road ...	5,327 13 7
Improving the road from Mhaisla to Shrivardhan	1,974 12 4
Repairs to the road from Dighi to Shrivardhan	705 10 3
	14,945 5 10

Dharamsalas.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Out-houses to the Travellers' bungalow at Borli-Mandle	1,864	8	5
A rest-house at Salao	538	11	6
GRAND TOTAL...	17,348	9	9

Special Repairs.

Road from Murud to Borli-Mandle	3,753	7	6
Do. to the foot-path to the Victoria Water-Works ...	727	9	1
Total...	4,481	0	7

Buildings.

Construction of out-houses to the Nawab Saheb's bungalow	5,256	9	1
Do. a school-house at Majgaon	1,498	10	9
Do. a school-house at Murud	2,150	14	8
Additions and alterations to the post and telegraphic office at Murud.	378	6	10
Do. to the Munsif's Court	1,195	15	0
Construction of the Distillery at Murud	3,178	11	10
Total...	13,659	4	2

Wells.

Six completed and 3 in progress at different villages	1,344	5	8

123. During the year under report a road from Murud to Danda, 6 miles, has been nearly completed. To avoid the mouth of the Nandgaon creek, a diversion passing through the village of Majgaon was also completed. The road from Mhaisla to Shrivardhan has been greatly improved. The construction of out-houses to the Travellers' bungalow was also finished ; and at Salao the construction of a rest-house, the need of which was greatly felt, was taken in hand. Money was also spent in repairing old roads. Two school-houses at a total cost of Rs. 3,649-9-5 have been built at Majgaon and Murud. A good substantial stone-building with a compound has been provided for the Distillery in place of a thatched roof shed. The Victoria Water-Works have been kept under proper repairs and the supply of water from it was sufficient for the requirements of the town of Murud and the Nawab Saheb's residence. I have pointed out in the last three years' Administration Reports the great importance and necessity of joining the villages of Habsan at convenient points to the Mahad-Nagothna road. Proposals for extending the Salao-Talekhar road to Roha and the Murud-Shirvat road to Bhalgaon were made, but the District Local Board of Kolaba have not yet been able to take them in hand (*vide* para. 4 of the Government Resolution, P. D. No. 7502, dated 28th November 1892). At the time of your visit to Mhaisla you were kind enough to see the Mhaisla-Ghonsa road with a view to connect it to Goregaon. It would be a great convenience to the villages on that side, both British and Habsan, if a practicable cart-tract be made from Mhaisla to Goregaon. The Local Board Overseer of Kolaba and the State Overseer have accordingly been ordered to survey and prepare an estimate for the line. The Darbar trusts that with your kind co-operation and support the construction of the roads will soon be commenced.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

124. From the Statement No. 1 given below it will be seen that the total receipts during the year under report amounted to Rs. 5,36,741, while the expenditure was Rs. 5,02,035, leaving a surplus of Rs. 34,706.

STATEMENT I.

Years.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1892-93	4,35,897 4 6	5,84,494 12 8	4,70,455 11 3	5,49,936 5 11
1893-94	5,49,936 5 11	5,36,741 9 9	5,02,035 10 5	5,84,642 5 3

125. The closing balance was distributed as under:—

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Central Treasury at Murud in currency notes and cash.	1,44,329 6 1	
In Promissory Notes at 4 per cent.	3,75,000 0 0	
Sub-Treasuries	33,654 8 8	
		5,53,483 14 9
Value of 121½ khandis of grain in the State Granary at an average cost of Rs. 27 per khandi		3,360 5 2
TOTAL...		5,56,844 3 11
BANK DEPOSITS:—		
Current		27,798 1 4
GRAND TOTAL...		5,84,642 5 3

126. In addition to the Government Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 2,75,000 purchased, the Darbar have purchased during the year Promissory Notes worth Rs. 1,00,000.

STATEMENT II.—RECEIPTS.

No.	Item.	1890-91	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Land Revenue	1,96,476 15 4	2,74,626 14 1	2,28,257 13 1	2,22,393 7 4
2	Taxes	8,029 3 0	9,654 0 0	9,713 9 6	9,390 3 0
3	Customs	16,702 12 11	16,017 12 6	16,679 8 4	16,496 11 1
4	Abkari	56,757 6 8	54,505 10 4	67,628 4 5	58,338 11 0
5	Fisheries	1,745 9 5	3,304 3 10	4,524 15 3	3,518 1 5
6	Forests	55,495 9 6	62,143 12 2	56,064 15 8	48,159 0 8
7	Opium, Tobacco and Drugs.	1,925 2 5	3,014 10 10	3,418 12 10	3,949 4 2
8	Salt	24,623 12 8	25,704 15 7	28,268 2 6	28,670 11 11
9	Stamps	4,887 9 0	5,213 7 2	5,566 10 2	5,079 14 0
10	Criminal Courts, Jail and Police	1,540 0 9	1,321 7 0	1,942 10 2	2,615 4 2
11	Civil Courts and Registration	2,010 1 2	2,846 0 7	3,058 15 5	2,817 3 6
12	Education	1,474 10 8	1,652 13 0	2,057 1 2	2,342 4 5
13	Local Funds	12,927 1 7	16,132 12 10	14,216 0 2	14,060 7 3
14	Miscellaneous	7,068 9 9	10,655 14 3	14,243 4 0	17,808 0 11
	Total...	3,98,864 8 10	4,91,799 6 2	4,60,640 10 8	4,40,639 4 10
15	Jafarabad	59,771 8 11	63,241 8 5	73,376 2 10	62,926 13 9
	Total...	4,58,636 1 9	5,55,040 14 7	5,34,016 13 6	5,03,566 2 7
16	Deposits unadjusted ...	6,765 3 3	3,345 0 8	17,271 2 2	11,626 1 8
17	Advances adjusted	38,798 12 2	46,287 0 5	33,206 13 0	21,549 5 6
	Grand Total...	5,04,200 1 2	6,04,672 15 8	5,84,494 12 8	5,36,741 9 9

127. From the above statement it will be seen that as compared with the receipts for the last three years, receipts under Opium, Salt, Criminal Courts, Education and Miscellaneous have increased during the year under report. The income from Land Revenue, Customs, Taxes, Abkari, Fisheries, Forests, Stamps, Civil Courts and Registration, and Local Funds have decreased.

128. From the Comparative Statement (Appendix XVII.) it will be observed that the total increase from almost all the sources of income, as compared with the receipts during the previous year, was Rs. 5,455-10-11 as shown below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Opium	530	7	4
Salt	402	9	5
Criminal Courts	672	10	0
Education	285	3	3
Miscellaneous	3,564	12	11
Total...	5,455	10	11

129. Similarly the decrease in receipts amounted to Rs. 25,457-0-9 as detailed below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Land Revenue	5,864	5	9
Taxes	323	6	6
Customs	182	13	3
Abkari	9,289	9	5
Fisheries	1,006	13	10
Forests	7,905	15	0
Stamps	486	12	2
Civil Courts and Registration	241	11	11
Local Funds	155	8	11
Total...	25,457	0	9

The rainfall at Jafarabad, besides being untimely, was only 12 inches, and almost all crops withered, and hence there was decrease of Rs. 10,449-5-1 in the total revenue recovered during the year.

STATEMENT. III.—EXPENDITURE.

No.	Items.	1890-91.			1891-92.			1892-93.			1893-94.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Inam Grants	34,684	12	2	37,522	5	6	36,144	3	7	35,444	5	8
2	Charities and religious grants	14,459	1	4	13,469	13	8	12,733	10	3	12,912	12	11
3	Public Works	1,18,824	4	7	45,313	13	7	53,218	4	9	54,938	12	4
4	Revenue Administration ...	36,407	5	0	36,473	5	9	35,263	2	5	41,736	11	2
5	Allowances to Sardars and Fort Garrisons	34,489	5	7	38,554	13	10	33,042	6	10	31,924	1	3
6	Civil Courts and Registration	7,117	0	8	7,020	0	10	7,089	15	9	7,135	5	9
7	Criminal Courts, Jail and Police	20,200	7	6	25,161	5	3	22,103	10	11	22,151	11	7
8	Marine	6,727	5	0	9,025	1	10	8,785	3	6	14,086	11	5
9	Education	12,578	15	5	12,512	5	10	13,628	6	6	14,669	2	5
10	Toshikhana	3,403	5	6	3,176	11	11	1,977	13	10	2,422	14	5
11	Modikhana	114	14	3	132	0	4	119	13	10	119	5	7

No.	Items.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
12	Darbar	79,093 5 5	89,276 13 10	86,986 10 11	97,507 9 0
13	Salt	3,821 1 6	2,774 3 7	2,390 5 11	2,283 7 2
14	Stables and Cattle ...	17,876 1 7	23,518 6 10	23,794 15 9	22,973 0 4
15	Forests	8,961 13 3	7,942 5 9	8,828 0 1	7,728 5 1
16	Vaccination	647 9 6	762 6 5	770 8 2	806 6 9
17	Refunds	360 6 10	590 9 1	1,010 13 3	1,382 14 0
18	Abkari	19,841 8 4	12,504 13 9	13,906 8 2	18,401 1 6
19	Survey	6,590 13 1	402 8 0	3,025 4 4	8,391 4 8
20	Customs	6,295 8 9	5,225 10 2	5,072 3 6	5,215 8 11
21	Dispensary	4,167 7 3	3,729 8 4	3,622 11 6	3,766 0 9
22	Local Funds	10,385 13 5	9,053 6 7	11,197 3 5	9,439 6 8
23	Opium	.....	1,061 8 0	2,271 6 4	2,234 10 3
24	Miscellaneous	1,310 14 4	16,560 11 9	15,487 7 1	15,361 4 10
	Total...	4,47,459 4 3	4,01,778 14 5	4,02,570 14 7	4,33,032 14 5
25	Jafarabad	33,558 8 5	30,681 10 4	40,061 12 8	44,592 11 2
	Total...	4,81,017 12 8	4,32,460 8 9	4,42,632 11 3	4,77,625 9 7
26	Deposits Adjusted	5,722 1 9	18,399 15 6	4,988 0 10	16,625 2 4
27	Advances unadjusted ...	28,904 1 7	28,906 13 5	22,834 15 2	7,784 14 6
	Grand Total...	5,15,644 0 0	4,79,767 5 8	4,70,455 11 3	5,02,035 10 5

130. Turning to the expenditure side of the financial statement it will be seen that the total expenditure under all the heads amounted to Rs. 5,02,035 against Rs. 4,70,455 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 31,580. Deducting therefrom the disbursement at Jafarabad and under "Deposits" and "Advances," the expenditure incurred under all the working branches of the administration of Habsan amounted to Rs. 4,33,033 in the year under report against Rs. 4,02,571 in 1892-93.

131. The principal causes of the total increase of Rs. 52,497-15-10 and of the total decrease of Rs. 20,918-0-8 in the expenditure under different heads shown in the Comparative Statement (Appendix XVII.) are explained below:—

Item No. 1, *Inam Grants.*—Decrease, Rs. 700. Some of the recipients have not drawn the money within the month of March last, and hence the decrease.

Item No. 3, *Public Works.*—Increase, Rs. 1,720 (*vide* para. 122).

Item No. 4, *Revenue Administration.*—Increase, Rs. 6,473. Phalni and Settlement works were pushed on vigorously by entertaining additional Temporary Establishment; the expenditure under the head has therefore increased.

Item No. 5, *Allowances to Sardars.*—The decrease of Rs. 1,118 was due to the reduction in their number by deaths.

Item No. 8, *Marine.*—Increase, Rs. 5,301, was due to the purchase for the use of the Nawab Saheb of a yacht "The Water Queen," belonging to Sir Henry Morland, at a total cost of Rs. 6,500.

Item No. 9, *Education.*—Increase. Rs. 1,040 (*vide* para. 203).

Item No. 12, *Darbar.*—Increase, Rs. 10,520, and *Item No.* 14, *Stables.*—Decrease, Rs. 821-15-5. The expenditures under these heads are fluctuating and depend upon larger or smaller purchases of jewellery, horses and other valuables that the Nawab Saheb makes during the year.

Item No. 13, *Salt.*—Decrease, Rs. 707, was due to the favourable rate for the purchase of salt at Uran.

Item No. 15, *Forest.*—Decrease, Rs. 599 (*vide* para. 107).

Item No. 18, *Abkari.*—Increase, Rs. 4,494 (*vide* paras. 161 and 162).

Item No. 19, *Survey.*—Increase, Rs. 5,366. A party was working in the State throughout the whole year.

Item No. 21, *Dispensary.*—Increase, Rs. 143 (*vide* para. 169).

Item No. 22, *Local Funds.*—Decrease, Rs. 1,757. As the construction of some of the wells could not be completed before the end of the year and hence the amount was not disbursed.

132. Increase and decrease in expenditure under other heads are slight and call for no explanation.

133. At the suggestion of this Office, the Nawab Saheb has sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 20,000 for the introduction of the revenue survey and settlement in the villages of the dependency of Jafarabad under the supervision of the Agency Survey Department. A measuring party was working there and hence the expenditure at Jafarabad has increased by Rs. 4,530 during the year; amount of deposits disbursed during the year has increased by Rs. 11,637 and that of advances has decreased by Rs. 15,050.

Land Revenue.

134. The following was the amount of Land Revenue for collection during the year under report as compared with that for the year 1892-93 :—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Gross Land Revenue	2,24,182 0 1	2,22,756 7 11	.....	1,425 8 2
Deduct—				
Inam...	32,714 6 10	32,668 13 7	.....	45 9 3
Remissions	35 12 0	286 7 0	250 11 0	.....
Total...	32,750 2 10	32,955 4 7	250 11 0	45 9 3
Net Amount for Collection ...	1,91,431 13 3	1,89,801 3 4	.....	1,630 9 11

135. The decrease of Rs. 1,425-8-2 was due to the lower price bid for the occupancy right of the land given out for cultivation during the year as compared with the previous year.

136. One Inamdar, in opposition to the term of the Sanad, transferred the possession of a portion of his Inam land to his creditor who had no right whatever, to enjoy it as Inam. The land thus mortgaged was therefore subjected to the payment of Land Revenue, and consequently the decrease in the revenue granted as Inam.

137. Just at the time of transplanting rice, cholera was raging in some villages in the Mhaisla and Shrivardhan Tehsils. Some of the cultivators did not sow any crop. Remissions amounting to Rs. 286-7-0 were, therefore, after due inquiry, granted to them.

138. The following statement gives the balance for collection at the commencement of the year, the amounts for collection and realized during the year under report, and the state of arrears at its close, as compared with the previous year :—

Years.	Balance for collection at the commencement of the year.	The amount for collection during the year.	The amount of realizations during the year.			The amount of arrears at the close of the year.		
			Of the previous year.	Of the current year.	Total.	Of the previous year.	Of the current year	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
892-93	18,645 15 6	1,91,431 12 3	16,790 15 8	1,82,019 15 1	1,98,810 14 9	1,854 15 10	9,411 14 2	11,266 14 0
11893-94	11,266 14 0	1,89,801 3 4	10,346 3 6	1,80,662 12 11	1,91,009 0 5	920 10 6	9,138 6 5	10,059 0 11
Increase	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease	7,379 1 6	1,630 9 11	6,444 12 2	1,357 2 2	7,801 14 4	934 5 4	273 7 9	1,207 13 1

139. The total amount of land revenue with arrears for collection was Rs. 2,01,068-1-4, out of which Rs. 1,89,724-9-9 have been recovered, and an outstanding balance, amounting to Rs. 1,284-6-8 due from insolvent Khatedars, was struck off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 10,059-0-11 for recovery during the current year. Instalments for a sum of Rs. 7,682-11-1 were not due before the end of the year. Steps are in progress for the recovery of the remaining sum of Rs. 2,376-5-10. Out of this sum Rs. 920-10-6 are on account of previous years and the rest, *viz.*, Rs. 1,455-11-4, for the year under report. From columns 7, 8 and 9 of the above statement it will be observed that the arrears at the end of the last year, were Rs. 11,266-14-0, out of which Rs. 9,061-12-10 have been recovered during the year; so also out of the sum of Rs. 1,89,801-3 4 fixed for collection during the year, Rs. 1,80,662-12-11 have been collected. The collection was made by insisting upon the village and Taluka Officers the necessity of making the revenue demands in time,

and holding them responsible for doing so. I have already mentioned that except in 42 villages, where survey has been introduced, the revenue has been fixed in kind, option being left to the Khatedars and Khots to pay either in kind or in money at the rate fixed from time to time in accordance with the prices prevailing in the bazar. During the year under report the prices that were fixed for payment were favourable to ryots and the demand made by village and Taluka Officers was prompt and timely. The major part of the revenue was consequently punctually realized. For the purpose of recovering land revenue during the year, neither movable nor immovable property was sold. The number of notices issued for the purpose was 977, out of which in only 4 cases movable property was attached which was returned to the owners on their paying the land revenue due from them. Out of the instalments due, the arrears for the current year are only Rs. 1,455-11-4 which, it is hoped, will be soon recovered.

140. The arrears for the previous years are for :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
1884-85	... ...	335	1	5
1885-86	... ...	5	12	1
1886-87	... ...	2	4	4
1887-88	... ...	12	7	7
1888-89	... ...	31	7	10
1889-90	... ...	10	8	6
1890-91	... ...	63	8	11
1891-92	... ...	129	8	9
1892-93	... ...	329	15	1
	Total.....	920	10	6

141. Inquiry as to the solvency or otherwise of the persons from whom the above sums are due is in progress and it will be shortly recovered or written off the accounts as the circumstances in each case will permit.

142. As compared with the previous year the arrears of land revenue for collection during the year under report were less by nearly Rs. 7,380 (*vide* column 2 in statement under para. 138 of the report) ; this and the favourable prices prevailing during the year contributed to decrease the total collection of land revenue by Rs. 5,564 as compared with the year 1892-93.

143. Inquiries were made during the year under report with regard to the recovery of old debts amounting to Rs. 2,233-9-6 which remained undisposed of at the end of the last year (*vide* para. 149 of the last year's Administration Report). Out of this sum Rs. 26-5-4 were recovered during the year under report and Rs. 1,497-9-0 have been written off the accounts by the orders of the Nawab Saheb, as some of the claims were found to be either wrong or of a doubtful nature and in some cases amounts were due from insolvent persons. The remaining amount of Rs. 709-11-2 will be recovered as the instalments fixed for its recovery become due.

Local Funds.

144. The subjoined table shows the receipts and expenditure under this head :—

Funds.	Opening balance on 31st April 1893.	Receipts in 1893-94.	Total.	Expenditure in 1893-94.	Closing balance on the 31st March 1894.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
General	3,031 11 9	9,373 10 2	12,405 5 11	10,245 13 5	2,159 8 6
Educational	.....	4,686 13 1	4,686 13 1	4,686 13 1	.....
Total	3,031 11 9	14,060 7 3	17,092 3 0	14,932 10 6	2,159 8 6

145. Including the arrears from the last year, the amount of Local Fund for collection during the year under report was Rs. 14,233-12-1 against Rs. 14,548-6-9 in the previous year. The total realizations were Rs. 14,060-7-3 against Rs. 14,216-0-2 in the last year. The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 14,932-10-6, the details of which will be found in paragraphs 91, 121, 173, 185, and 203.

Alienations.

146. There are two kinds of Inams in the State, viz., Inam in cash or kind and Inams in land. The total grants under the first head were Rs. 2,775-8-1. The total Inam under the second head was Rs. 32,668-13-7.

Takavi Advances.

147. Takavi has not been shown under a separate head, but the expenditure on that account is included under the head of "Advances." The takavi advance that remained unrecovered at the end of the preceding year was Rs. 2,259-11-11. During the year under report applications for Takavi from three landholders for the improvement of their land were granted and advances amounting to Rs. 660 were made. Thus the total amount for recovery was Rs. 2,919-11-11. Out of this sum, a sum of Rs. 1,455-12-10 was recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,463-15-1 unrealized at the close of the year. This amount will be recovered as the instalments fixed for its recovery become due.

Customs.

148. The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 3,496-11-1 during the year against Rs. 3,679-8-4 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 182-13-3. The subsidy of Rs. 13,000 due from the British Government under the convention of 1884 was duly received in June last. The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 5,215-8-11 as compared with Rs. 5,072 during the previous year.

Salt.

149. The realizations under this head amounted to Rs. 28,670 by the sale of 11,839 maunds of salt (partly from the previous year's stock). The corresponding figures for the last year were Rs. 28,268 and 11,664 maunds of salt. The rate for the purchase of salt at Uran was lower and consequently the total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 2,283 against Rs. 2,990 during the last year, showing a decrease of Rs. 707. The net profit to the State after deducting from the realizations the total cost of salt transactions was Rs. 26,387 against Rs. 25,277 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,110. As in the last year the retail price of salt was Rs. 2-8 per maund.

150. No offence against the Salt Act was reported during the year.

151. Mr. J. H. Dickinson, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Ratnagiri Range, visited the State in February last to examine the Customs and Salt arrangements and was satisfied with them.

Opium.

152. There were 73 lbs. 16 tolas and 90 grains of opium in balance at the end of the last year. Two chests, containing 272 lbs. 8 tolas and 160 grains of opium, were purchased from the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium, Bombay, and imported during the year; thus there were 345 lbs. 25 tolas and 70 grains of opium for sale during the year under report. Out of this 243 lbs. 13 tolas and 175 grains were sold during the course of the year, which realized an amount of Rs. 2,404-3-6, leaving 102 lbs. 11 tolas and 75 grains of opium in stock at the end of the year.

153. No illicit dealings in this drug were reported during the year.

Abkari.

154. The system of Abkari Administration in force in the Alibag Taluka of the Kolaba District was in force in the State throughout the year. The total Abkari realizations were Rs. 58,338-11 against Rs. 67,628-4-5 during the preceding year, the details of which are given in the following table:—

Heads.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sale proceeds of toddy spirit ...	14,954 12 7	18,567 11 9	3,612 15 2	.....
Do. of imported mowra spirit...	9,679 11 0	3,522 12 3	.....	6,156 14 9
Tree-tax on raw toddy	37,928 0 0	32,640 0 0	.....	5,288 0 0
Toddy shop license fees	2,370 0 0	1,226 0 0	....	1,144 0 0
Foreign liquor license fees	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....
Country spirits license fees	2,235 4 0	1,915 0 0	.....	320 4 0
Miscellaneous.....	360 8 10	367 3 0	6 10 2	.....
Total	67,628 4 5	58,338 11 0	3,619 9 4	12,909 2 9

155. As there was a large supply of raw toddy for distillation no mowra spirit was imported during the year. The sales of toddy and mowra spirits consequently show increase and decrease respectively during the year.

156. In para. 162 of the last year's Administration Report I pointed out that a sum of Rs. 4,846-1-3 being duty on mowra liquor imported during the year 1891-92 was recovered and credited under the head "imported mowra spirit"; in the year 1892-93 after deducting this amount from the sum of Rs. 9,679-11-0 the net amount of sale proceeds of imported mowra spirit was Rs. 4,833-9-9. During the year under report the sale proceeds of the mowra spirit were Rs. 3,522, showing a net decrease of Rs. 1,310-13-0. The sale proceeds of toddy spirit rose, however, from Rs. 14,954-12-7 in the previous year to Rs. 18,567-11-9 in the year under report.

157. Up to the end of the year 1892-93 raw toddy was sold at the rate of one anna and all license holders were allowed to keep shops at their own houses. During the year under report this practice was stopped and fresh revised rules were enforced and licenses for a limited number of shops were granted. The rate for sale of raw toddy was also lowered from one anna to eight pies. A strike of the Bhandaris consequently took place which lasted for some time, and hence the realizations under the heads Tree-tax and Toddy shops decreased.

158. The quantity of liquor consumed during the year was 9,180 gallons against 9,430 gallons in the previous year, showing a decrease of 250 gallons.

159. The strength of the spirits consumed during the year was as under:—

Kind.	Strength.		Total.
	25° U. P.	60° U. P.	
	Gallons.	Gallons.	
Toddy spirit	2,177	5,740	7,917
Mowra spirit	287	976	1,263
Total	2,464	6,716	9,180

160. The expenditure of the Abkari Department is compared below with that of the previous year:—

Heads.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Establishment and contingencies	3,853 10 3	4,217 5 7	363 10 10	.....
Prices of raw toddy purchased for distillation	7,638 11 4	13,369 7 2	5,730 11 10	.....
Price of mowra liquor imported from Uran	1,830 0 0	.....	.....	1,830 0 0
Miscellaneous	584 2 1	814 4 9	230 2 8	.....
Total...	13,906 8 2	18,401 1 6	6,324 9 4	1,830 0 0

161. The increase in expenditure under establishment was due to the appointment of one additional Sub-Inspector for the better management of the Abkari Department.

162. During the year under report the quantity of liquor distilled from toddy was sufficient for demand, and consequently no mowra spirit was imported from Uran, and hence the increase and decrease under those heads.

163. The net gain to the State after deducting the aggregate expenditure from the receipts was Rs. 39,937-9-6 against Rs. 53,721-12-3 in the preceding year.

Excise.

164. The receipts creditable to this head are shown under "Opium, Tobacco and Drugs" in Appendix XVII. They amounted to Rs. 3,949-4-2. Of this opium has already been dealt with in para. 152 of this Report. The license fees for the exclusive sale of opium, ganja and other intoxicating drugs and tobacco amounted to Rs. 1,544-11-8 against Rs. 1,418-13-1 in the previous year.

Stamps.

165. The receipts under this head, exclusive of the realizations under "Court Fees," which are included in the income of the "Civil Courts," decreased during the year from Rs. 5,566 to Rs. 5,079, showing a decrease of Rs. 487.

Tolls and Transit Duties.

166. No tolls nor transit duties were levied by the State during the year.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

167. During the year under report there were two dispensaries open in the State, one at Murud and the other at Shrivardhan, both in charge of competent Medical Officers.

168. The following table shows the number of patients treated and the expenditure incurred during the year as compared with the previous year:—

Dispensary.		No. of patients treated.		Results.				Expenditure.	Daily average.
		In-door.	Out-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remained under treatment.		
								Rs. a. p.	
Murud	1892-93	1	8,806	8,192	458	7	150	2,630 13 6	85·5
	1893-94	1	10,068	9,204	634	5	226	2,678 2 9	121
Shrivardhan ...	1892-93	...	4,987	4,883	68	9	27	991 14 0	55
	1893-94	...	5,750	5,558	65	3	124	1,087 14 0	60

169. The maladies from which relief was sought were malarial fevers, diseases of the respiratory system, digestive affections, diarrhœa, cholera, dysentery, cutaneous diseases and skin-diseases. In the months of June, July and August last, cholera prevailed in the villages of Walwati, Nagloli, Bhawe, Dandguri, Wawe, Bharadkhol, Shrivardhan, Kondhe, Borli-Panchatan, Vadwali, Savar, Mhaisla, Wave, Revali, Khargaon, Saklap, Kharsai, Warvatne, Nandgaon and Janjira. The cases were treated by the Medical Officers at Shrivardhan and Murud and a special Medical Officer deputed for duty in the Mhaisla Tehsil. In all there were 537 cases, out of which 301 proved fatal. Cholera medicines were supplied from the dispensaries, and every precaution was taken to prevent the spread of the disease. Rice and sago, milk and salt, in all of the value of Rs. 212, were also supplied gratis to poor patients who suffered from cholera.

170. Major and minor operations performed by the Medical Officers during the year were:—

	Major	Minor
Murud	1	193
Shrivardhan	4	108
	5	301

171. During the year a midwife, holder of a certificate from the Cama Hospital for Nursing, Monthly Nursing and Midwifery, has been engaged on a salary of Rs. 30 per mensem. She discharged her duties satisfactorily, and has been especially useful in bringing medical assistance within reach of Mahomedan and other ladies whom nothing would induce to call in a male doctor.

172. The work done by the midwife during 9 months is as shown below:—

Patients treated at their houses.		Patients treated at the dispensary		Total.	Midwifery cases.	Operations performed.	
Women.	Children.	Women.	Children.			Major.	Minor.
40	9	90	48	187	6	...	2

173. The Dispensary at Murud has been maintained by the State, while that at Shrivardhan partly by the State and partly by the Local and Municipal Boards. Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 2,111-8-3 on account of the Dispensary at Shrivardhan, the Municipality paid Rs. 523-10-3, the Local Board Rs. 500, and the rest, viz., Rs. 1,087-14-0, were paid by the State.

174. At both the dispensaries medicine was dispensed to every one free of charge.

175. There was one lunatic under treatment from the previous year.

VITAL STATISTICS.

176. The figures relating to births and deaths for the year under report are contrasted below with those of the previous year :—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
Births...	2,529	2,674	145	.....
Deaths...	1,737	2,173	436	.....

177. Out of 2,674 children born during the year, 1,388 were males and 1,286 females. The birth-rate per mille of population was 32 against 31 last year.

178. Out of 2,173 deaths registered during the year, 1,091 were males and 1,082 females. The death-rate per mille of population was 26 this year against 21 in the previous year.

179. The increase in the death-rate was due to the prevalence of cholera in the months of June, July and August last.

180. Out of the total number of deaths, 48 were from small-pox, 41 from measles, 40 from accident, 301 from cholera and 1,743 from natural causes. Of the 40 violent deaths, 15 were caused by drowning, 9 from snake-bites, 3 by burning, 7 by falls from trees and 6 from other accidental causes.

181. As in the British Territory the duty of testing the accuracy of the birth and death registers has been assigned to the Revenue and Police Officers when on tour.

VACCINATION.

182. As in the last year, two vaccinators were working under the supervision of the Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, Kolaba. During the year under report 2,643 were primarily vaccinated and 402 re-vaccinated, against 2,857 and 107, respectively, in the previous year. Of the 2,643 primary cases 1,344 were males and 1,299 females; and of the 402 re-vaccinated cases, 233 were males and 169 females.

183. The percentage of successful cases in primary operations was 99 and in re-vaccination 86. The ratio of protection to the total population was 37 per mille this year.

By whom vaccinated.	No. of persons vaccinated in 1892-93.	No. of persons vaccinated in 1893-94.	Results.			
			Successful.		Not successful.	
			1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Vaccinators	2,964	3,045	2,932	2,981	32	64

184. The work of the two vaccinators was inspected by the Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination during the months of October and February last.

185. The cost of vaccination establishment amounted to Rs. 806-6-9 against Rs. 770-8-2 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 35-14-7 due to the appointment of a new vaccinator in the absence of the permanent vaccinator who was granted privilege leave.

Sanitary.

186. The expenditure on sanitary works during the year was Rs. 3,440-11-2 against Rs. 7,834-1-3 in the previous year. Of this, Rs. 1,344-5-8 were spent by the Local Board in improving the supply of drinking water in different villages. The works of 6 new wells were completed and of 3 were in progress. The Murud Municipality expended Rs. 756-3-3 during the year in cleansing the streets and culverts. The Shrivardhan Municipality spent Rs. 338-9-5 towards the improvement of the sanitation of the town.

187. Rs. 1,001-8-10 have been spent by the State in maintaining and repairing the Victoria Water-Works.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

188. In Habsan instruction is imparted up to the VI. Standard in English, Marathi and Hindustani.

189. The subjoined table gives the details regarding the number and description of the schools :—

Number.	Description of Schools.	No. of pupils on the roll on 31st March 1893.	No. of pupils on the roll on 31st March 1894.	Daily average attendance.
	State Schools.			
1	Anglo-Vernacular Schools	84	90	67
26	Marathi Schools	1,406	1,512	1,049·6
29	Hindustani Schools	1,294	1,356	1,014·3
56	Total ...	2,784	2,958	2,130·9
	Private Schools.			
3	Marathi Schools	123	43	.....
9	Hindustani Schools	209	140	.....
12	Total ...	332	183	.....
68	Grand Total ...	3,116	3,141	.....

190. There are in all one Anglo-Vernacular-School, 23 Marathi Schools for boys, 3 Marathi Schools for girls, 24 Hindustani Schools for boys and 5 Hindustani Schools for girls, making 56 schools maintained by the State against 53 in the previous year; the increase during the year being of 3 boys' schools.

191. The number of scholars on the rolls of the State schools was 2,958 against 2,784 during the previous year showing an increase of 174. Of these 2,251 were boys and 707 girls. The daily average attendance of the boys was 1,696·9 and of the girls 434 against 1,439 and 416, respectively, during the previous year.

192. The number of indigenous schools in the State decreased from 27 to 12, and the number of pupils attending them also decreased from 332 to 183, of these 3 were Marathi and 9 Hindustani Schools. Of the 183 pupils 178 were boys and 5 girls. In these schools no registers were kept in the prescribed forms, and consequently information regarding daily average attendance of scholars was not available. No grants-in-aid were sought for during the year by the managers of the schools, although grants-in-aid rules were in force.

193. Including the number of private schools and that of scholars learning in them, the total number of the Educational Institutions in the State diminished from 80 to 68, while the number of scholars rose from 3,116 to 3,141.

194. Of the total number of pupils under instruction in Habsan 1,580 were Hindus, 1,498 Mahomedans and 63 Beni-Israels.

195. As in the last year, special attention was paid to the English and Marathi Education of the Mahomedan boys during the year under report. There are, at present, 8 Mahomedan boys in the Anglo-Vernacular School learning English, three of whom are paid-scholars, one receiving Rs. 4 per mensem, and the remaining two Rs. 3 each per month, provided they keep their ranks high in their respective classes. Some Mahomedan boys are learning Marathi, and a few of them have completed the Vernacular V. Standard. One of them is also a paid-scholar receiving Rs. 4 per month and now learning Marathi VI. Standard. Attention was also paid to the Education of the depressed classes. There are at present 31 Mahar and Mang boys learning Marathi in the State Schools. Gymnasiums have been attached to the Anglo-Vernacular School at Murud and the Marathi Schools at Murud, Shrivardhan and Mhaisla. Boys regularly attend them.

196. Taking the number of children of school-going age at 15 per cent. of the whole population of Habsan, 25·6 pupils were under instruction out of every hundred children of school-going age against 25·4 in the previous year. The percentage of scholars to the whole population was 3·8.

197. The results of the annual examination of the schools are tabulated below:—

Descriptions of Schools.	No. of scholars examined.	No. of scholars passed.						
		Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standard VI.	Total.
English School	56	13	9	5	3	...	...	30
Marathi Schools	889	306	69	55	24	7	2	463
Hindustani School	1,041	416	86	35	4	4	...	545
Total ...	1,988	735	164	95	31	11	2	1,038

198. During the year under report 21 students from the State Schools appeared for the 3rd Grade Public Service Examination held at Alibag in the Kolaba District, out of whom 9 came out successful against 10 during the last year. Four students were also sent up for the 2nd Grade Public Service Examination but none of them passed. During the year under report a separate class for the students appearing for the 2nd Grade Public Service Examination was opened, as the standard of studies laid down for the above examination was higher than that prescribed for the High School 5th standard; consequently the students sent up for the examination from the 5th Standard were found defective in some of the subjects.

199. During the year under report an exhibition of Modi handwriting was held at Alibag, in which 7 prizes were won by the students learning in the State Schools.

200. As in the previous year the inspecting staff for the schools consisted of one Inspector for the Marathi and one for the Hindustani Schools.

201. Including one First Class Trained Mistress the number of trained teachers in the State Schools rose from six to eight during the year. Better teachers have been appointed as vacancies occurred. Improvement in the teaching staff contributed greatly to improve the condition of the schools. There were two students learning in the Training College at Poona, one a Mahomedan who would complete his third year's course in the month of November next and the other a Parbhu who has been dismissed on account of his failure to pass the prescribed examination. No fresh students were sent to the Training College at Poona during the year under report.

202. In the months of October and January last the Deputy Educational Inspector, Kolaba, S. D., and the second Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Thana, S.D., inspected the Marathi and Hindustani Schools

in the State. The results of their examinations of most of the schools were declared to be fair. The suggestions made by them have been attended to.

203. The total receipts and expenditure of the Educational Department are detailed below :—

Receipts.

	Rs.	a.	p.
School cess, *i. e.*, one-third of the one anna local cess ...	4,686	13	1
Proceeds of school fees	1,650	8	3
Miscellaneous	691	12	2
Contribution from the State	7,640	0	11
Total ...	14,669	2	5

Expenditure.

	Rs.	a.	p.
English school	1,480	3	9
Vernacular schools	9,610	13	1
Inspection	1,477	14	3
Rent for school houses	344	0	0
Miscellaneous...	1,756	3	4
Total ...	14,669	2	5

204. To improve the efficiency of the teaching staff qualified and better paid teachers have been appointed on every vacancy which occurred during the year. The expenditure consequently rose from Rs. 13,623 during the previous year to Rs. 14,669 during the year under report.

205. I take this opportunity of stating that, in addition to the annual prizes of the value of Rs. 410 distributed to the students from the State funds, you were kind enough to remit to me a sum of Rs. 45 for distribution to the students in the following manner :—

(1) Rs. 10 to the Musalman boy who has the most attendances morning and afternoon in the year from one examination to the next examination at either the Marathi or the Urdu class of the school in the Fort of Janjira.

(2) Rs. 5 for the second best.

(3) Rs. 10 for the girl who has the most attendances as above in the Murud Girls' School.

(4) Rs. 5 for the second best.

(5) (6) (7) Rs. 5 each for the best performer with the Indian clubs, on the parallel bars and on the horizontal bar. The Nawab Saheb has with very great pleasure distributed the same to the pupils.

The Darbar feels grateful to you for the great interest and kindness you have all along shown in the education of the people of Habsan.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Destruction of Wild Animals and Venomous Snakes.

206. Rules regarding destruction of wild animals and venomous snakes are in force in the State. During the year under report no wild beasts were killed. The number of snakes destroyed for which rewards were paid was 36 as against 21 ; the sum paid in rewards amounted to Rs. 4-8 as against Rs. 2-10 in the previous year.

Post Offices and Telegraph.

207. There is only one Sub-Post Office at Murud-Janjira and 6 Branch Post Offices at Shrivardhan, Mhasla, Borli-Panchatan, Borli-Mandle, Nandgaon and Hareshwar in the State, all working under the direct control of the British Government.

208. In the month of October last the Government of India, on the representation made by you and the Government of Bombay, sanctioned the proposal to connect Murud, the capital of the Janjira State, with the Telegraph System *viâ* Pen and Roha, and accepted the annual guarantee of Rs. 3,280 given by the Nawab Saheb for a period of 5 years. On receipt of the sanction the work was promptly taken in hand and completed in the month of February 1894 under the supervision of Mr. Armstrong, Assistant Superintendent of Telegraph. He and Mr. Bevan, the Superintendent of Telegraph, Bombay Division, visited Murud on the 1st March and opened from that date a third class Telegraph Office. Best thanks are due to them for the speedy execution of the work. On the date on which the office was opened the Nawab Saheb despatched to you the following Telegram :—

> "Please accept my best and sincere thanks for all your trouble in having telegraphic connection to Murud-Janjira which opens to-day. Please also convey my grateful acknowledgments to H. E. Lord Harris for his kind support given to the proposal."

State Records.

209. The general records of the State are preserved under the supervision of the State Karbhari in a room specially built for the purpose near his office. The Tahsil records are also kept at their respective head-quarters. The rules for the systematic classification and preservation of useful records as well as for the periodical destruction of useless papers have been observed.

Printing Press and Libraries.

210. There is no printing press, but there are two libraries—one at Murud and the other at Shrivardhan. The library at Murud being chiefly supported by the State and the Murud Municipality, continued in a satisfactory condition. The subscription collected for the maintenance of the library at Shrivardhan is insufficient, and the people have, during the year under report, applied for annual contribution both from the Municipal and State Funds. The matter is still under the consideration of the Municipality.

Taxes on Trade.

211. Besides octroi levied by the Murud and Shrivardhan Municipalities, the following taxes on trade have been levied by the State :—

(1) License Tax.
(2) Tax on Fisheries.

212. The total receipts from the above taxes amounted during the year to Rs. 5,429-13-5 against Rs. 6,050-11-3 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 620-13-10 due to the less amount of arrears for recovery during the year under report.

Light-House.

213. There is a light-house at Nanowli on Rajpuri Point, where a fixed fourth order dioptric light is exhibited. The light was maintained in an efficient state during the year. The light-house was inspected by Mr. G. B. Payne, Inspector, Coast Guard Service, in the month of October 1893 and again in the month of January 1894, who found everything in a satisfactory condition.

214. The expenses to the State in connection with the light-house were :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Establishment	326	10	10
Cocoanut oil	257	3	10
White-washing and petty repairs	21	9	6
Contingencies	124	9	6
Total...	730	1	8

215. During the year the Nawab Saheb consented to spend a sum of Rs. 15,900 in improving the lights at Nanowli and Jafarabad and in constructing an iron beacon on the whale reef in accordance with the suggestions made by Mr. W. T. Douglas. The construction of the beacon has been taken in hand by the Executive Engineer, Ratnagiri and Colaba, and the work of improving the lights by Mr. W. H. McCann, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, in charge Coast Guard Service. At the request of the Nawab Saheb the Government of Bombay undertook the construction of the works without making any charge on account of the Government establishment which will be employed on them.

For all this kindness the Nawab Saheb's Government feels grateful to the Government of Bombay.

216. The buoy placed on the "chor kasa" (whale reef) to the south of Janjira was also in its proper place during the fair season of the year.

217. The administration of the Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari Departments in Habsan was carefully carried out by the State officials in accordance with the agreement of 1884, and its working was satisfactory.

218. The Nawab Saheb enjoyed good health, and continued to devote his uninterrupted attention to the directions of the affairs of the State.

219. Some of the salient features of the year's history may briefly be recapitulated here. Survey and phalni operations were pushed on more vigorously than before. Great progress was made in Kowli, Khoti and Inam settlements. Garden and Kharif cultivation increased. The introduction of the Jail Act and Manual contributed to improve the management and discipline in the Jails in Habsan. The Police worked fairly well. The Civil and Criminal Courts continued to perform their duties satisfactorily. On the whole the yield of the crops was better than the last year. The number of agricultural stock increased. Every effort was made to give medical and other assistance to persons attacked with cholera, and the addition of a midwife to the Medical Staff proved particularly beneficial to sick women and children. Education and works of public utility received their due share of attention. The land and other revenues with arrears were paid with ease, and, in a financial point of view, the year was on the whole good. The opening of a telegraph office at Murud and the proposed improvement in the lights at Nanowli and Jafarabad will in due course, it is hoped, contribute to raise the importance of the State.

220. Before bringing this account to a close, I beg to acknowledge, most gratefully, the ready assistance and advice the Nawab Saheb's Government has always received from you, and which have invariably proved extremely valuable in guiding the administration of the State.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

SHALOM BAPUJI,

State Karbhari, Janjira.

Forwarded through Ali Janab Namdar Sidi Ahmedkhan Bahadur, Nawab Saheb of Janjira.

No. 70 of 1894.

MURUD JANJIRA,

24th May, 1894.

Forwarded to the Political Agent, Kolaba, with compliments of the undersigned.

SIDI AHMED KHAN,

Nawab Saheb of Janjira.

References.
Shows roads
do Taluka Boundary
do Villages
do Taluka Towns.
KUNDALIKA RIVER
Sadao
MANDLA BORLAI
Mandla
Shirgaon
Valke
Satirde
Tadgaon
Ghordle
Khar Tale
Koghan
KOLABA
Roha
NANDGAON
Majgaon
Shighre
Bhalgaon
MURUD
Kansad
JANJIRA
Rajpuri
Khokri
Banda
TALKHAD RIVER
Kuda
Mandad
Tale
Dighi
SEA
Adgaon
Yarvadi
Vadavli
Varal
PANCHE TAN BORLAI
Pabhara
Kharsai
Goregaon
Ghonsay
Madgad
MHASLA
Purir
KAMGAON
Valvat
SHRIVARDHAN
SAVITRI RIVER
Hareshwar
Kalmandla
Parawalhikole
RATNAGIRI
JANJIRA.
Scale of 4 Miles = 1 Inch
2
3
4
B.E.S Press. Lithographed 1894.

Appendix I.

Political Relations of Native States.

Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.		Estimated population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing diseases.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit dues levied or not.	Principal articles of production, manufacture and minerals.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Janjira.....	.....	.....	81,760	56 regular. 12 irregular.	2,958 at regular. 183 at irregular.	3,045	Malarial fevers, diseases of the respiratory system, digestive affections, diarrhœa, dysentery and skin diseases.	Rs. 5,03,566.	43 Fort Garrisons. 14 Artillery men. 227 Other irregular bodies. 284 Total.	Not levied.	Rice, nagli, vari, harik, teel, cocoanuts, betelnuts, timber, myroboians, hemp and fish.

SHALOM BAPUJI,

State Karbhari, Janjira.

Murud-Janjira, 21*st May* 1894.

Appendix II.

Political Relations.

Native Chiefs—Principal Male Members of their families and principal Members of their Courts.

No.	Name of individual, State and family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste, race, and religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Nawáb Sidi Ahmed Khan Sidi Ibrahim Khan, of Janjira; Yakut Khan.	Murud-Janjira.	Chief of Janjira.	Sidi Sural Khan, Sunni Musalman.	32	At the Rajkumar College, &c., under a private tutor; can read Arabic, Urdu, Persian, Marathi and English.	Administers the affairs of his State.	No.	Not necessarily.	No.	

SHALOM BAPUJI,

State Karbhari, Janjira.

Murud-Janjira, 21*st May* 1894.

Appendix III.

Civil Divisions of Territory under Political Control.

Division.	Executive District.	Number of Executive Sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population (1891).	Chief Town with Population.		Number of villages.	Number of Civil Judges.	Number of Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	State Revenue.		Remarks.
					Head-Quarter Town.	Population.								Land.	Gross.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Southern Division	Janjira.	3	324	81,780	Murud.	5,883	227	3	6	20	7	135	Rs. 1,73,693	Rs. 2,22,393	Rs. 5,03,566	

SHALOM BAPUJI,

State Karbhari, Janjira.

Murud-Janjira, 21*st May* 1894.

Appendix IV.

Population of the Janjira State.

Commissionership.	District.	Inhabited houses.	Population in 1891.						Classification of population.										Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.
			Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Jews.	Animistics.	Others.	Total male agriculturists including landlords, cultivators and agricultural labourers.	Total non-agricultural males.		
					Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East Indian and other mixed races.	Natives.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Southern Division.	Janjira.	16,491	22,404	25,020	17,225	17,131	81,780	25,241	.....	.....	12	66,803	14,186	.....	17	599	159	.....	26,279	13,350	Marathi and Hindustani.	43 emigrations, 64 immigrations.

SHALOM BAPUJI,

State Karbhari, Janjira.

Murud-Janjira, 21*st May* 1894.

Appendix V.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Janjira State, 1893-94.

Arm of Service.	Total number of Fighting Officers and Men.							Details of Force at the end of the year.						Total Cost of Pay and Allowances of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, including Followers.	Remarks.
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year (a).	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c. (b).	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of Guns.	Number of Men.				
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting Men.	
															Rs. a. p.	
Cavalry	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.....	
Artillery	14	...	...	..	...	...	...	14	...	*179	...	...	...	14	740 14 9	* 168 Serviceable. 11 Unserviceable. 179
Infantry	286	...	...	16	16	...	...	†270	...	...	...	...	...	†270	25,019 13 3	† These are all irregular bodies.
Total...	300	...	...	16	16	...	...	284	...	179	...	...	...	284	25,760 12 0	

SHALOM BAPUJI,

State Karbhari, Janjira.

Murud-Janjira, 21*st May* 1894.

Appendix VI.

Statement shewing the Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of the Police.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of the Grade.	Total Expenditure.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Judicially punished.	By promotion.	By money rewards.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.								
Inspector of Police ...	1	75	900 0 0	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Chief Constables—											
1st Class	1	30	300 0 0	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
2nd Class	1	25	252 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
3rd Class	1	20	180 0 0	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Head Constables—											
1st Class	3	15	511 2 0	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	
2nd Class	5	12	693 2 0	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	
3rd Class	13	10	1,599 6 10	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	11	1	
Constables—											
1st Class	8	9	815 1 9	.....	2	.....	1	.....	4	3	
2nd Class	47	8	4,117 13 6	2	9	.....	3	.....	12	16	
3rd Class	54	7	4,289 1 10	1	13	.....	3	.....	13	6	
Drill Instructor	1	15	168 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Total...	135	.....	13,826 7 11	3	33	.....	7	.....	53	26	

SHALOM BAPUJI,
State Karbhari, Janjira.

Murud-Janjira, 21st May 1894.

Appendix VII.

Statement shewing the Results of the Working of the Police in the Janjira State during the year ending 31*st March* 1894.

Name of State.	Number of Offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested.		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.	
	1892-93	1893-94	1892-93	1893-94	1892-93	1893-94	1892-93	1893-94	1892-93	1893-94	1892-93	1893-94	1892-93	1893-94
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Janjira	242	187	147	141	143	135	128	99	12	36	87	70	89·5	73·3

SHALOM BAPUJI,
State Karbhari, Janjira.

Murud-Janjira, 21*st May* 1894.

Appendix VIII.

Statement shewing the Value of Property stolen and Amount of Recoveries in the Janjira State during the year ending 31*st March* 1894.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries to property stolen.		Remarks.
	1892-93	1893-94	1892-93	1893-94	1892-93	1893-94	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Janjira	9,019 13 2	2,849 15 6	8,824 13 4	2,269 1 0	97	79	

SHALOM BAPUJI,
State Karbhari, Janjira.

Murud-Janjira, 21*st May* 1894.

Appendix

Statement showing the number of Crimes committed, number of 1893-94, *ending*

No.	Description.	Number of Crimes.			Number of Cases disposed of during 1893-94.	Number of cases undisposed of during 1893-94.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number Imprisonments.	
		Balance on the 1st of April 1893.	Committed during 1893-94.	Total.					Simple.	Rigorous.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Offences relating to abetment—Chapter V. of the Indian Penal Code	...	1	1	1	...	2	2	...	...
2	Offences against public tranquillity—Chapter VIII. of the Indian Penal Code	...	4	4	4	...	41	10	...	...
3	Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants—Chapter X.	...	2	2	2	...	5	2	...	...
4	False evidence and offences against public justice—Chapter XI.	...	2	2	1	1	6	1	...	1
5	Offences relating to weights and measures—Chapter XIII.	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...
	Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals—Chapter XIV. ...	...	2	2	2	...	4	2	...	...
7	Offences affecting the human body—Chapter XVI. — Affecting life	...	2	2	2	...	7	6	...	5
	— Concealment of birth	...	2	2	2	...	4	4	1	...
	— Hurt and grievous hurt ...	...	59	59	59	...	146	7	...	...
	— Wrongful Restraint	...	2	2	2	...	2	1	...	...
	— Criminal force and assault ...	...	5	5	5	...	7	2	...	...
	— Sexual offence (Rape)	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
8	Offences against property—Chapter XVII. — Theft	1	63	64	64	...	89	62	...	13
	— Criminal breach of trust ...	...	14	14	14	...	14	12	...	...
	— Cheating	...	3	3	3	...	5	1	...	...
	— Mischief	1	18	19	19	...	55	2	...	...
	— Criminal trespass	...	34	34	34	...	50	12	...	...
9	Defamation—Chapter XXI.	...	4	4	3	1	6	...	...	...
10	Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance—Chapter XXII.	1	34	35	35	...	84	9	...	...
11	Cattle Trespass Act I. of 1871 (India)	...	7	7	7	...	12	1	...	...
12	Offences under the Public Ferries Act II. of 1868 (Bombay)...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
13	Do. Abkari Act V. of 1878 (Bombay) ...	...	2	2	2	...	3	3	...	...
14	Do. Arms Act XI. of 1878 (India) ...	...	3	3	3	...	3	3	...	...
15	Do. Ports and Port Dues Act X. of 1889 (India)	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...
16	Do. District Police Act IV. of 1890 (Bombay)...	...	22	22	21	1	48	24	...	...
	Total...	3	289	292	289	3	627	163	1	*19

* Including 2 persons sentenced

Murud-Janjira, 21*st May* 1894.

IX.

Cases disposed of, and Cases awaiting trial in the Janjira State, during the year 31st March 1894.

of persons sentenced to					Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Terms of Imprisonment.									Remarks.
Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	
Simple.	Rigorous.																
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	10	..	10	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	...	2	3	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	3	2	
...	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	6	...	7	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	38	9	2	62	27	...	...	27	13	3	4	1	3	...	...	...	
8	4	...	...	12	2	...	...	9	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	...	2	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	1	3	...	12	63	...	...	5	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	7	...	9	75	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
...	...	24	...	24	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	51	77	2	168	448	...	...	44	23	6	5	1	4	1	3	2	

to transportation.

SHALOM BAPUJI,

State Karbhari, Janjira.

Appendix X.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and offences dealt with in the Janjira State during the year ending 31st March 1894.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.						Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial, 1893-94.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	
				Arrested by Police.	Warrants.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrates.									
	1892-93.	1893-94.							1892-93.	1893-94.							
Sardar Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sessions Judge, Janjira	1	3	...	6	1	...	...	...	1	7	...	2	5	...	...	...	
Sessions Judge, Jafarabad ...	1	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	2	5	2	...	3	...	...	...	
District Magistrate...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	
First Class Magistrate	96	67	...	64	24	18	12	2	159	120	38	12	63	...	...	7	
Second Class Magistrates	44	55	...	24	28	86	...	...	109	138	34	61	39	...	...	4	
Third Class Magistrates	169	158	17	35	90	223	...	8	430	356	119	180	57	...	...	...	
Total...	311	289	17	135	143	327	12	10	701	627	193	255	168	...	...	11	

SHALOM BAPUJI,

State Karbhari, Janjira.

Murud-Janjira, 21st May 1894.

Appendix XI.

Statement showing the Results of Appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Janjira State during the year ending 31*st March* 1894.

State.	Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																													
			Applications rejected.				Sentences.										Proceedings quashed.				Referred.				Further inquiry, &c., ordered.				Pending.			
							Confirmed.				Modified.				Reversed.																	
			Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.	
			1892-93	1893-94	1892-93	1893-94	1892-93	1893-94	1892-93	1893-94	1892-93	1893-94	1892-93	1893-94	1892-93	1893-94	1892-93	1893-94	1892-93	1893-94	1892-93	1893-94	1892-93	1893-94	1892-93	1893-94	1892-93	1893-94	1892-93	1893-94	1892-93	1893-94
Janjira.	Sadar Court	3	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sessions Judge, Janjira...	4	3	...	3	...	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	6	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	Sessions Judge, Jafarabad	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Magistrate ...	2	...	...	...	...	4	4	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	First Class Magistrate with appellate power ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	15	3	...	3	...	13	12	9	10	2	2	2	2	6	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...

SHALOM BAPUJI,
State Karbhari, Janjira.

Murud-Janjira, 21*st May* 1894.

Appendix XII.

Statement shewing the number of persons convicted or confined in the Jail in the Janjira State during the year ending 31st March 1894.

Stations.	Number of Prisons.	Number of Prisoners.				Daily average in Jail.		Number of Prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and Prisoners.	Remarks shewing mortality among Convicts in the Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		1892-93.	1893-94.			
				1892-93.	1893-94.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Murud	1	19	89	109	108	18	17	18	Rs. a. p. 1,295 0 0	The health of the prisoners was good throughout the year, and there was no death.

SHALOM BAPUJI,
State Karbhari, Janjira.

Murud-Janjira, 21st May 1894.

Appendix XIII.

Civil Work.—Nature and Value of Original Suits filed and disposed of.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing Balance.		Suits filed in 1893-94.										Suits disposed of in 1893-94.								
												Value.	Nature of Suits.			Valuation of Suits.						How disposed of.				Value.	Average duration.			Remarks.
		1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.		Suits regarding lands and houses, &c.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights, &c.	No. of suits under Rs. 100.	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.		*Ex-parte.*	Admitted and compromised, &c.	Struck off the file, &c.	Otherwise disposed of.		Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8	9			10						11				12	13			14
												Rs. a. p.														Rs. a. p.				
1	Munsiff Court ...	38	35	376	470	414	505	379	458	35	47	45,834 6 1	64	114	292	344	144	8	4	...		70	151	57	180	44,143 4 11	...	3	...	
2	Sar Nyayadhish Court	2	1	356	326	358	327	357	325	1	2	15,587 8 0	1	325	...	324	1	...	...	1		64	126	18	97	6,672 5 8	...	1	3	
	Total...	40	36	732	796	772	832	736	783	36	49	61,421 14 1	65	439	292	668	145	8	4	1		154	277	75	277	50,815 10 7	...	...	...	

Murud-Janjira, 21st May 1894.

SHALOM BAPUJI,
State Karbhari, Janjira.

Appendix XIV.

Civil Work.—Results of Applications for execution of Decrees.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Value of Opening Balance for 1893-94.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of			Closing Balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at close of 1893-94			Remarks.
		1892-93.	1893-94.		1892-93.	1893-94.	Value for 1893-94	1892-93.	1893-94.	Value total for 1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Value for 1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Value of Closing Balance for 1893-94.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2.	3		4	5			6			7			8			9			10
				Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.				
1	Munsiff Court	35	49	9,478 0 0	656	701	69,657 13 6	691	750	79,135 13 6	642	679	64,036 4 6	49	71	15,099 9 0	49	18	4	
2	Sar Nyayadhish's Court	...	2	41 14 6	517	630	13,928 14 10	517	632	13,970 13 4	515	629	13,729 14 0	2	3	240 15 4	3	...	...	
	Total...	35	51	9,519 14 6	1173	1331	83,586 12 4	1208	1382	93,106 10 10	1157	1308	77,766 2 6	51	74	15,340 3 4	52	18	4	

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State Karbhari, Janjira.

Murud-Janjira, 21*st May* 1894.

Appendix XV.

Registration of Documents.

Number.	Sub-Registry Office.	Documents presented for Registration.		Nature of Documents presented.										Documents Registered.		Value of Documents registered.		Documents refused to be registered.		Documents remaining unregistered pending inquiry at the close of the year.	
				Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.									
		1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
																Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
1	Murud	228	181	146	104	66	57	...	..	...	3	16	17	227	181	1,27,905 5 6	82,606 13 4	...	...	1	
2	Shrivardhan	244	240	171	158	61	70	...	...	2	2	10	10	244	240	89,705 6 6	83,782 10 1	...	...	.....	
3	Mhaisla	85	99	57	62	22	31	...	...	2	1	4	5	82	98	34,962 10 0	31,717 8 6	1	...	2	
	Total . Rs.	557	520	374	324	149	158	...	...	4	6	30	32	553	519	2,52,573 6 0	1,98,106 15 11	1	...	3	

Murud-Janjira, 21st May 1894.

SHALOM BAPUJI,
State Karbhari, Janjira.

Appendix XVI.

Statement shewing Agricultural Stock in the Janjira State during the year 1893-94.

Number.	District.	Cattle and other Quadrupeds.									Ploughs.		Carts.	
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Mules.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding Carts.	Carts used in carrying.
				Male.	Female.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Janjira	15,103	11,797	4,057	3,170	122	72	...	...	4,047	6,518	...	84	302

SHALOM BAPUJI,
State Karbhari, Janjira

Murud-Janjira, 21*st May* 1894.

Appendix XVII.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

Appendix

INCOME.

No.	Heads of Receipts.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Land Revenue	2,28,257 13 1	2,22,393 7 4	.....	5,864 5 9
2	Taxes	9,713 9 6	9,390 3 0	.....	323 6 6
3	Customs	16,679 8 4	16,496 11 1	.....	182 13 3
4	Abkari	67,628 4 5	58,338 11 10	.....	9,289 9 5
5	Fisheries	4,524 15 3	3,518 1 5	.....	1,006 13 10
6	Forests	56,064 15 8	48,159 0 8	.....	7,905 15 0
7	Opium, Tobacco and Drugs.	3,418 12 10	3,949 4 2	530 7 4	.....
8	Salt	28,268 2 6	28,670 11 11	402 9 5	.....
9	Stamps	5,566 10 2	5,079 14 0	.....	486 12 2
10	Criminal Courts, Jail and Police	1,942 10 2	2,615 4 2	672 10 0	.....
11	Civil Courts and Registration	8,058 15 5	7,817 3 6	.....	241 11 11
12	Education	2,057 1 2	2,342 4 5	285 3 3	.....
13	Local Funds	14,216 0 2	14,060 7 3	.....	155 8 11
14	Miscellaneous	14,243 4 0	17,808 0 11	3,564 12 11	.....
	Total.....	4,60,649 10 8	4,40,639 4 10	5,455 10 11	25,457 0 9
15	Jafarabad	73,376 2 10	62,926 13 9	.....	10,449 5 1
	Total.....	5,34,016 13 6	5,03,566 2 7	5,455 10 11	35,906 5 10
16	Deposits unadjusted ...	17,271 2 2	11,626 1 8	.....	5,645 0 6
17	Advances adjusted ...	33,206 13 0	21,549 5 6	.....	11,657 7 6
	GRAND TOTAL.....	5,84,494 12 8	5,36,741 9 9	5,455 10 11	53,208 13 10

Murud-Janjira, 21st May 1894.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

JANJIRA STATE

For the Official year 1894-95,

WITH

APPENDICES.

Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE
EDUCATION SOCIETY'S STEAM PRESS.

1895.

No. 430 of 1895.

State Kârbhâri's Office,

Murud-Janjira, 25th May 1895.

From

KHÂN BAHÂDUR SHÂLOM BÂPUJI,

State Kârbhâri, Janjirâ;

To

R. A. LAMB, Esq., I. C. S.,

Political Agent, Janjirâ.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Janjirâ State for the year ending 31st March 1895.

Nos. I to XVII. 2. A map of the State and the usual Statements as per margin accompany.

CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL.

3. The State pays no tribute, either in money or in men to the British or any other Government.

4. The relations of the Darbâr with the British Government remained cordial. The conduct of the Sidi Sardârs, Inâmdârs and Khânjâdâs continued satisfactory, and the State enjoyed perfect peace.

5. The State was favoured with your visit in the month of November last.

6. The Nawâb Sâheb visited Bombay in the month of November 1894 and again in the month of February 1895 and remained there for about two months.

7. No domestic event, worthy of report, occurred in the Nawâb Sâheb's house during the year.

8. On the New Year's day Her Majesty the Empress of India was graciously pleased to make the Nawâb Sâheb a "Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire." The news was communicated to the Nâwab Sâheb by

His Excellency Lord Harris, the Governor of Bombay, by wire. The message ran as follows :—

"I have the pleasure to congratulate you Nawab Saheb that Her "Majesty has been pleased to make you a Knight Commander of the "Order of the Indian Empire."

9. The Nawâb Sâheb most happily and gratefully acknowledged the message and replied as follows :—

"I beg to tender my best and heartfelt thanks to your Excellency "for the honor given to me. Please convey my grateful and sincere "acknowledgments to Her Majesty for her loving kindness."

The information was received by all classes of people in Habsân with the greatest pleasure and sincere gratitude to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress for the honour done to the Nawâb Sâheb.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

10. The personnel of the administration remained unchanged during the year under Report.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Revenue Survey.

11. The total number of villages in the state is as given below :—

Name of the Division.	Unalienated Villages.	Alienated Villages.	
1. Murud Tapâ	36	6	At present called the Murud Tehsil.
2. Nândgâon Tapâ ...	31	2	
3. Mandle Tapâ ...	42	3	
4. Shrivardhan Tapâ ...	40	5	At present called the Shrivardhan Tehsil.
5. Borli Panchatan Tapâ	36	2	
6. Mhaslâ Tapâ ...	49	5	At present called the Mhaslâ Tehsil.
7. Khâmgâon Tapâ ...	29	0	
	263	23	
Total	286		

12. Survey was completed and introduced in 36 unalienated villages of the Murud Tapâ in the year 1890-91. During the year under report cultivators continued to pay the survey assessment with ease and no land was relinquished by them.

13. The measuring and classification done in 73 villages of the Nândgâon and Mândle Tapâs was examined by Mr. Hearn in March and April 1893 and the

papers forwarded in November 1893 to the State officials for completing the Phâlni and settlement work. The work which was in progress last year (*vide* para. 11 of the last year's Administration Report) has been completed during the year under report. The papers received from the Survey Department have been returned to them in the current month for filling in the rates.

14. In 76 villages of the Shrivardhan and Panchatan Tapâs the settlement and the Warkas Phâlni were completed during the last year. The work of settlement was done in accordance with the original survey measurements but at the time of classification there were some alterations in those numbers and consequently some corrections had to be made in the settlement work. The survey papers with corrections have been sent to the Survey Department for filling in the rates.

15. In 78 unalienated villages of the Mhaslâ and Khâmgâon Tapâs the measuring and classification were completed during the last year. The settlement of all the villages and Phâlni of 33 villages in these Tapâs were completed during the year under report. The work of Phâlni for the remaining villages is being pushed on and will be completed early during the next working season.

16. There was no Survey party working in the state during the year under report.

17. In order to do the Pot-Pâhâni and Phâlni in time for the Survey Department the State entertained during the year, the following establishment under the control of the Sadar Tehsildâr :—

1 Head surveyor;
16 Measurers;
1 Clerk;
1 Peon.

18. The work done by them was carefully watched by me and I paid occasional visits to the villages where it was in progress.

19. With regard to the alienated villages in the State the Inâmdârs of Mâral and Devghar in the Shrivardhan Tehsil and of Majgâon in the Murud Tehsil have consented to introduce the survey settlement in their villages. Efforts are being made to induce the Inâmdârs of other villages in the State to do so.

20. The cost of the Survey Establishment entertained during the year, amounted to Rs. 5,428-5-8 against Rs. 8,391-4-8 during the previous year.

21. The results of the survey operations from their commencement in 1883 till the close of the last year were :—

	Acres.
Area measured	1,32,321
Area classed	1,20,729

22. The total expenditure incurred up to date by the Survey Department is as shown below :—

Pay and pension contribution and contingencies of the Survey party ... ... Rs. 85,475-2-7

Land Tenures.

23. The special tenures in force in the State are :—

1. Inâm,
2. Kowli,
3. Dhârâ,
4. Khoti Junekul,
5. Khoti-huk,
6. Khâlsâ.

24. As in the last year the work of Inâm, Kowli and Khoti settlements, was done during the year both by the Sadar Tehsildâr and the special Khoti settlement officer.

Inâm Settlements.

25. Thirty-two Inâm settlements involving 73 acres and 16½ guntâs were effected during the year. Out of this land, 52 acres and 19¾ guntâs were declared Inâm and the rest of the land as belonging to the State. No appeals were preferred against these settlements. Only 15 Inâm settlements remain for disposal.

Kowli Settlements.

26. Five hundred and seventy-nine cases relating to Kowli tenants were inquired into during the year. The total land inquired into was 1,038 acres and 37¼ guntâs, out of which 624 acres and 37½ guntâs were determined to be subject to Kowli tenure, the remaining 413 acres and 39¾ guntâs as lands belonging to the State. Appeals were preferred in 14 cases. Including the balance of the previous year there were in all 18 appeals for disposal. Of the 11 appeals involving 55 acres and 35½ guntâs disposed of 29 acres and 13¼ guntâs were declared Kowli and the remaining 26 acres and 22 guntâs as Khâlsâ. In the whole State there are now only 363 Kowli cases to be inquired into and disposed of. The rest of the work has been completed.

Khoti Settlements.

27. In Khoti villages there are three classes of land. Dhârâ land which pays only the Government rent. The Dhârâ land is held by Dhârekaris who have the full occupancy rights of a landholder in a directly managed village. The right of occupancy subject to the payment to the Khot of upto half the produce from the land, is conferred on those who are found to have cultivated their holdings for twelve consecutive years and upwards. Such occupants are

considered as Khoti Junekuls and the Khot cannot deprive the Junekul of his land as long as he pays such fixed amount in kind or in money as may have been agreed upon between the Khot and the said tenant, or on the expiry of the term for which such agreement shall have been made, or if no such agreement have been made, such fixed share of the gross annual produce not exceeding one-half in the case of rice land nor one-third in the case of varkas land. The third class tenants are those who have been found to be occupants for shorter periods than 12 years. They have been determined to be ordinary tenants liable to ejection by the Khot.

28. Khoti settlement relating to 61 villages comprising 1,161 tenants, was completed during the year. Of these, 722 tenants were declared to be Dhârekaris or privileged tenants. The right of occupancy subject to the payment, to the Khot, of up to 50 per cent. of the produce, was conferred on 110 tenants who were found to have cultivated their holdings for twelve consecutive years and upwards. The remaining 329 occupants for shorter periods, were determined to be ordinary tenants liable to ejection by the Khot at his will.

29. As compared with the last two years, the work done by the Sadar Tehsildâr and the Khoti Settlement Officer during the year is as follows :—

	1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Cases.		Cases.		Cases.	
Inâm settlements ...	...		29		32	
Kowli settlements ...	276		1,573		579	
	Villages.	Tenants.	Villages.	Tenants.	Villages.	Tenants.
Khoti settlements	68	4,094	99	3,860	61	1,161

30. All the work of the Khoti settlement has been now completed in the State.

Waste Land.

31. The area of waste land taken up for cultivation during the year under report as compared with the previous year, is as shown in the subjoined table :—

Extent of culturable area for		Taken up in		Waste remaining at the end of		Percentage of culturable land lying waste in	
1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Acrs. gs.	Acrs. gs.	Acrs. gs.	Acrs. gs.	Acrs. gs.	Acrs. gs.	Acrs. gs.	Acrs. gs.
.....	.....	180 18½	178 32½	.....	.....	.....	.....

32. The lands in the State were never previously surveyed, and the survey now in progress is not yet complete. Information required in columns

1, 3 and 4 of the Statement is not therefore available. No land was relinquished during the year, and it is satisfactory to note that waste land measuring 178 acres and 32¼ guntâs assessed at Rs. 455-9-5 was taken up for cultivation during the year under report. Waste land is being given for rice cultivation at low rates of assessment. The demand for it is not therefore confined only to the Murud Tapâ, where the survey rates have been introduced but all over Habsân.

Revenue Accounts.

33. There are four Sub-Treasuries at the places named in the margin, and one Huzur Treasury at Murud. All the accounts, in the Sub-Treasuries, are kept in Symond's forms of revenue accounts. In the Huzur, a classified system of accounts is in force. Except fixed salaries and allowances, the Sub-Treasury Officer, who is the Tehsildâr, is not authorized to make any disbursement, unless the bill is passed for payment, by the State Kârbhâri, and similarly no payment is made from the Huzur Treasury, unless passed by the State Kârbhâri or through him by the Nawâb Sâheb. The Tâlukâ Daily Sheets (Form No. 2) are punctually received from the Sub-Treasuries, and after being audited by the Head Accountant, the transactions are incorporated in the Huzur Day Book and its expansions. After the closing of the transactions for the day, the Huzur Day Book, the Treasury Balance Book, &c., are daily examined and signed by the Head Accountant and the State Kârbhâri. All the Sub-Treasuries are periodically examined by the Sadar Tehsildâr and occasionally by the State Kârbhâri. During the year under report the course above mentioned was carefully observed, and the mistakes, detected by the examining officers, were communicated to the Sub-Treasury officers. No fraud or mistake of a serious nature was detected in the Sub-Treasuries at Murud, Shrivardhan, Mhaslâ and Jâfarâbâd. All the village and Tâlukâ accounts have also been kept in Symond's forms of accounts, the necessary additions having been made for receipts in kind. During the year under report, village accounts and ryots' receipt-books have been examined by the General Duty Kârkuns, the Tehsildârs, and the Sadar Tehsildâr. One Talâti who misappropriated a certain amount of the revenue collected by him, was prosecuted and judicially punished, and two were dismissed for misconduct. The work done by the remaining village officers, was, on the whole, fair.

Murud, Shrivardhan, Mhaslâ, Jâfarâbâd.

Boundary Disputes.

34. Three cases of the boundary disputes pending from last year are under inquiry. One fresh application was received during the year under report.

Wards Estate.

35. No such estate was managed by the State during the year under report.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

Legislation.

36. The following Enactments have been in force in Habsân :—

Acts passed by the Government of India.

Act X. of 1882 (The Code of Criminal Procedure).
Act XLV. of 1860 (The Indian Penal Code).
Act XIV. of 1882 (The Civil Procedure Code).
Act I. of 1872 (The Indian Evidence Act).
Act IX. of 1872 (The Contract Act).
Act XI. of 1878 (The Arms Act).
Act I. of 1871 (The Cattle Trespass Act).
Act VI. of 1864 (The Whipping Act).
Act X. of 1870 (The Land Acquisition Act).
Act I. of 1878 (The Opium Act).
Act VIII. of 1878 (The Sea Customs Act).
Act VIII. of 1894 (The Indian Tariff Act).
Act VII. of 1880 (The Indian Merchant Shipping Act).
Act XV. of 1877 (The Indian Limitation Act).
Act VII. of 1870 (The Court Fees Act, Articles 10 and 12 only of Schedule I).
Act IX. of 1875 (The Indian Majority Act).
Act III. of 1877 (The Indian Registration Act).
Act X. of 1889 (The Indian Ports and Port Dues Act).
Act X. of 1887 (The Native Passengers' Ships Act).
Act VII. of 1889 (The Succession Certificate Act).

Acts passed by the Government of Bombay.

Act V. of 1879 (The Land Revenue Code).
Act VII. of 1867 (The District Police Act, Sections 33 and 34 only).
Act VIII. of 1867 (The Village Police Act).
Act V. of 1878 (The Abkari Act).
Act XX. of 1864 (The Minors' Act).
Act II. of 1868 (The Public Ferries Act).
Act III. of 1878 (The License Tax Act).
Act I. of 1880 (The Khoti Act).
Act XIX. of 1838 (The Coasting Vessels' Act).
Act VIII. of 1827 (The regulation for the succession to estates of deceased persons).
Act II. of 1890 (The Salt Act, Sections 3, 10, 15, 26, 28, 38 to 48, 50 to 52, and 56).
Act IV. of 1890 (The Bombay District Police Act).
Act L of 1890 (The Gambling Act).

Acts passed by the Nawâb Sâheb's Government.

Act I. of 1888 (The Janjirâ Municipal Act).
Act II. of 1888 (The Janjirâ Local Funds Act).

Act III. of 1888 (The Janjirâ Land Improvement Act).

Act I. of 1889 (The Janjirâ Tehsildârs' Courts Act).

Rules relating to Inâms passed in 1861-62 (Sections 1, 3 and 5 to 10 only).

Rules relating to Stamps passed in 1861-62.

37. The Indian Tariff Act, VIII. of 1894, was brought into force in Habsân during the year under report. In doing so the procedure laid down in the Political Agent's letter No. 4679, dated 11th November 1887, and the Government Resolution (Political Department), No. 581, dated 26th January 1888, was duly observed.

Military.

38. The total strength of the Military force of the State is 276, consisting of 42 Fort Garrison, 14 gunner and 220 irregular bodies. They are all Hâbshi Bhâibands, Sidi Sardârs, Janjirkars, Chorwâds, &c. Some of these men carry old-fashioned swords, while others have got old matchlocks of native manufacture. They have received no military training, and are consequently unfit for any active service. Their houses are in the Janjirâ Fort. Forty-two men of the Fort Garrison protect the Fort, 14 Gunners fire salute guns, &c, and the remaining men attend Darbârs, held in the Fort, on holidays and on other special occasions. Their services are all confined to the Fort of Janjirâ where they all live. The Nawâb Sâheb is desirous to educate their children and to employ them on other regular duties to which they will be found fit. There are two schools for boys, one Marâthi and one Hindustâni, and two Hindustâni schools for girls. The entire cost of the maintenance of this Force during the year under report was Rs. 26,866-13-2 against Rs. 25,760-12-0 in the previous year, the increase being Rs. 1,106-1-2. Remuneration amounting to Rs. 1,295-2-3 due to one of the Bhâibands, remained unpaid for the last three years and it was disbursed during the year. Hence there appears an increase of expenditure under this head. Deducting this amount, *viz.*, Rs. 1,295-2-3 from Rs. 26,866-13-2, the net expenditure for the year under report was Rs. 25,571-10-11 against Rs. 25,760-12, showing a decrease of Rs. 189-1-1 due to the reduction, in the strength of the Force, by the deaths of 8 men serving in the infantry.

Police.

39. The total strength of the Police Force employed in the State during the year under report was 135.

40. The details of the composition of the Force are as follows:—

Rank.	No.
Inspector of Police	1
Chief Constables	3
Head Constables	20
Constables	110
Drill Instructor	1
Total,... ...	135

Out of these 1 Head Constable and 13 Constables were on Abkari duty.

41. The entire cost of the Police administration, including charges on account of the Abkari Police, amounted to Rs. 15,861 against Rs. 15,725 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 135 due to the increased expenditure on account of warm clothing supplied to the Police.

42. Regular instructions have been given in drill to the force by the Inspector of Police and by a pensioned Military Officer employed as a Drill Instructor.

43. During the year under report the Police have been trained in Company Drill, Manual and Firing Exercises; and the force seems to have been much improved in discipline.

44. Thirty-six persons were departmentally fined and suspended for irregularities, 10 were dismissed, and 3 were judicially tried and punished. Four officers and men were promoted for good service.

45. Of the 135 officers and men employed during the year 99 were Hindus, 25 Mahomedans and 11 Beni-Israels. Fifty-nine of these or 43 per cent. were returned as able to read and write and 58 more as under instruction.

46. Including the balance of the previous year there were in all 224 cognizable and non-cognizable cases for Police investigation against 187 in the previous year. Of these 28 non-cognizable and 62 cognizable cases were struck off the file by the orders of the Magistrates, 108 were committed for trial and 26 remained pending. Of the cases sent for trial 7 were decided as non-cognizable and the remaining as cognizable cases.

47. Out of the 108 cases sent for trial in 103 cases conviction was obtained and in 5 cases the accused were discharged. The percentage of convicted cases to cases sent for trial was 95.

48. In connection with the cases abovementioned 200 persons were arrested by the Police, of whom 198 were sent for trial. Out of the number sent for trial 184 were convicted and 14 were discharged. The percentage of conviction to the number sent for trial was 93 against 73·3 in the previous year, and of persons apprehended to the persons convicted was 92.

49. The alleged value of the stolen property was Rs. 1,113-8-1 against Rs. 2,849 in the previous year. The Police have succeeded in recovering property amounting to Rs. 971-6-10 or 87 per cent. against 79 in the previous year.

50. All the offices of the Chief Constables and all outposts including Jâfarâbâd were inspected by the Police Inspector during the year under report; and the Police have succeeded in showing satisfactory results both in prosecuting cognizable cases to conviction and also in recovering stolen property.

Village Police.

51. There are no village Police in the State.

Criminal Justice.

52. The following Courts were at work during the year:—

1 Sadar Court.
1 Sessions Judge's Court, Janjirâ.
1 Sessions Judge's Court, Jâfarâbâd.
1 District Magistrate's Court.
1 First Class Magistrate's Court.
2 Second Class Magistrates' Courts.
2 Third Class Magistrates' Courts.

53. There were three cases pending before the Criminal Courts when the year opened. The total number of new cases brought to trial during the year was 339 against 289 in 1893-94. Out of the total number for disposal (viz., 342) 339 were disposed of during the year leaving three cases undisposed of at its close. Including the balance from the previous year the total number of accused persons dealt with by the Courts was 724 against 644 in 1893-94. Out of the 713 persons brought to trial during the year, 198 were arrested by the Police, 195 were produced by warrants, 315 on summonses, 3 appeared voluntarily, and 2 were arrested in the presence of the Magistrates. Out of the total number of persons before the Courts, 171 were discharged without trial, 251 were acquitted, 287 convicted, and 15 were pending before the Courts for disposal at the end of the year.

54. Out of 287 persons sentenced, 9 were punished with simple imprisonment, 2 with simple imprisonment and fine, 34 with rigorous imprisonment, 79 with rigorous imprisonment and fine, 11 with whipping, and 152 with fine only.

55. The terms of imprisonment awarded were as detailed below:—

Under 1 month	72
From 1 to 2 months	19
From 2 to 3 months	11
From 3 to 6 months	6
From 6 to 12 months	13
From 1 to 2 years	2
From 2 to 3 years	...
From 3 to 5 years	...
Above 5 years	1
Total ...	124

56. There was no case for trial before the Sadar Court.

57. The nature of crimes committed during the year is described in Appendix IX. The increase of 50 in the number of crimes was chiefly in petty

offences. No crime of a serious or violent nature, such as dacoity or murder, was reported during the year.

58. The following Courts of Appeal were at work during the year under report :—

1 Sadar Court.
1 Sessions Court, Janjirâ.
1 Sessions Court, Jâfarâbâd.
1 District Magistrate's Court.
1 First Class Magistrate's Court with appellate power.

59. Including the balance from the previous year, 15 appeals involving 26 persons were dealt with by the Courts during the year under report, against 15 appeals involving 17 persons in 1893-94. Out of these, in 9 cases the sentences of 20 persons were confirmed, and in 5 cases the sentences of 5 persons were reversed. One appeal involving one person was pending at the close of the year. (*Vide* Appendix XI.)

Extradition.

60. During the year under report one prisoner was handed over to the British Authorities under the Extradition Act. The demand made by the State for the extradition of one prisoner has not yet been complied with, as the accused could not be found.

Prisons.

61. There is one Central Jail at Murud, under the superintendence of the State Medical Officer.

62. The Jail-building contains 14 cells and 2 cook-rooms. There are also at the front door two rooms, one for the Jail guards and the other for the office. The building is strong and airy, and is always kept perfectly clean.

63. There were 18 prisoners remaining in the Jail from the last year. Eighty-seven new admissions were made in the year under report. The total number of convicts in the Jail was thus 105 against 108 in the previous year. Out of these 89 were released during the year and 16 remained in confinement at its close. The daily average number of prisoners in the Jail rose from 17 to 22 during the year under report.

64. The number of admissions of re-convicted persons was 13 against 14 in the last year. The percentage of convict persons to free population was ·01.

65. Of the prisoners admitted into the Jail, there were—

	Males.		Females.		Total.
Hindus	64	+	13	=	77
Mahomedans	9	+	1	=	10
	73	+	14	=	87

66. Of the total number of 89 prisoners released during the year, 88 were discharged on the expiry of their sentences and one was released on bail pending decision in appeal.

67. The details concerning the sentences which the prisoners remaining in the Jail were undergoing are as follows :—

No. of prisoners.	Terms of imprisonment.
1	For life.
1	For seven years.
4	For five years.
1	For four years.
1	For two and a half years.
5	For one year.
2	For six months.
1	For one month.
16	

68. All of them were sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonments.

69. There was no escape during the year under report. The general conduct of the prisoners continued satisfactory on the whole.

70. There were 20 cases of illness. They suffered from malarial fevers, cough, and skin diseases, and all of them recovered; the average daily number of sick prisoners being ·25. The health of the prisoners was generally good.

71. The convicts were employed in the State gardens and on other public works. In order to employ prisoners on some handicraft, 3 hand-looms, for weaving Dungri cloth and Towels, &c., have been provided in the Central Jail at Murud. Four or five of the prisoners can now weave Dungri cloth. Some of them have also been employed in making coir ropes, coir mats, &c. This is now only the commencement, and it is hoped that in due course some of the prisoners will be able to do the work of weaving cloth and making coir mats in a satisfactory manner. The proceeds of convict labour amounted to Rs. 452-6-2 against Rs. 218-10-1 during the last year.

72. The total cost of maintenance and control amounted during the year to Rs. 1,655 against Rs. 1,295 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 360, while the average cost per prisoner was Rs. 75 against Rs. 76 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the lower prices of food grains.

73. Jail quarterly meetings were regularly held, the Jail visiters visited the Jail, and the provisions of the Jail Act and Manual were duly observed during the year under report.

74. Two latrines, one for the male prisoners containing 5 privy rooms, and the other containing 2 privy rooms for female prisoners, were constructed during the year under report, behind the Jail-building, at a distance of about 50 yards.

Lock-ups.

75. There are two lock-ups, one at Shrivardhan, and the other at Mhasla, for under-trial prisoners. Convicts, whose terms of imprisonment do not exceed a week, are also confined in these lock-ups. Ten prisoners sentenced to such short terms of imprisonment and 51 under-trial prisoners were admitted into the lock-ups during the course of the year. All of them were discharged during the year. The average period of confinement of under-trial prisoners was 1·1 day against 2 days during the previous year. The total cost of maintenance of the under-trial prisoners and convicts in the lock-ups was Rs. 13-11-3.

Civil Justice.

76. The following three Courts were at work during the year :—

1. The Sadar Court of Appeal.
2. The Sar-Nyâyâdhish's Court.
3. The Munsiff's Court.

77. The opening balance of undisposed of suits at the commencement of the year was 49. The total number of suits filed during the year was 702 against 796 in the previous year. There were thus 751 suits in all for disposal, as compared with 832 in the last year. Of these, 715 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 36 suits.

78. Of the total file of 751 suits, 471 were in the Munsiff's Court and 280 in the Sar Nyâyâdhish's Court of Small Causes. Of these, the Munsiff disposed of 436 cases, leaving a balance of 35, and the Sar Nyâyâdhish disposed of 279, leaving a balance of 1 case only.

79. The average duration of suits disposed of during the year was as follows :—

	No. of suits decided.	Average number of days.
Sar Nyâyâdhish's Court	279	38
Munsiff's Court	436	109

80. The aggregate value of property forming the subject-matter of the 702 suits filed during the year was Rs. 60,486-13-2, against Rs. 61,421-14-1 of 796 suits of the last year. Of these, 54 suits were regarding lands, houses, &c., 355 for money, and the remaining 293 regarding other rights. The value of 715 suits disposed of during the year was Rs. 59,420-8-11 against Rs. 50,815-10-7 of the 783 suits during the last year.

81. Of the total number of cases disposed of, 116 were decided *ex-parte*, 308 admitted and compromised, 32 struck off the file, and 259 were otherwise disposed of (*vide* Appendix XIII.).

82. From the subjoined table, giving the number and value of suits, it will be observed that the number of suits of immovable property has decreased by 10,

while their value increased by Rs. 707-3-3. The number and value of money-suits have, respectively, decreased by 84 and by Rs. 1,562-4-2, as compared with the last year :—

Names of Courts.	Suits of immovable property.				Money-suits.			
	1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Number of suits.	Value of suits.	Number of suits.	Value of suits.	Number of suits.	Value of suits.	Number of suits.	Value of suits.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Munsiff's Court ...	356	25,942 3 5	346	30,448 10 8	114	19,892 2 8	78	19,192 1 0
Sar Nyâyâdhish's Court	1	8,947 5 4	1	5,148 1 4	325	6,640 2 8	277	5,778 0 2
Total...	357	34,889 8 9	347	35,596 12 0	439	26,532 5 4	355	24,970 1 2

Execution of Decrees.

83. At the commencement of the year there were 74 unexecuted decrees against 51 in the previous year. During the year under report 1,203 new applications for execution of decrees were filed against 1,331 in the last year. The total number of applications for execution of decrees to be dealt with by the Courts was 1,277. Out of these 1,208 applications were disposed of, against 1,308 in the preceding year, leaving a balance of 69 at the close of the year. Of the 69 applications pending disposal at the close of the year, 48 were of a duration below six months, 9 below twelve months, and 12 above twelve months (*vide* Appendix XIV.).

Miscellaneous Applications.

84. Fourteen applications for certificates of heirship were received during the course of the year, of which 13 were disposed of, 4 against and 9 in favor of the applicants, leaving a balance of 1 only.

85. The number of applications received for guardianship and administration of estates was 3, all of which were disposed of during the year ; 2 in favour of and 1 against the applicants.

86. There were 64 other miscellaneous applications for disposal, of which 57 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 7 for disposal. Of the total number disposed of, 39 were for and 18 against the applicants.

Civil Appellate Work.

87. The total number of appeals for disposal during the year was 88, out of which 86 were disposed of by the Courts of Appeal, leaving two undisposed of at the close of the year.

88. The following table details the work done by the Appellate Courts during the year under report :—

Name of Court.		Opening Balance.	Filed during.	Total.	Disposed of during.	Closing Balance.	Value of Appeals filed during.	How disposed of.					Average duration.					
								Decisions confirmed.	Decisions reversed.	Decisions amended.	Cases remanded for re-trial.	Cases compromised or otherwise disposed.	1893-94			1894-95.		
													Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sar Nyâyâdhish's Court	1893-94	...	1	1	1	...	Rs. 12,363-4-6	33	7	10	12	14	...	3	11	...	3	7
	1894-95	1	79	80	78	2	Rs. 12,018-9-8	26	10	12	13	14	6	...	...	...	...	...
Sadar Court ...	1893-94	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 2,231-4-0	7	5	...	...	3	7	...	3	25	...	5	1
	1894-95	...	15	15	15	...	Rs. 3,259-15-0	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1893-94	...	1	1	1	...	Rs. 14,594-8-6	40	12	10	12	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1894-95	1	94	95	93	2	Rs. 15,278-3-8	33	15	12	14	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...

Working of Tehsildâr's Court Act.

89. There were three Tehsildârs' Courts in the State, *viz.*, at Murud, Shrivardhan and Mhaslâ. Including the balance of the previous year there were 33 plaints for disposal during the year under report, out of which 12 were duly inquired into and disposed of, and 21 were rejected. There was no case pending at the end of the year. No complaints against the decisions of the Tehsildâr were received. Most of the cases were examined by the Sadar Tehsildârs and forwarded to this office. Minor irregularities found out have been communicated to the Tehsildârs. On the whole, the work was promptly and satisfactorily performed.

Registration.

90. There were at work three registry offices at Murud, Shrivardhan and Mhasla during the year. The total number of documents presented for registration was 538 against 520 in the previous year. Out of the documents received 536 were registered, one was refused registration, and one remained unregistered. The aggregate value of property affected by the deeds registered during the year was Rs. 1,74,655 against Rs. 1,98,106 in the year 1893-94.

91. The following table gives details of the receipts and expenditure on account of registration for the years 1893-94 and 1894-95:—

Description.	1893-94.			1894-95.		
	No. of Deeds.	Value of Property.	Fees Realized.	No. of Deeds.	Value of Property.	Fees Realized.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Mortgages	324	1,11,581 4 0	865 1 0	319	1,03,687 9 3	824 8 6
Sale-deeds	158	62,433 10 7	463 4 6	187	55,718 9 6	441 1 0
Money-bonds	6	2,413 7 6	17 2 0	2	780 0 0	5 15 0
Wills	...	.....	.....	1	1,487 15 0	3 1 6
Miscellaneous	32	21,678 9 10	130 14 6	29	12,981 4 9	109 0 6
Process and Inspection Fees.	...	.....	157 15 6	...	.....	83 9 6
Total ...	520	1,98,106 15 11	1,634 5 6	538	1,74,655 6 6	1,467 4 0
Expenditure ...	...	.....	464 9 10	...	.....	404 0 3
Net Profit	...	.....	1,169 11 8	...	.....	1,063 3 9

92. The number of sale-deeds registered during the year has increased by 29, while the amount affected thereby decreased. Both the number and value of mortgage-deeds, money-bonds and miscellaneous documents decreased during the year as compared with the previous year. The total number of documents registered has however increased by 18, while the value affected thereby decreased by Rs. 23,451-9-5. No document relating to valuable property was executed and registered during the last two years. The registration fee having been lowered since 1892-93 all documents relating to minor transactions have been registered. The variation in the number of documents registered is small, and no particular reason for the same can be ascertained.

Municipal Administration.

93. There are two Municipalities in the State: one at Murud and the other at Shrivardhan. Each of them held 4 quarterly and 6 special general meetings during the course of the year under report.

94. The following table shows the receipts, expenditure and balance of the two Municipalities during the year :—

Name of Municipality.	Balance on 1st April 1894.	Receipts during the Year.	Total.	Expenditure during the Year.	Balance on 31st March 1895.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Murud	1,064 12 8	3,259 15 4	4,324 12 0	3,183 15 10	1,140 12 2
Shrivardhan	1,240 6 0	2,855 14 1	4,096 4 1	3,219 3 2	877 0 11
Total...	2,305 2 8	6,115 13 5	8,421 0 1	6,403 3 0	2,017 13 1

95. The income was derived from the following sources :—

Sources.	Murud.	Shrivardhan.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Octroi	1,023 5 5	645 13 10
House-tax	1,156 12 0	1,347 2 10
Wheel-tax	94 6 6	68 1 6
Cattle-pound	257 2 0	102 5 9
Ferry-tax	46 0 0	155 0 6
Rent from Markets	291 14 10	.....
Local Fund Cess levied within Municipal Limits	280 11 8	.....
Miscellaneous	109 10 11	537 6 2
Total ...	3,259 15 4	2,855 14 1

96. The chief sources of income were octroi and the house-tax. Refund rules for the octroi duties were in force.

97. The following table gives the expenditure in detail incurred by the two Municipalities :—

Items.	By the Murud Municipality.	By the Shrivardhan Municipality.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
General Establishment. (a) Office establishment and contingencies ...	244 2 6	224 10 8
General Establishment. (b) Collection of Municipal taxes (establishments, purchases of books, papers, &c.)	133 0 9	215 8 8
Public Safety.—(a) Lighting establishment, purchases of lamps, oil, repairs, &c.	264 7 0	251 3 0
Public health. (a) Road-cleaning (establishment and miscellaneous charges)	457 11 10	174 9 3
Public health. (b) Repairs to markets	21 0 3	.....
Public health. (c) Drainage works (establishment, repairs, &c.)...	354 12 8	178 0 0
Public health. (d) Maintenance of Dispensary at Shrivardhan ...	.....	1,067 9 2
Public Convenience. (a) Construction of new roads	1,368 8 8	733 6 2
Public Convenience. (b) Repairs to Roads	152 2 2	76 8 3
Public Instruction. (a) Grants to Libraries	100 0 0	50 0 0
Miscellaneous	88 2 6	247 12 0
Total...	3,183 15 10	3,219 3 2

98. As reported in the last year's Administration Report, the Shrivardhan Municipality, with a view to encourage trade within Municipal limits, exempted the following articles from the levy of octroi :—

Oil, rice, butter, pulse (tur), ghee, dry-fish, country blankets, unhusked rice, wheat, gram, and bajri.

99. The wheel-tax was levied by both the Municipalities within their respective limits, but as its levy discouraged cultivators from making and using bullock carts all the year round, it was abolished during the year under report.

100. For the maintenance of the Dispensary at Shrivardhan the Municipality received a contribution of Rs. 500 from the District Local Board of Habsân.

101. From the above it will be seen that both the Municipalities have judiciously spent the limited funds at their disposal in cleaning, repairing, constructing, and lighting roads within their limits, and their working continued satisfactory.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture, Weather, and Crops.

102. The total average rainfall during the year was 118·66 against 97·89 in the last year. The monsoon burst on the 31st May 1894. The fall was timely and sufficient during the months of June, July, August and September. The showers of rain in October were slight and did no damage to the crop that was then ripe. The rainfall was on the whole beneficial to the rice and Warkas crops. The yield of hemp, however, suffered on account of the heavy rainfall in the month of July. The estimated yield of rice was annas 14 in the rupee, and that of Warkas crop was annas 14 and of hemp annas 9.

Gardens.

103. In Habsân the garden cultivation is at Murud, Shrivardhan, Nândgâon, Borli-Panchatan, Râjpuri, Dândâ, and Hareshwar, the principal product being the cocoanut and the betel-nut (*supâri*). The timely and sufficient rainfall in 1894-95 proved very beneficial to the cocoanut trees, and the product was on the whole very good; but the product of *supâri* trees was less than that of the previous year. Garden cultivation at Borli-Panchatan has been increasing. As reported last year in thirteen villages of the Mhasla Tehsil new garden cultivation is being made on stream waters, and the people are being encouraged to improve it. The price of the *supâri* nut was Rs. 6 per Bombay maund.

Agricultural Stock.

104. The details relating to agricultural stock are given below :—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
Cattle	34,137	34,656
Horses and ponies	194	335
Sheep and goats	4,047	4,663
Carts	386	402
Ploughs	6,513	6,824

105. The steady annual increase in the number of cattle, ploughs, and carts has been specially noticed in the villages adjoining made roads. The increase in almost every item of the agricultural stock indicates the gradual improvement in the condition of the people.

Wages and Labour.

106. There were no fluctuations in the wages of labour during the year. The average rate of unskilled labourers was from 3 to 4 annas, and that of skilled labourers from 12 annas to a rupee a day. Monthly wages of skilled and unskilled labourers were Rs. 25 and Rs. 6 respectively. The rates of hire for a cart and a pack bullock were one rupee and 12 annas respectively.

Prices of Food Grains.

107. The average rates of the principal staple grains were as under :—

	1893-94. lbs. per rupee.	1894-95. lbs. per rupee.
Rice (superior)	18	19
Rice (inferior)	24	25
Nâgli	45	50
Vari	55	56
Hârik	53	60
Wheat	22	24½
Tur (pulse)	21	22½
Gram (pulse)	24	25
Âware (wâl)	36	36

108. The rainfall in 1894-95 was timely and beneficial to almost all the crops. Their yield was, therefore, on the whole, good. The prices of all the food grains were cheaper during the year, as the rates for those articles were low at Bombay.

Forests.

109. The details of the composition of the forest establishment are as follows :—

1 Inspector.
2 Rangers.
10 Round Guards (including 2 detectives).
38 Beat Guards.

51

110. In accordance with the suggestion contained in para. 3 of Government Resolution (Political Department) No. 6405, dated 21st August 1891, and subsequent correspondence, the State forests have been divided into thirty blocks instead of twenty as formerly. One of the blocks was sold during the year by public auction to contractors.

111. In the subjoined table the forest receipts are detailed and contrasted with those of the past year :—

Receipts.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Sale-proceeds of forest leased for cutting	31,420 9 3	31,122 2 2	.....	298 7 1
2. Sale-proceeds of dry wood ...	5,420 10 0	1,328 14 5	.....	4,091 11 7
3. Sale-proceeds of timber in retail	1,894 1 7	2,287 2 11	393 1 4	.....
4. Sale-proceeds of other forest produce	4,607 12 9	4,026 11 2	.....	581 1 7
5. Miscellaneous, such as fines, interest, pass-fees, &c. ...	4,815 15 1	4,893 13 4	77 14 3	.....
Total.....	48,159 0 8	43,658 12 0	470 15 7	4,971 4 3

112. From the above figures it will be seen that the forest revenue decreased during the year from Rs. 48,159 to Rs. 43,658. The decrease is particularly in the sale-proceeds of dry wood. Up to the end of the year 1893-94, contracts by public auction, for removing and exporting dry wood from the State forests, were given ; and the contractors, in order to gain as much profit out of it as possible, persuaded villagers to cut green branches of trees and even young trees, whenever and wherever they could, and remove and sell the wood when dry to the contractors for export to Bombay. When most of the villagers were engaged in collecting dry wood in the above manner from the jungles, and selling it to the contractors it was found impossible to check the indiscriminate cutting of green branches and young trees. On the representation of this office the Nawâb Sâheb's Government decided not to sell, for the year under report, the right of the removal and export of dry wood from State forests. The villagers had, however, permission to collect dry wood and sell the same to the people within the State limits, its export being prohibited. Its sale for export to Bombay having been lessened, dry wood is now being sold at cheaper rates than formerly. Thus the chief incentive, for cutting green branches and young trees has been almost removed. I hope that you will agree with me in considering that though this course has caused a loss of more than four thousand rupees to the forest revenue during the year, still the gain to the conservancy of trees was much greater. (*Vide* Item No. 2 in the Statement of Export under para. 123 of this Report.) The sale-proceeds of myrabolans decreased during the year, as their yield was less. The receipts under miscellaneous, such as fines, pass-fees, &c., increased by Rs. 77-14-3.

113. The following is the statement showing the expenditure incurred during the year as compared with the previous year :—

Heads of expenditure.	1893-94.			1894-95.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Permanent establishment	6,921	11	5	7,000	1	11
Miscellaneous	806	9	8	1,056	2	1
Total,.....	7,728	5	1	8,056	4	0

114. Some of the round guards, who were on leave during the last year, received the amount of pay due to them during the year under report. Hence the expenditure under establishment shows an increase of Rs. 78-6-6. The expenditure under miscellaneous also shows an increase of Rs. 249-8-5 on account of printed forms, &c., supplied during the year under review. Deducting the total expenditure on establishment and conservancy from the forest income from all sources the financial result of the year was a net profit of Rs. 35,602 against Rs. 40,430 in the previous year showing a decrease of Rs. 4,828.

115. Of the subordinate protective establishment, one round guard was dismissed, one was suspended, and two round guards and eight beat guards were departmentally fined during the year for negligence of duty.

116. Concessions made to cultivators to meet their agricultural and domestic wants were continued during the year.

117. The value of free grants of timber made to the people whose houses were burnt during the year amounted to Rs. 1,457. Similarly, to meet their agricultural want, wood of the value of Rs. 18 was given to them free of cost.

118. Four hundred and sixty-nine forest offences, involving 3,294 persons, were dealt with during the year under report, against 215 forest offences, involving 1,636 persons, during the previous year. Of these, 290, relating to 631 persons, were about petty offences of forest produce, and 179, concerning 2,663 persons, were regarding unauthorized cultivation of the forest land. All of these forest offences were disposed of departmentally by fines.

119. As more forest offences were detected, the realizations from fines inflicted increased, as compared with the previous year (*vide* item 5 in the Statement under para. 111).

120. Twenty forest fires were reported in the course of the year; the area burnt was about 367 acres, and the loss caused thereby was about Rs. 12.

121. Cultivation of Teak, Aiyan, Bamboo, Bherli palm-trees, Cashewnut trees and of Black pepper plants was made during the year under report in portions of State forests. Every care is being taken to protect their growth.

Trade.

122. The import trade of Hâbsân diminished from Rs. 3,81,752 in the previous year to Rs. 3,60,074 during the year under report, showing a decrease

of Rs. 21,677 or 5·6 per cent. The value of exports has also decreased from Rs. 4,51,727 in the previous year to Rs. 4,09,706 during the year under review, the decrease being Rs. 42,021 or 9·3 per cent.

123. In the subjoined table the fluctuations in the value of the principal articles of export and import are shown for the last two years :—

Export.

Articles.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Grains	99,755 3 7	66,333 6 4	.....	33,421 13 3
2. Fire wood	1,52,076 8 0	1,09,871 4 0	.....	42,205 4 0
3. Timber	2,050 4 0	7,710 4 6	5,660 0 6	.....
4. Dried fish	7,705 1 0	6,715 5 0	.....	988 12 0
5. Betel and cocoanuts	40,926 0 9	90,525 11 2	49,599 11 2	.....
6. Hemp	7,851 0 0	8,891 8 0	1,040 8 0	.....
7. Cattle and poultry	5,092 12 0	5,107 12 0	15 0 0	.....
8. Myrobolans...	11,129 8 0	2,522 10 0	.....	8,606 14 0
9. Miscellaneous	1,25,141 7 1	1,12,027 11 9	.....	13,113 11 4
Total ...	4,51,727 11 6	4,09,706 8 9	56,315 3 8	98,336 6 7

Import.

Articles.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Grains	49,093 13 0	68,517 9 0	19,423 12 0	.....
2. Cotton and woollen stuff ...	54,253 5 0	47,689 0 0	.....	6,564 5 0
3. Tobacco	22,651 0 0	18,132 1 2	.....	4,518 14 10
4. Sugar and molasses... ...	44,614 4 0	43,546 12 7	.....	1,067 7 5
5. Metals	6,463 10 0	5,827 12 0	.....	635 14 0
6. Salt	49,542 0 1	22,470 0 0	.....	27,072 0 1
7. Wines and spirits	4,069 9 1	.....	.....	4,069 9 1
8. Ghee and oils	45,589 1 3	41,812 9 3	.....	3,776 8 0
9. Miscellaneous	1,05,475 10 7	1,12,078 12 8	6,603 2 1	.....
Total	3,81,752 5 0	3,60,074 8 8	26,026 14 1	47,704 10 5

124. The decrease in export was chiefly in rice, firewood, myrobolans and miscellaneous. No rice was exported on account of low rates prevailing at out-stations. Contracts for the removal of firewood from the State forests and export to Bombay were not given during the year for the reasons explained in para. 112 of the Report. Myrobolans were damaged by the excessive rainfall, and consequently their yield was less. A sum of Rs. 85,000 in cash from the State Treasury was remitted to the Bank of Bombay during the last year, while Rs. 40,000 were only remitted during the year under report, and hence there is a decrease in export under miscellaneous articles, while the export trade in timbers and betel-nuts has considerably increased. In the import trade, with the exception of grains and miscellaneous articles, there is a decrease in every item, the largest being in salt. Half of the amount of salt allowed free of duty for the year was not imported before the close of the year under report. It will be imported during the current year. The import of salt consequently decreased by Rs. 27,072.

125. The value of the trade with the city of Bombay alone covered 74 per cent. of the exports and 59 per cent. of the imports against 70 and 54, respectively, in the previous year. The articles exported to Bombay during the year under report were chiefly firewood, timber, betel-nuts, myrobolans, dried fish, and hemp, while those that were imported from Bombay consisted principally of grains, cotton and woollen stuff, metals, ghee and oils, sugar and spices.

Manufacture.

126. There are no factories in the State, except some local industries, such as hand-weaving of Sâris, making of copper, tin, iron and stone ware, wood furniture, wicker and earthen ware, and native shoes of inferior kind. These handicrafts, which produced articles worth about Rs. 15,760, were all purchased locally. Besides these, country spirit is manufactured here from raw toddy for local consumption by the Abkari Department (*vide* para. 163). The manufacture of salt has been stopped under the agreement of 1884 between the British Government and this State.

Fairs.

127. Five annual fairs were held at Mhaslâ, Shrivardhan, Hareshwar Murud, and Nândgâon. The gathering of people at each was about 4,000 souls.

Public Works.

128. The subjoined statement gives the details of the amounts expended during the year under Public Works :—

Works.	General Revenue.	Local Funds.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Original Works.			
Public offices and buildings	13,155 2 8	3,814 5 3	16,969 7 11
Roads	10,828 13 0	789 3 7	11,618 0 7
Purchasing and fixing a new coil still in the Murud Distillery	2,163 2 10	.....	2,163 2 10
Additions and alterations to the Nawâb Sâheb's stables	1,070 14 5	.....	1,070 14 5
Construction of wells	625 3 10	1,934 1 1	2,559 4 11
Miscellaneous	1,674 0 7	131 9 11	1,805 10 6
Total...	29,517 5 4	6,669 3 10	36,186 9 2
Victoria Water-Works.			
Establishment	598 2 8	.....	598 2 8
Miscellaneous repairs and improvements	1,019 10 11	.....	1,019 10 11
Total..	1,617 13 7	.....	1,617 13 7
Repairs.			
Buildings	8,846 8 6	66 4 9	8,912 13 3
Roads	4,595 15 11	1,020 6 8	5,616 6 7
Khârs	5,026 3 1	.....	5,026 3 1
Wells	907 14 6	145 8 1	1,053 6 7
Total.....	19,376 10 0	1,232 3 6	20,608 13 6
Establishment	3,497 3 4	928 8 5	4,425 11 9
Tools and plants	78 8 3	19 7 5	97 15 8
Total.....	3,575 11 7	947 15 10	4,523 11 5
Grand Total.....	54,087 8 6	8,849 7 2	62,936 15 8

129. The principal works executed during the year were:—

Communications.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Completing the road from Murud to Dândâ	5,681	3	10
Completing the diversion at Majgâon to the Murud-Borli road	1,153	3	6
Improving the road from Mhaslâ to Shrivardhan ...	1,232	13	10
Repairs to the road from Dighi to Shrivardhan ...	623	9	11
Improving and widening the road from Dongri to Râjpuri...	1,993	4	8
Lining out a road from Mhaslâ to Purâr	1,258	1	6
Total...	11,942	5	3

Dharamsâlâs.

A Dharamsâlâ at Mhaslâ	1,272	5	3
Completing the rest-house at Sâlâo	1,929	12	4
Total...	3,202	1	7
Grand Total...	15,144	6	10

Special Repairs.

Road from Murud to Borli-Mândle	2,409	0	1
Road to the footpath to the Victoria Water-Works ...	1,451	0	5
Total...	3,860	0	6

Buildings.

Construction of out-houses to the Nawâb Sâheb's bungalow	3,812	7	6
Construction of two school-houses at Murud	4,591	13	1
Completing a school-house at Majgâon	957	10	11
Constructing quarters for the Abkari Distillery Sub-Inspector	300	3	3
Latrines for male and female prisoners near the Central Jail at Murud	550	0	7
Constructing a school-house at Rânowli	540	0	0
Total...	10,752	3	4

Wells.

Five completed, and one in progress	1,344	5	3

130. During the year under report a road from Murud to Dândâ, 6 miles, and the diversion passing through the village of Majgâon, were completed. The work of improving the road from Mhaslâ to Shrivardhan was also in progress.

With a view to remove difficulties experienced during the monsoon in going to the Fort, the work of widening and improving the hilly footpath passing from Dongri to Râjpuri was taken in hand. The road is now passable for bullock carts. At Sâlâo the construction of a rest-house was completed. Roads from Murud to Borli-Mândle and Mhaslâ to Shrivardhan and the footpath to the Victoria Water-Works have been greatly improved. Money was also spent in repairing other old roads. The school-house at Majgâon was completed; and three new school-houses at a total cost of Rs. 5,131-13-1 have been built. A new coil still has been fixed in the Murud Distillery building, and the construction of quarters for the Abkari Sub-Inspector near the Distillery was commenced. Latrines for male and female prisoners were constructed near the Central Jail at Murud. The Victoria Water-Works have been kept under proper repairs, and the supply of water from it was good and sufficient for the requirements of the town of Murud and the Nawâb Sâheb's residence. The work of lining out a road from Mhaslâ to Purâr was taken in hand and completed during the year under report. By your kind co-operation and support, the District Local Board of Kolaba have sanctioned and provided amounts for extending the road from Purâr to Goregâum. They have also sanctioned the construction of a small piece of road from the village of Chândore to the boundaries of Ghonsâ in the Hâbsân Territory. I have now received a communication from you with regard to the point in the British Territory to which the road from Mhaslâ to Purâr would be brought on the Hâbsân side. I am making necessary inquiries about it, and hope to address you on the subject shortly. Proposals for extending the Sâlâo-Talekhâr road to Rohâ and the Murud-Shirvat road to Bhâlgâum were made long ago; but the District Local Board of Kolâbâ have not yet been able to take them in hand, (*vide* para. 4 of the Government Resolution, Public Works Department, No. 7502, dated 28th November 1892). The Darbâr trusts that the construction of the roads will soon be commenced.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

131. From the Statement No. I. given below, it will be seen that the total receipts during the year under report amounted to Rs. 5,22,701-7-6, while the expenditure was Rs. 4,65,325-11-5, leaving a surplus of Rs. 57,375-12-1.

STATEMENT I.

Years.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Closing balance.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1893-94	5,49,936 5 11	5,36,741 9 9	5,02,035 10 5	5,84,642 5 3
1894-95	5,84,642 5 3	5,22,701 7 6	4,65,325 11 5	6,42,018 1 4

132. The closing balance was distributed as under :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Central Treasury at Murud, in currency notes and cash	1,29,842	1	2			
In Promissory Notes at 3½ per cent. ...	4,25,000	0	0			
Sub-Treasuries	57,531	15	2			
				6,12,374	0	4
Value of 184½ khandis of grain in the State Granary at an average cost of Rs. 26 per khandi				4,902	15	1
			Total ...	6,17,276	15	5
Bank Deposits :—						
Current				24,741	1	11
			Grand Total ...	6,42,018	1	4

133. In addition to the Government Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 3,75,000 purchased, the Darbár have purchased during the year Promissory Notes worth Rs. 50,000.

STATEMENT II.—RECEIPTS.

No.	Item.	1891-92.			1892-93.			1893-94.			1894-95.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Land Revenue	2,74,626	14	1	2,28,257	13	1	2,22,393	7	4	2,21,394	9	3
2	Taxes	9,654	0	0	9,713	9	6	9,390	3	0	8,862	10	0
3	Customs	16,017	12	6	16,679	8	4	16,496	11	1	16,455	6	7
4	Abkari	54,505	10	4	67,628	4	5	58,338	11	0	62,601	15	5
5	Fisheries	3,304	3	10	4,524	15	3	3,518	1	5	3,565	15	0
6	Forests	62,143	12	2	56,064	15	8	48,159	0	8	43,658	12	0
7	Opium, Tobacco and Drugs	3,014	10	10	3,418	12	10	3,949	4	2	4,054	4	11
8	Salt	25,704	15	7	28,268	2	6	28,670	11	11	26,097	1	11
9	Stamps	5,218	7	2	5,566	10	2	5,079	14	0	4,961	0	0
10	Criminal Courts, Jail and Police.	1,321	7	0	1,942	10	2	2,615	4	2	2,797	14	1
11	Civil Courts and Registration.	7,846	0	7	8,058	15	5	7,817	3	6	8,048	13	2
12	Education...	1,652	13	0	2,057	1	2	2,342	4	5	1,846	1	2
13	Local Funds	16,132	12	10	14,216	0	2	14,060	7	3	13,834	15	1
14	Miscellaneous	10,655	14	3	14,243	4	1	17,808	0	11	24,454	0	10
	Total...	4,91,799	6	2	4,60,640	10	3	4,40,639	4	10	4,42,633	7	5
15	Jáfarábád	63,241	8	5	73,376	2	10	62,926	13	9	64,805	3	10
	Total...	5,55,040	14	7	5,34,016	13	6	5,03,566	2	7	5,07,438	11	3
16	Deposits unadjusted ...	3,345	0	8	17,271	2	2	11,626	1	8	6,372	6	7
17	Advances adjusted ...	46,287	0	5	33,206	13	0	21,549	5	6	8,690	5	8
	GRAND TOTAL...	6,04,672	15	8	5,84,494	12	8	5,36,741	9	9	5,22,701	7	6

134. From the above statement it will be seen that as compared with the receipts for the last year, receipts under Abkari, Fisheries, Opium, Tobacco and Drugs, Criminal Courts, Jail and Police, Civil Courts and Registration, and Miscellaneous has increased during the year under report. The income from Land Revenue, Taxes, Customs, Forests, Salt, Stamps, Education, and Local Funds has decreased.

135. From the Comparative Statement (Appendix XVII.) it will be observed that the total increase from almost all the sources of income, as compared with the receipts during the previous year, was Rs. 11,476-6-3, as shown below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Abkari	4,263	4	5
Fisheries	47	13	7
Opium, Tobacco and Drugs	105	0	9
Criminal Courts, Jail and Police	182	9	11
Civil Courts and Registration	231	9	8
Miscellaneous	6,645	15	11
Total ...	11,476	6	3

136. Similarly, the decrease in receipts amounted to Rs. 9,482-3-8, as detailed below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Land Revenue	998	14	1
Taxes	527	9	0
Customs	41	4	6
Forests	4,500	4	8
Salt	2,573	10	0
Stamps	118	14	0
Education	496	3	3
Local Funds	225	8	2
Total ...	9,482	3	8

137. The rainfall at Jâfarâbâd was timely and beneficial to the crops. The total revenue recovered during the year increased by Rs. 1,878-6-1.

Statement III.—Expenditure.

No.	Item.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Inâm Grants	37,522 5 6	36,144 3 7	35,444 5 8	35,614 0 4
2	Charities and Religious Grants.	13,469 13 8	12,733 10 3	12,912 12 11	12,073 14 0
3	Public Works	45,313 13 7	53,218 4 9	54,938 12 4	54,087 8 6
4	Revenue Administration ..	36,473 5 9	35,263 2 5	41,736 11 2	40,199 9 9
5	Allowances to Sardârs ...	38,554 13 10	33,042 6 10	31,924 1 3	32,636 15 9
6	Civil Courts and Registration.	7,020 0 10	7,089 15 9	7,135 5 9	6,936 9 5
7	Criminal Courts, Jail and Police.	25,161 5 3	22,103 10 11	22,151 11 7	23,619 11 5
8	Marine	9,025 1 10	8,785 3 6	14,086 11 5	8,156 14 6
9	Education	12,512 5 10	13,628 6 6	14,669 2 5	15,386 3 6
10	Toshikhânâ	3,176 11 11	1,977 13 10	2,422 14 5	2,124 12 1
11	Modikhânâ	132 0 4	119 13 10	119 5 7	17 11 2
12	Darbâr	89,270 13 10	86,986 10 11	97,507 9 0	82,672 6 1
13	Salt	2,774 3 7	2,990 5 11	2,283 7 2	4,821 12 9
14	Stables and Cattle ...	23,518 6 10	23,794 15 9	22,973 0 4	22,149 7 7
15	Forests	7,942 5 9	8,328 0 1	7,728 5 1	8,056 4 0
16	Vaccination	762 6 5	770 8 2	806 6 9	836 12 3
17	Refunds	599 9 1	1,010 13 3	1,382 14 0	2,334 13 3
18	Abkari	12,504 13 9	13,906 8 2	18,401 1 6	18,100 14 9
19	Survey	402 8 0	3,025 4 4	8,391 4 8	5,428 5 8
20	Customs	5,225 10 2	5,072 3 6	5,215 8 11	5,121 8 4
21	Dispensaries	3,729 8 4	3,622 11 6	3,766 0 9	4,704 1 4
22	Local Funds	9,058 6 7	11,197 3 5	9,439 6 8	9,630 2 10
23	Opium	1,061 8 0	2,271 6 4	2,234 10 3	2,445 13 8
24	Miscellaneous	16,568 11 9	15,487 7 1	15,361 4 10	6,466 11 0
	Total...	4,01,778 14 5	4,02,570 14 7	4,33,032 14 5	4,06,622 15 11
25	Jâfarâbâd	30,681 10 4	40,061 12 8	44,592 11 2	44,841 0 10
	Total...	4,32,460 8 9	4,42,632 11 3	4,77,625 9 7	4,48,464 0 9
26	Deposits adjusted	18,399 15 6	4,988 0 10	16,625 2 4	10,606 14 1
27	Advances unadjusted ...	28,906 13 5	22,834 15 2	7,784 14 6	6,254 12 7
	Grand Total...	4,79,767 5 8	4,70,455 11 3	5,02,035 10 5	4,65,325 11 5

138. Turning to the expenditure side of the financial statement, it will be seen that the total expenditure under all the heads amounted to Rs. 4,65,325 against Rs. 5,02,035 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 36,710. Deducting therefrom the disbursement at Jâfarâbâd and under "Deposits" and "Advances," the expenditure incurred under all the working branches of the Administration of Hâbsân amounted to Rs. 4,03,623 in the year under report, against Rs. 4,33,033 in 1893-94.

139. The principal causes of the total increase of Rs. 8,256-3-6 and the total decrease of Rs. 37,666-2-0 in the expenditure under different heads shown in the Comparative Statement (Appendix XVII.) are explained below :—

Item No. 1, *Inâm Grants.*—Increase, Rs. 169-10-8. Some of the recipients whose allowances remained unpaid during the last year have drawn the same during the year under report, and hence the increase.

Item No. 2, *Charities and Religious Grants*—Decrease, Rs. 838-14-11, was due to the lower rates of rice.

Item No. 4, *Revenue Administration.*—Decrease, Rs. 1,337-1-5, was due to the less expenditure incurred on account of survey during the year under report.

Item No. 5, *Allowances to Sardârs and Fort Garrison.*—Increase, Rs. 712-14-6. Allowances which remained unpaid during the last year were paid during the year, and hence the increase.

Item No. 7, *Criminal Courts, Jail and Police.*—Increase, Rs. 1,467-15-10 (*vide* paras. 41 and 72 of the Report).

Item No. 8, *Marine.*—Decrease, Rs. 5,929-12-11. A yacht of the value of Rs. 6,500 was purchased during the last year for the use of the Nawâb Sâheb, while no such expenditure was incurred during the year under report.

Item No. 9, *Education.*—Increase, Rs. 717-1-1 (*vide* para. 213).

Item No. 12, *Darbâr.*—Decrease, Rs. 14,835-2-11; and *Item No.* 14, *Stables.*—Decrease, Rs. 823-3-9. The expenditures under these heads are fluctuating and depend upon larger or smaller purchases of jewellery, horses and other valuables that the Nawâb Sâheb makes during the year. The decrease of expenditure under these heads was particularly due to general economy.

Item No. 13, *Salt.*—Increase, Rs. 2,538-5-7. Value of some quantity of salt purchased during the last year was paid during the year under report, and hence the increase.

Item No. 15, *Forest.*—Increase, Rs. 327-14-11 (*vide* para. 114).

Item No. 16, *Vaccination.*—Increase, Rs. 30-5-6 (*vide* para. 194).

Item No. 18, *Abkari.*—Decrease, Rs. 300-2-9 (*vide* para. 171).

Item No. 19, *Survey.*—Decrease, Rs. 2,962-15-0. No survey party was working in the State during the year under report and besides, the charges incurred on account of Survey establishment working at Poona were less than those in the previous year.

Item No. 21, *Dispensaries.*—Increase, Rs. 938-0-7. A new Dispensary at Mhasla was opened during the year under report, and hence the increase (*vide* para. 182).

Item No. 24, *Miscellaneous.*—The decrease of the amount of Rs. 8,894-9-10 under this head was due to general economy observed in all miscellaneous expenditure.

140. Increase and decrease in expenditure under other heads are slight and call for no explanation.

141. Amount of deposits disbursed during the year has decreased by Rs. 6,018-4-3 and that of advances by Rs. 1,530-1-11.

Land Revenue.

142. The following was the amount of Land Revenue for collection during the year under report as compared with that for the year 1893-94:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Gross Land Revenue	2,22,756 7 11	2,22,392 15 7	.....	363 8 4
Deduct—				
Inâm	32,668 13 7	32,640 5 1	.....	28 8 6
Remissions	286 7 0	1,661 0 11	1,374 9 11	.....
Total..	32,955 4 7	34,301 6 0	1,374 9 11	28 8 6
Net amount for collection ...	1,89,801 3 4	1,88,091 9 7	.....	1,709 9 9

143. Except in 42 villages in the Mavud Tapâ, the revenue is paid in kind, and as the rates of rice were lower than those in the previous year, the amount of gross land revenue for collection decreased by Rs. 363-8-4.

144. Two of the Inâmdârs were found not to have been legally authorized by proper Sanads to hold lands in their possession as Inâm. The lands were therefore subjected to the payment of Land Revenue and consequently the decrease in the revenue granted as Inâm.

145. In some villages under attachment the annual income was less than the Land Revenue fixed, and consequently the arrears due from those villages were struck off, and also some remissions of arrears were given to the cultivators in Khoti villages under attachment. The amount thus struck off and the remissions given amounted to Rs. 1,023-1-9. In the villages of Purâr and Vâral the rice crop suffered on account of the excessive rainfall. Remissions amounting to Rs. 367-11-10 were therefore, after due inquiry, granted to them; and also remissions amounting to Rs. 76-3-4 were granted to insolvent Khâtedârs, and Rs. 194 were struck off on account of alterations in assessment. Thus the total amount of remissions amounted to Rs. 1,661-0-11 during the year under report.

146. The following statement gives the balance for collection at the commencement of the year, the amounts for collection and realized during the year under report, and the state of arrears as compared with the previous year:—

Years.	Balance for collection at the commencement of the year.	The amount for collection during the year.	The amount of realizations during the year.			The amount of arrears at the close of the year.		
			Of the previous year.	Of the current year.	Total.	Of the previous year.	Of the current year.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1893-94.	11,266 14 0	1,89,801 3 4	10,346 3 6	1,80,662 12 11	1,91,009 0 5	920 10 6	9,138 6 5	10,059 0 11
1894-95.	10,059 0 11	1,88,091 9 7	9,412 13 9	1,80,152 7 0	1,89,565 4 9	646 3 2	7,939 2 7	8,585 5 9
Increase	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease	1,207 13 1	1,709 9 9	933 5 9	510 5 11	1,443 11 8	274 7 4	1,199 3 10	1,473 11 2

147. The total amount of Land Revenue with arrears for collection was Rs. 1,98,150-10-6, out of which Rs. 1,88,754-4-2 have been recovered, and an outstanding balance amounting to Rs. 811-0-7, due from insolvent Khâtedârs was struck off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,585-5-9 for recovery during the current year. Instalments for a sum of Rs. 7,278-13-9 were not due before the end of the year. Steps are in progress for the recovery of the remaining sum of Rs. 1,306-8-0. Out of this sum Rs. 646-3-2 are on account of previous years and the rest, *viz.*, Rs. 660-4-10, for the year under report. From columns 7, 8 and 9 of the above statement it will be observed that the arrears at the end of the last year were Rs. 10,059-0-11, out of which Rs. 8,601-13-2 have been recovered, Rs. 811-0-7 struck off the accounts during the year under report, and Rs. 646-3-2 remained for collection; so also out of the sum of Rs. 1,88,091-9-7 fixed for collection during the year, Rs. 1,80,152-7-0 have been collected. The collection was made by insisting upon the village and Tâlukâ officers the necessity of making the revenue demands in time and holding them responsible for doing so. Except in

24 villages in the Murud Tapâ, where survey has been introduced, the revenue has been fixed in kind, option being left to the Khâtedârs and Khots to pay either in kind or in money at the rate fixed from time to time in accordance with the prices prevailing in the bazaar. During the year under report the prices that were fixed for payment were favourable to ryots and the demand made by village and Tâlukâ officers was prompt and timely. The major part of the revenue was consequently punctually realized. The number of notices issued was 1,073 out of which in only 4 cases movable property was attached, which was returned to the owners on their paying the land revenue due from them. Occupancy rights of four occupants in Murud and Shrivardhan Tehsils have been forfeited, as they showed contumacy for paying land revenue. Out of the instalments due, the arrears for the current year are only Rs. 660-4-10, which it is hoped will be soon recovered.

148. The arrears for the previous years are for—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1890-91	41	11	8
1891-92	101	11	1
1892-93	286	2	2
1893-94	216	10	3
Total ...	646	3	2

149. Inquiry as to the solvency or otherwise of the persons from whom the above sums are due is in progress, and it will be shortly recovered or written off the accounts, as the circumstances in each case will permit.

150. As compared with the previous year the arrears of land revenue for collection during the year under report were less by nearly Rs. 1,207-13-1 (*vide* column 2 in statement under para. 146. of the Report); this and the favourable prices prevailing during the year contributed to decrease the total collection of land revenue by Rs. 998-14-1, as compared with the year 1893-94.

151. Inquiries were made during the year under report with regard to the recovery of old debts amounting to Rs. 709-11-2 which remained undisposed of at the end of the last year (*vide* para. 143 of the last year's Administration Report). Out of this sum, Rs. 291-11-4 were recovered during the year under report, and Rs. 90-3-6 have been written off the accounts by the orders of the Nawâb Sâheb, as some of the claims were found to be either wrong or of a doubtful nature, and in some cases amounts were due from insolvent persons. The remaining amount of Rs. 327-12-4 will be recovered or written off the accounts soon.

Local Funds.

152. The subjoined table shows the receipts and expenditure under this head :—

Funds.	Opening balance on 1st April 1894.	Receipts in 1894-95.	Total.	Expenditure in 1894-95.	Closing balance on the 31st March 1895.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
General	2,159 8 6	9,742 4 5	11,901 12 11	10,466 15 1	1,434 13 10
Educational	.....	4,092 10 8	4,092 10 8	4,092 10 8	.....
Total...	2,159 8 6	13,834 15 1	15,994 7 7	14,559 9 9	1,434 13 10

153. Including the arrears from the last year, the amount of Local Fund for collection during the year under report was Rs. 13,897-2-10 against Rs. 14,233-12-1 in the previous year. The total realizations were Rs. 13,834-15-1 against Rs. 14,060-7-3 in the last year. The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 14,559-9-9, the details of which will be found in paragraphs, 95, 128, 183, 194, and 212.

Alienations.

154. There are two kinds of Inâms in the State, *viz.*, Inâm in cash or kind, and Inâm in land. The total grants under the first head were Rs. 2,973-11-3, The total Inâm under the second head, was Rs. 32,640-5-1.

Takâvi Advances.

155. Takâvi has not been shown under a separate head, but the expenditure on that account is included under the head of "Advances." The Takâvi advance that remained unrecovered at the end of the preceding year was Rs. 1,463-15-1. During the year under report applications for Takâvi from four land-holders for the improvement of their land were granted, and advances amounting to Rs. 1,150 were made, against Rs. 660 in the last year. The total amount for recovery during the year under report was Rs. 2,613-15-1. Out of this sum, a sum of Rs. 1,402-10-9 was recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,211-4-4 unrealized at the close of the year. This amount will be recovered as the instalments fixed for its recovery become due. The suggestion made by the Commissioner, S. D., in para. 16 of his Review No. $\frac{\text{Pol.}}{189}$, dated 9th July 1894, on the Administration Report of the Janjirâ State for the year 1893-94, is being duly attended to, and efforts are being made to acquaint the cultivators with the Tagâi rules and their advantages.

Customs.

156. The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 3,455-6-7 during the year, against Rs. 3,496-11-1 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 41-4-6. The subsidy of Rs. 13,000, due from the British Government under the Convention of 1884, was duly received in May last. The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 5,121-8-4 as compared with Rs. 5,215-8-11 during the previous year.

Salt.

157. The realizations under this head amounted to Rs. 26,037-1-11 by the sale of 10,783 maunds of salt. The corresponding figures for the last year were Rs. 28,670 and 11,839 maunds of salt (partly from the previous year's stock). Value of some quantity of salt purchased during the last year was paid during the year under report, and consequently the total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 4,821-12-9 against Rs. 2,283 during the last year, showing an increase of Rs. 2,538. The net profit to the State, after deducting from the realizations the total cost of salt transactions, was Rs. 21,275 against Rs. 26,387 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 5,112 on account of less quantity of salt available for sale during the year, there being no balance of salt for sale from previous year's stock.

158. Two offences involving 6 persons were reported against the Salt Act during the year under report. All the accused were judicially tried, five were punished, and one was discharged.

159. Mr. E. H. Aitken, B. A., Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Ratnâgiri Range, visited the State in February last to examine the Customs and Salt arrangements, and was satisfied with them.

Opium.

160. There were 102 lbs. 11 tolas and 75 grains of opium in balance at the end of the last year. Two chests containing 273 lbs. 36 tolas and 39 grains of opium were purchased from the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium, Bombay, and imported during the year; thus there were 376 lbs. 7 tolas, and 114 grains of opium for sale during the year under report. Out of this 254 lbs. 21 tolas and 79 grains were sold during the course of the year, which realized an amount of Rs. 2,734-5-9, leaving 121 lbs. 26 tolas and 35 grains of opium in stock at the end of the year.

161. No illicit dealings in this drug were reported during the year.

Abkari.

162. The system of Abkari Administration in force in the Âlibâg Tâlukâ of the Kolâbâ District was in force in the State throughout the year. The

total Abkari realizations were Rs. 62,601-15-5 against Rs. 58,338-11-0 during the preceding year, the details of which are given in the following table :—

Heads.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sale proceeds of toddy spirit	18,567 11 9	18,663 8 3	95 12 6	.....
Do. of imported Mowra spirit ...	3,522 12 3	.....	... ...	3,522 12 3
Tree tax on raw toddy	32,540 0 0	36,912 0 0	4,272 0 0	... ...
Toddy shop license fees	1,226 0 0	4,041 0 0	2,815 0 0	.....
Foreign liquor license fees	100 0 0	.....	.....	100 0 0
Country spirits license fees	1,915 0 0	2,200 0 0	285 0 0	.....
Miscellaneous	367 3 0	785 7 2	418 4 2	.....
Total...	58,338 11 0	62,601 15 5	7,836 0 8	3,622 12 3

163. The quantity of liquor distilled from raw toddy was sufficient for demand, and no Mowra spirit was imported during the year under report. The sales of toddy and Mowra spirits consequently show increase and decrease respectively.

164. During the year under report the sale-proceeds of toddy spirit amounted to Rs. 18,663-8-3 against Rs. 22,090-8-0, the sale-proceeds of toddy and Mowra spirits in the preceding year. The quantity of toddy being insufficient for local consumption on account of the strike of Bhandâries during the preceding year the sale-proceeds of toddy spirit in that year had increased (*vide* para. 157 of the last year's Administration Report). During the year under report there was however no such strike of the Bhandâries, and consequently a large number of toddy trees was tapped, and the auction bids for toddy shop licenses were higher, and hence the realizations under these two heads show increase.

165. No application for foreign liquor license was received during the year under report.

166. Old unserviceable articles were disposed of during the year under report, and hence the realizations under miscellaneous increased.

167. The quantity of liquor consumed during the year was 7,745 gallons against 9,180 gallons in the previous year, showing a decrease of 1,435 gallons.

168. The strength of the spirits consumed during the year was as under :—

Kind.	Strength.		Total.
	25° U. P.	60° U. P.	
Toddy Spirit	2,373	5,372	7,745

169. The expenditure of the Abkari Department is compared with that of the previous year :—

Heads.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Establishment and Contingencies ..	4,217 5 7	4,608 5 5	390 15 10	.....
Prices of raw toddy purchased for distillation	13,369 7 2	12,726 4 6	.....	643 2 8
Miscellaneous	814 4 9	766 4 10	.....	47 15 11
Total...	18,401 1 6	18,100 14 9	390 15 10	691 2 7

170. The increase in expenditure under establishment was due to the increased salary of the Abkari Inspector for the whole of the year.

171. A new coil-still at a total cost of Rs. 2,163-1-10 was supplied to the distillery. The still worked well, and less quantity of toddy than required for the former still was sufficient; the proportion being that, for distilling one gallon of 60° U.P. 4½ gallons of toddy were required for the former common still, while, with the new coil-still, 4 gallons of toddy suffice for distilling one gallon of 60° U.P. spirit. The purchase of toddy was consequently less during the year.

172. The net gain to the State, after deducting the aggregate expenditure from the receipts, was Rs. 44,501-0-8.

173. The Administration of the Abkari Department was made over to the Nawâb Sâheb's Government on the 1st September 1894 in accordance with the conditions of the further Agreement between the Nawâb Sâheb and H. E. the Governor in Council. Since that time it has been under the control of the State Kârbhâri, Janjirâ. No change was made in the system in force.

EXCISE.

174. The receipts creditable to this head are shown under "Opium, Tobacco and Drugs" in Appendix XVII. They amounted to Rs. 4,054-4-11. Of this, opium has already been dealt with in para. 160 of this report. The license fees for the exclusive sale of opium, gânjâ and other intoxicating drugs, and tobacco amounted to Rs. 1,519-15-2 against Rs. 1,544-11-8 in the previous year.

STAMPS.

175. The receipts under this head, exclusive of the realizations under "Court Fees," which are included in the income of the Civil Courts, decreased during the year from Rs. 5,079 to Rs. 4,961, showing a decrease of Rs. 118.

TOLLS AND TRANSIT DUTIES.

176. No tolls nor transit duties were levied by the State during the year.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

177. During the year under report there were three dispensaries open in the State, at Murud, Shrivardhan, and Mhaslâ. The dispensaries are under the charge of competent Medical Officers.

178. The following Table shows the number of patients treated and the expenditure incurred during the year as compared with the previous year :—

Dispensary.		No. of patients treated.		Results.				Expenditure.	Daily average.
		In-door.	Out-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remained under treatment.		
								Rs. a. p.	
Murud ...	1893-94	1	10,068	9,204	634	5	226	2,678 2 9	121
	1894-95	1	9,896	9,557	229	6	105	3,604 4 5	102·3
Shrivardhan ...	1893-94	...	5,750	5,558	65	3	124	1,087 14 8	60
	1894-95	...	6,574	6,415	80	6	73	2,206 3 9	65·36
Mhaslâ ...	1893-94	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...
	1894-95	...	451	376	8	1	66	501 2 4	37

179. The maladies from which relief was sought were malarial fevers, diseases of the respiratory system, digestive affections, diarrhœa, cholera, dysentery, and cutaneous diseases. In the months of July and August last, cholera prevailed in the villages of Chordhâ, Laxumikhâr, Nândgâon, and Adi in the Murud Tehsil, and in the months of May, June and July in the villages of Chirgâum, Chikhalap, Lep, Dhorje, Mhaslâ, and Devghar in the Mhaslâ Tehsil and in the months of June and July in the villages of Mândle, Shrivardhan, Devghar, Wadghar, Mâral, Rânowli, and Kâlinje in the Shrivardhan Tehsil. The cases were treated by the Medical Officers at Murud and Shrivardhan and a special Medical Officer deputed for duty in the Mhaslâ Tehsil. In all there were 377 cases, out of which 247 proved fatal. Cholera medicines were supplied from the dispensaries and every precaution was taken to prevent the spread of the disease. Rice, sago, milk, and salt, in all of the value of Rs. 33-14-6, were also supplied gratis to poor patients who suffered from cholera.

180. Major and minor operations performed by the Medical Officers during the year were :—

	Major.	Minor.
Murud ...	2	111
Shrivardhan ...	7	88
Mhaslâ ...	...	4
	9	203

181. The work done by the Midwife during the year is as shown below :—

Year.	Patients treated at their houses.		Patients treated at the dispensary.		Total.	Midwifery cases.	Operations performed.	
	Women.	Children.	Women.	Children.			Major.	Minor.
1894-95	38	...	389	346	773	6	...	3

182. The want of a dispensary in the Mhaslâ Tehsil was long felt, more especially during the rains, when every communication was entirely stopped by strong wind and heavy rainfall; and it was generally during the monsoons that cholera epidemic prevailed in some villages in that Tehsil. In the commencement of the cold season fever prevailed in almost every village of the State, but the people of the Mhaslâ Tehsil only were not within reach of any medical advice and assistance. To remove this long-felt want the Nawâb Sâheb generously sanctioned the opening of a new dispensary in that Tehsil, and with the kind permission of H. E. Lord Harris named it after his name (*vide* your note dated 16th February 1895). The dispensary was opened on the 4th March last.

183. The dispensary at Murud has been maintained by the State, that at Shrivardhan partly by the State and partly by the Local and Municipal Boards, and that at Mhaslâ partly by the State and partly by the Local Board. Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 2,206-3-9 on account of the dispensary at Shirvardhan, the Municipality paid Rs. 567-9-2, the Local Board Rs. 500, and the rest, *viz.*, Rs. 1,138-10-7, were paid by the State. The grant of the Local Board to the Mhaslâ dispensary will commence from the current year.

184. In all the dispensaries, medicine was dispensed to every one free of charge.

185. There was only one lunatic under treatment from the previous year.

VITAL STATISTCS.

186. The figures relating to births and deaths for the year under report are contrasted below with those of the previous year :—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
Births	2,674	2,455	.....	219
Deaths...	2,173	2,124	.....	49

187. Out of 2,455 children born during the year, 1,260 were males and 1,195 females. The birth-rate per *mille* of population was 30 against 32 last year.

188. Out of 2,124 deaths registered during the year, 1,028 were males and 1,096 females. The death-rate per *mille* of population was 25 this year against 26 in the previous year.

189. Out of the total number of deaths, 58 were from small-pox, 14 from measles, 37 from accidents, 247 from cholera, and 1,768 from other natural causes. Of the 37 violent deaths, 8 were caused by drowning, 12 from snake-bites, 5 by burning, 3 by falls from trees, a nd 9 from other accidental causes.

190. As in British Territory, the duty of testing the accuracy of the birth and death registers has been assigned to the Revenue and Police Officers when on tour. From the decrease in the number of births it seems that the registration has not been performed with sufficient care. I have therefore issued stringent orders to the Sadar Tehsildâr and the Inspector of Police to pay particular attention to the examining of the Registers.

VACCINATION.

191. As in the last year, two vaccinators were working under the supervision of the Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, Kolâbâ. During the year under report 2,488 were primarily vaccinated and 534 re-vaccinated, against 2,643 and 402, respectively, in the previous year. Of the 2,488 primary cases, 1,269 were males and 1,219 females, and of the 534 re-vaccinated cases, 358 were males and 176 females.

192. The percentage of successful cases in primary operations was 99 and in re-vaccination 90. The ratio of protection to the total population was 37 per *mille* this year.

By whom vaccinated.	No. of persons vaccinated in 1893-94.	No. of persons vaccinated in 1894-95.	Results.			
			Successful.		Not successful.	
			1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Vaccinators	3,045	3,022	2,981	2,948	64	74

193. The work of the two vaccinators was inspected by the Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination during the months of November and March last.

194. The cost of vaccination establishment amounted to Rs. 836-12-3 against Rs. 806-6-9 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 30-5-6, due to the promotion of Rs. 4 per month given to one of the vaccinators during the year under report.

SANITARY.

195. The expenditure on sanitary works during the year was Rs. 6,395-10-10 against Rs. 3,440-11-2 in the previous year. Of this Rs. 2,079-9-2 were spent by the Local Board in improving the supply of drinking water in different villages and works of 6 new wells were completed. Murud Municipality expended Rs. 812-8-6 during the year in cleansing the streets and culverts. The Shrivardhan Municipality spent Rs. 352-9-3 towards the improvement of the sanitation of the town.

196. Out of Rs. 3,150-15-11 spent by the State towards sanitation, Rs. 1,617-13-7 were spent in maintaining and repairing the Victoria Water Works. The large tank in the Fort of Janjirâ used for drinking purposes was silted. It was therefore cleaned at a total cost of Rs. 907-14-6, and a new well at a cost of Rs. 625-3-10 was constructed at Borli-Mândle near the travellers' bungalow there.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

197. In Habsân Instruction is imparted up to the VI. Standard in English, Marâthi, and Hindustâni.

198. The subjoined table gives the details regarding the number and description of the schools :—

Number.	Description of Schools.	No. of pupils on the roll on 31st March 1894.	No. of pupils on the roll on 31st March 1895.	Daily average attendance.
	State Schools.			
1	Anglo-Vernacular School	90	99	74·5
28	Marâthi Schools...	1,512	1,822	1121·8
29	Hindustâni Schools	1,356	1,606	1023·1
58	Total ...	2,958	3,527	2219·4
	Private Schools.			
7	Marâthi Schools	43	86	.....
11	Hindustâni Schools	140	82	.....
18	Total ...	183	168	.....
76	Grand Total ...	3,141	3,695	.....

199. There are in all one Anglo-Vernacular school, 25 Marâthi schools for boys, 3 Marâthi schools for girls, 23 Hindustâni schools for boys, and 6 Hindustâni schools for girls, making 58 schools maintained by the State, against 56 in the previous year. Two new Marâthi schools for boys and one Hindustâni

school for girls were established, and one Hindustâni school for boys was abolished during the year under report.

200. The number of scholars on the rolls of the State schools was 3,527 against 2,958 during the previous year, showing an increase of 569. Of these, 2,701 were boys and 826 girls. The daily average attendance of the boys was 1781·8 and of the girls 437·6 against 1696·9 and 434, respectively, during the previous year.

201. The number of indigenous schools in the State increased from 12 to 18, but the number of pupils attending them decreased from 183 to 168. Of these, 7 were Marâthi and 11 Hindustâni schools. Of the 168 pupils, 162 were boys and 6 girls. In these schools no registers were kept in the prescribed forms, and consequently information regarding daily average attendance of scholars was not available. Two applications for grants-in-aid were received about the end of the year under report. They will be disposed of on receiving information called from the State Educational Inspector.

202. Including the number of private schools and that of scholars learning in them, the total number of Educational Institutions in the State rose from 68 to 76, and that of scholars from 3,141 to 3,695.

203. Of the total number of pupils under instruction in Hâbsân, 1,870 were Hindus, 1,743 Mahomedans, and 82 Beni-Israels.

204. As in the last year special attention was paid to the English and Marâthi education of the Mahomedan boys during the year under report. There are at present 12 Mahomedan boys in the Anglo-Vernacular school, learning English, five of whom are paid scholars, one receiving Rs. 4 per mensem and the remaining four Rs. 3 per month, provided they keep their ranks high in their respective classes. Ninety-one Mahomedan boys are learning Marâthi, and some of them have completed the Vernacular V. Standard. The one who was a paid scholar receiving Rs. 4 per month and learning Marâthi VI. Standard passed the 3rd Grade Public Service Examination held at Alibâg during the year under report. He is now prosecuting his studies in the Training College at Poona at the expense of the State. Attention was also paid to the education of the depressed classes. There are at present 67 Mahâr and Mâng boys learning Marâthi in the State schools against 31 in the previous year. Out of the 3,527 students learning in the State schools, 1,300 are cultivators, 1,223 partly cultivators, and the remaining 994 are non-cultivators. Gymnasiums have been attached to the Anglo-Vernacular school, and the Vernacular schools at Murud, Shrivardhan, and Mhasla. An addition of a new gymnasium to the Marâthi school at Borli-Mândle was made during the year under report. Boys regularly attend them and have made fair progress.

205. Taking the number of children of school-going age at 15 per cent. of the whole population of Hâbsân, 30·1 pupils were under instruction out of every

hundred children of school-going age against 25·6 in the previous year. The percentage of scholars to the whole population was 4·5 against 3·8 in the previous year.

206. The results of the annual examination of the schools are tabulated below:—

Description of Schools.	No. of Scholars examined.	No. of Scholars passed.						
		Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standard VI.	Total.
English School	63	9	14	7	3	2	...	35
Marâthi Schools	942	351	111	84	58	21	...	625
Hindustâni Schools	991	388	92	52	13	3	2	550
Total ...	1,996	748	217	143	74	26	2	1,210

207. During the year under report 4 students from the Anglo-Vernacular school appeared for the 2nd Grade Public Service Examination held at Alibâg in the Kolâbâ District, of whom 2 came out successful against none in the last year. Four students from the Marâthi school at Murud also passed the 3rd Grade Public Service Examination.

208. An exhibition of Modi and Urdu hand-writings was held in the month of September under the supervision of a Committee of State officers. The total sum distributed by the Committee to boys and girls whose hand-writing was found good was Rs. 47-3.

209. As in the previous year the inspecting staff for the schools consisted of one Inspector for the Marâthi and one for the Hindustâni schools.

210. As in the last year, the number of trained teachers in the State schools was eight during the year under report. Better teachers have been appointed as vacancies occurred. Improvement in the teaching staff contributed greatly to improve the condition of the schools. The Mahomedan boy who was learning in the Training College at Poonâ passed in the First Class, obtaining a certificate of Rs. 25, and has now joined the State service. He had come first in the examination. Another Mahomedam student above referred to was sent to the Training College at Poonâ during the year under report.

211. In the month of March last the Deputy Educational Inspector, Kolâbâ, S. D., and the Second Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Thânâ, inspected the Marâthi and Hindustâni schools in the State. The results of their examinations of most of the schools were declared to be fair. The suggestions made by them have been attended to.

212. The total receipts and expenditure of the Educational Department are detailed below :—

RECEIPTS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
School-cess, *i.e.*, one-third of the one-anna local cess.	4,092	10	8
Proceeds of School-fees	1,770	13	0
Miscellaneous	75	4	2
Contribution from the State	9,447	7	8
Total...	15,386	3	6

EXPENDITURE.

	Rs.	a.	p.
English School	1,618	8	10
Vernacular Schools.	10,373	11	6
Inspection	1,195	14	2
Rent for School-houses	457	3	3
Miscellaneous	1,740	13	9
Total...	15,386	3	6

213. To improve the efficiency of the teaching staff, qualified and better paid teachers have been appointed on every vacancy which occurred during the year, and with the increase in the number of schools and students attending them the expenditure rose from Rs. 14,669 during the previous year to Rs. 15,386 during the year under report.

CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS AND VENOMOUS SNAKES.

214. Rules regarding destruction of wild animals and venomous snakes are in force in the State. During the year under report no wild beasts were killed. The number of snakes destroyed for which rewards were paid was 51 against 36 ; the sum paid in rewards amounted to Rs. 6-10 against Rs. 4-8 in the previous year.

POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

215. There is only one combined Sub-Post Office and 3rd Class Telegraph Office at Murud-Janjirâ and 6 branch Post Offices at Shrivardhan, Mhaslâ, Borli-Panchatan, Borli-Mândle, Nândgâon, and Hareshwar in the State, all working under the direct control of the British Government.

STATE RECORDS.

216. The general records of the State are preserved under the supervision of the State Kârbhâri in a room specially built for the purpose near his office. The Tehsil records are also kept at their respective head-quarters. The rules

for the systematic classification and preservation of useful records as well as for the periodical destruction of useless papers have been observed.

Printing Press and Libraries.

217. Up to the end of the year 1893-94 the work of printing official forms &c., was being done in the Satya Sadan Press at Alibâg, and consequently inconvenience was experienced in obtaining the work in time especially during the monsoons. With a view to obviate the difficulty the manager of the Satya-Sadan Press has, during the year under report, established at Murud a small press in which the work of the printing official forms only has been done.

Libraries.

218. There are two libraries, one at Murud and the other at Shrivardhan. The library at Murud being chiefly supported by the state and the Murud Municipality continued in a satisfactory condition. As reported in the last year's Administration Report, the Nawâb Sâheb's Government and the Shrivardhan Municipality sanctioned annual grants of Rs. 100 and 50 respectively during the year under report towards improving the condition of the library at Shrivardhan.

Taxes on Trade.

219. Besides octroi levied by the Murud and Shrivardhan Municipalities, the following taxes on trade have been levied by the State:—

(1) License tax.

(2) Tax on fisheries.

220. The total receipts from the above taxes amounted during the year to Rs. 5,413-15-0 against Rs. 5,429-13-5 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 15-14-5.

Light House.

221. There is a light-house at Nânowli on Râjpuri Point, where a fixed fourth order dioptric light was exhibited and maintained in an efficient manner during eight months of the year. The building and lighting apparatus continued to be in perfect order. The work of improving the light in accordance with the suggestions of Mr. Douglas commenced in the month of November last under the supervision of Mr. W. H. McCann, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, in charge Coast Guard Service, who removed the light in the month above mentioned, and a small lantern was placed in its place. The light in the small lantern was exhibited till the end of the year. The light-house was inspected by Mr. G. B. Payne, Inspector, Coast Guard Service, in the month of October, who found everything in a satisfactory condition. The lightning conductor was also tested by the Overseer, Public Works Department, Kolâbâ in the month of April 1894.

222. The expenses to the State in connection with the light-house were:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Establishment	336	00	
Cocoanut oil	167	1	0
Heavy mineral oil of 250° test	64	11	0
Contingencies	63	1	0
Total...	630	13	0

223. The construction of the beacon on the whale reef (Chor Kásá) taken in hand last year by the Executive Engineer, Ratnâgiri and Kolabâ, has not yet been completed.

224. The buoy placed on the "Chor Kásá" was in its proper place during the fair season of the year.

225. The administration of the Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari Departments in Hâbsân was carefully carried out by the State Officials in accordance with the agreement of 1834, and the further agreement of 1894 and its working was satisfactory. A copy of the further agreement is appended.

226. The Nawâb Sâheb enjoyed good health and continued to devote his uninterrupted attention to the direction of the affairs of the State.

227. A summary of the Jâfarâbâd Administration Report is herewith forwarded as desired in para. 12 of the Government Resolution (Political Department) No. 7157, dated 16th November 1894.

228. With regard to the features of administration above described the year 1894-95 may be considered as one of fair progress. Survey and Settlement Operations, as also Inâm, Kowli and Khoti Settlements, have been nearly completed. The Police have worked well and have shown better results of the work done by them. The Civil and Criminal Courts continued to do their work satisfactorily. The Jail discipline was properly maintained. Greater attention was paid to forest conservancy. On the whole, the yield of all the crops was good and they were sold at cheaper rates. The kharif cultivation and the agricultural stock have been steadily increasing. General depression of trade is however observable both in export and import. Public works continued to receive their proper share of attention. Medical relief was extended by the opening of the "Lord Harris Charitable Dispensary" at Mhasla. The Educational institutions and the attendance of pupils in them showed a satisfactory advance. Abkari revenue has increased under the improved and efficient Abkari Administration introduced by you. The land and other revenues have been paid with ease and financially the year was a good one.

229. Grateful acknowledgments are due to you for your valuable advice and assistance in guiding the Administration.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

SHALOM BAPUJI.
State Kârbhâri, Janjirâ.

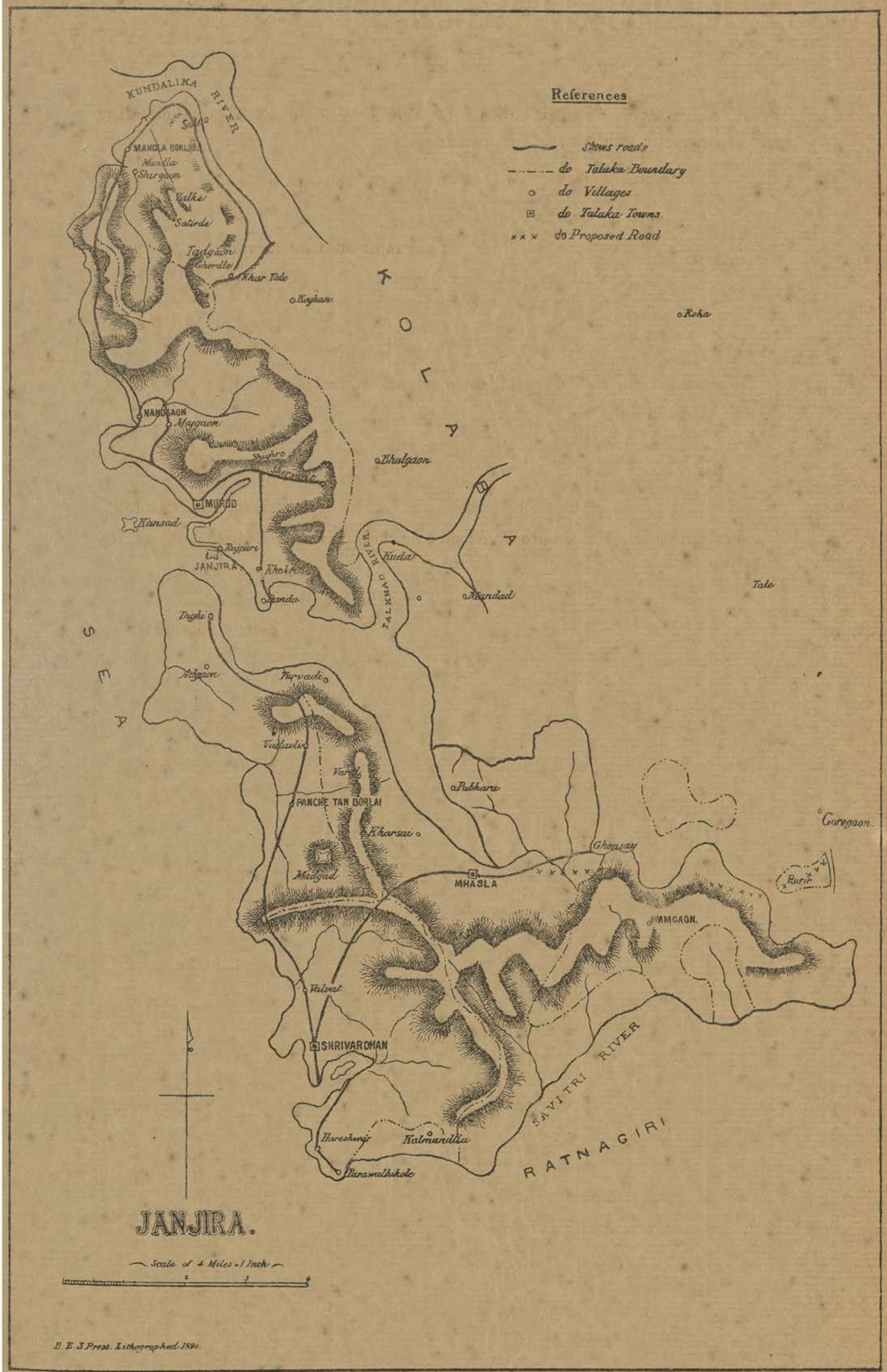
Forwarded through Sir Sidi Ahmedkhân Sidi Ibrahim Khân, K.C.I.E., Nawâb Sâheb of Janjirâ.

No. 131 of 1895.

Huzur Office, Murud,
Janjirâ, 6th June 1895.

Forwarded to the Political Agent, Janjirâ, with the compliments of the undersigned.

SIDI AHMED KHAN,
Nawâb Sâheb of Janjirâ.


References
Shows roads
do Taluka Boundary
do Villages
do Taluka Towns.
do Proposed Road
KUNDALIKA RIVER
MANDLA BORLAI
Mandla
Shirgaon
Valke
Satirde
Tadgaon
Ghordle
Khar Tale
Koghan
KOLABA
Roha
NANDGAON
Majgaon
Bhalgaon
MURUD
Kansad
Rajpuri
JANJIRA
Khokri
Kuda
TALKHAD RIVER
Mandad
Tale
Dighi
Adgaon
Tarvadi
SEA
Vadavli
Varad
Pabhara
PANCHE TAN BORLAI
Kharsai
Goregaon
Ghonsay
Madgad
MHASLA
Rurir
AMGAON
Valvat
SHRIVARDHAN
SAVITRI RIVER
Hareshwar
Kalmandla
Tarawalhikole
RATNAGIRI
JANJIRA.
Scale of 4 Miles = 1 Inch
B. E. S. Press. Lithographed 1894.

Appendix I.

Political Relations of Native States.

Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.		Estimated population. (1891.)	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing diseases.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit dues levied or not.	Principle articles of production, manufacture and mines.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Janjirâ .. ....!	.....	.....	61,780	58 regular. 16 irregular.	3,527 at regular. 168 at irregular.	3,022	Malarial fevers, diseases of the respiratory system, digestive affections, diarrhœa, dysentery and skin diseases.	Rs. 5,07,488	42 Fort Garrisons. 14 Artillery men. 220 Other irregular bodies. 276 Total.	Not levied.	Rice, nâgli, vâri harik, steel, cocoanuts, betelnuts, timber, myrabolans, hemp, and fish.

Murud-Janjirâ, May 1st, 1895.

Approved.
(Signed) R. A. LAMB,
Ag. Collector and Political Agent, Kolaba.

SHALOM BAPUJI,
State Kârbhâri, Janjirâ.

Appendix II.

Political Relations.

Native Chiefs—Principal Male Members of their families and principal Members of their Courts.

No.	Name of individual, state and family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste, race and religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Sir Sidi Ahmed Khân, Sidi Ibrâhim Khân, K. C. I. E., Nawâb Sâheb of Janjirâ, Yâkut Khân.	Murud Janjirâ.	Chief of Janjirâ.	Sidi Sarul Khân Sunni Musalman.	33	At Rajkumâr College and under a private tutor; can read Arabic, Urdu, Persian, Marâthi and English.	Administers the affairs of his State.	No.	Not necessarily.	No.	

Approved.

(Signed) R. A. LAMB,

Ag. Collector and Political Agent, Kolaba.

Murud-Janjirâ, 1st May 1895.

SHALOM BAPUJI,

State Kârbhâri, Janjirâ.

Appendix III.

Civil Divisions of Territory under Political Control.

Division.	Executive District.	Number of Executive Sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population (1891).	Chief Town with Population.		Number of Villages.	Number of Civil Judges.	Number of Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	State Revenue.		Remarks.
					Head-Quarter Town.	Population.								Land.	Gross.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Southern Division.	Janjira.	3	324	81,780	Murud.	5,883	227	3	6	20	7	135	Rs. 1,75,696-15-4	Rs. 2,21,394	Rs. 5,07,438	

Murud-Janjirâ, 25th May 1895.

SHALOM BAPUJI,

State Kârbhâri, Janjirâ.

Appendix IV.

Population of the Janjirâ State.

Commissionership.	District.	Inhabited houses.	Population in 1891.						Classification of population.										Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.
			Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Jews.	Animistes.	Others.	Total male agriculturists including landlords cultivators and agricultural labourers.	Total non-agricultural males.		
					Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East Indian and other mixed races.	Natives.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Southern Division.	Janjirâ.	16,491	22,404	23,020	12,225	17,131	81,780	259·41	.....	.....	12	66,862	14,136	.....	71	599	189	.....	26,279	13,350	Marathi and Hindustani.	38 emigrations 42 immigrations.

Murud-Janjirâ, 25th May 1895.

SHALOM BAPUJI,

State Kârbhâri, Janjirâ.

Appendix V.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Janjirâ State, 1894-95.

Arm of Service.	Total number of Fighting Officers and Men.							Details of Force at the end of the year.						Total cost of pay and allowances of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, including Followers.	REMARKS.
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year (a).	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c. (b).	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Regiments Battalions or Batteries.	Number of Guns.	Number of Men.				
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting Men.	
															Rs. a. p.
Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Artillery	14	...	...	..	...	...	...	14	...	*179	...	...	...	14	805 9 5
Infantry	270	...	...	8	8	...	...	262	...	...	...	...	...	†262	26,061 3 9
Total...	284	...	...	8	8	...	...	276	.....	179	...	...	...	276	26,866 13 2

* 168 Serviceable.
11 Unserviceable.
179

† These are all irregular bodies.

Murud-Janjirâ, 25th May 1895.

SHALOM BAPUJI,
State Kârbhâri, Janjirâ.

Appendix VI.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline, and Education of the Police.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of the Grade.	Total Expenditure.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Judicially punished.	By promotion.	By money rewards.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.								
Inspector of Police ...	1	100	1,135 2 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Chief Constables—											
1st Class	1	30	343 4 5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
2nd Class ...	1	25	255 6 2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
3rd Class	1	20	217 10 9	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	
Head Constables—											
1st Class	3	15	506 4 0	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	
2nd Class	5	12	640 8 2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	3	2	
3rd Class	12	10	1,378 8 9	1	2	1	.....	.....	5	7	
Constables—											
1st Class	8	9	823 7 9	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	7	
2nd Class	47	8	4,266 3 9	4	7	.....	1	.....	26	20	
3rd Class	55	7	4,314 8 9	5	18	1	1	.....	18	20	
Drill Instructor ...	1	15	168 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Total	135	.....	14,054 3 1	10	36	3	4	.....	59	58	

SHALOM BAPUJI,
State Kârbhâri, Janjirâ.

Murud-Janjirâ, 25th May 1895.

Appendix VII.

Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Police in the Janjirâ State during the year ending 31st March 1895.

Name of State.	Number of Offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested.		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.	
	1893-94	1894-95	1893-94	1894-95	1893-94	1894-95	1893-94	1894-95	1893-94	1894-95	1893-94	1894-95	1893-94	1894-95
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Janjirâ	187	224	141	200	135	198	99	184	36	14	70	92	73·3	93·

SHALOM BAPUJI,
State Kârbhâri, Janjirâ.

Murud-Janjirâ, 25th May 1895.

Appendix VIII.

Statement shewing the Value of Property stolen and Amount of Recoveries in the Janjirâ State during the year ending 31st March 1895.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Janjirâ	2,849 15 6	1,113 8 1	2,269 1 0	971 6 10	79	87	

SHALOM BAPUJI,
State Kârbhâri, Janjirâ.

Murud-Janjirâ, 25th May 1895.

Appendix

Statement showing the number of Crimes committed, number of

1894-95, *ending*

No.	Description of Crime or Offence.	Number of Crimes.			Number of cases disposed of during 1894-95.	Number of cases, under disposed of during 1894-95.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number.	
		Balance on the 1st of April 1894.	Committed during 1894-95.	Total.					Imprisonment.	
									Simple.	Rigorous.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Offences relating to abetment.—Chapter V. of the Indian Penal Code	...	2	2	2	...	3	...	...	...
2	Offences against Public tranquility—Chapter VIII of the Indian Penal Code	...	4	4	4	...	51	8	...	...
3	Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants—Chapter X	...	4	4	4	...	4	4	1	...
4	False evidence and offences against public justice—Chapter XI.	1	4	5	5	...	9	6	...	1
5	Offences relating to coin and Government stamps—Chapter XII.	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1
6	Offences relating to weights and measure.—Chapter XIII.	...	6	6	6	...	6	3	...	...
7	Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals—Chapter XIV. ...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...
8	Offences affecting the human body—Chapter XVI. — Affecting life	...	2	2	2	...	2	2	1	...
	— Hurt and grievous hurt ...	...	55	55	54	1	172	14	2	...
	— Wrongful restraint	...	4	4	4	...	3	1	...	...
	— Criminal force and assault ...	...	10	10	10	...	18	1	...	...
9	Offences against property—Chapter XVII. — Theft	...	68	68	68	...	135	127	2	29
	— Robbery	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...
	— Extortion	...	1	1	1	...	2	2	...	...
	— Criminal misappropriation of property	...	2	2	2	...	5	5	...	...
	— Criminal breach of trust ...	...	16	16	16	...	16	10	2	3
	— Receiving of stolen property ...	...	2	2	2	...	2	2	...	...
	— Cheating	...	4	4	4	...	6	5	...	...
	— Mischief	...	11	11	10	1	21	1	...	...
	— Criminal trespass	...	36	36	36	...	75	8	...	...
10	Offences relating to marriage—Chapter XX. ...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
11	Defamation—Chapter XXI	1	2	3	3	...	4	3	...	...
12	Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance—Chapter XXII.	...	41	41	41	...	85	3	...	...
13	Cattle Trespass Act I of 1871 (India)	...	8	8	8	...	17	8	...	...
14	Offences under the Abkari Act V. of 1878 (Bombay)	...	13	13	13	...	16	14	1	...
15	Do. Arms Act XI of 1878 (India) ...	...	5	5	5	...	5	5	...	...
16	Do. Merchant Shipping Act VII of 1880 (India)...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...
17	Do. Salt Act II of 1890 (India)	...	2	2	2	...	6	5	...	...
18	Do. District Police Act IV. of 1890 (Bombay)	1	32	33	33	...	51	46	...	...
	Total ...	3	339	342	339	3	734	287	9	34

Murud-Janjira, 25th May 1895.

IX.

Cases disposed of, and Cases awaiting trial in the Janjirâ State, during the Year 31st March 1895.

Number of persons sentenced to					Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Terms of Imprisonment.									Remarks.
Imprisonment and Fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	
Simple.	Rigorous.																
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	8	...	8	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	4	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
...	...	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	11	...	14	146	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	56	29	11	127	8	...	...	62	13	5	3	3	...	...	...	1	
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	5	...	...	10	6	...	...	1	3	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	
1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
...	5	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	1	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
...	6	2	...	8	67	...	...	...	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	3	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	...	2	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	8	...	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	13	...	14	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	5	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	46	...	46	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	79	252	11	287	422	...	...	72	19	11	6	13	2	...	...	1	

15 J

SHALOM BAPUJI,

State Kârbhâri, Janjirâ.

Appendix X.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and offences dealt with in the Janjirâ State during the year ending 31st March 1895.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.						Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	
				Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrants.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrates.									
	1893-94.	1894-95.							1893-94.	1894-95.							
Sadar Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sessions Judge, Janjirâ	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Sessions Judge, Jâfarâbâd ...	5	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	
District Magistrate...	1	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	
First Class Magistrate	67	79	7	62	51	22	2	2	129	146	16	31	86	...	...	13	
Second Class Magistrates	55	109	4	40	51	60	...	...	138	155	1	81	73	...	...	...	
Third Class Magistrates	158	146	...	87	93	233	1	...	356	414	154	139	119	...	...	2	
Total... ...	289	339	11	198	195	315	3	2	627	724	171	251	287	...	...	15	

Murud-Janjirâ, 25th May 1895.

SHALOM BAPUJI,

State Kârbhâri, Janjirâ.

Appendix XI.

Statement showing the Results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Janjirâ State, during the year ending 31st March 1895.

State.	Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																													
			Applications rejected.				Sentences.										Proceedings quashed.				Referred.				Further inquiry, &c., ordered.				Pending.			
							Confirmed.				Modified.				Reversed.																	
			Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.	
			1893-94	1894-95	1893-94	1894-95	1893-94	1894-95	1893-94	1894-95	1893-94	1894-95	1893-94	1894-95	1893-94	1894-95	1893-94	1894-95	1893-94	1894-95	1893-94	1894-95	1893-94	1894-95	1893-94	1894-95	1893-94	1894-95	1893-94	1894-95	1893-94	1894-95	1893-94	1894-95
Janjirâ.	Sadar Court	1	...	...	...	...	2	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sessions Judge, Janjirâ ...	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
	Sessions Judge, Jâfarâbâd.	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Magistrate ...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	First Class Magistrate with appellate power..	7	...	...	...	...	4	13	4	6	1	...	1	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	15	...	...	...	...	12	20	10	9	2	...	2	...	2	5	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1

SHALOM BAPUJI,

State Kârbhâri, Janjirâ.

Murud-Janjirâ, 25th May 1895.

Appendix XII.

Statement shewing the number of persons convicted or confined in the Jail in the Janjirá State during the year ending 31*st March* 1895.

Stations.	Number of Prisons.	Number of Prisoners.				Daily average in Jail.		Number of Prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and Prisoners.	Remarks shewing mortality among Convicts in the Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		1893-94.	1894-95.			
				1893-94.	1894-95.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Murud	1	18	87	108	105	17	22	16	Rs. a. p. 1,655 3 9	

SHALOM BAPUJI,

State Kârbhâri, Janjirâ.

Murud-Janjirâ, 25th May 1895.

Appendix XIII.

Civil Work.—Nature and Value of Original Suits filed and disposed of.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing Balance.		Suits filed in 1894-95.										Suits disposed of in 1894-95.									
												Value.	Nature of Suits.			Valuation of Suits.						How disposed of.				Value.	Average duration.			Remarks.	
		1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.		Suits regarding lands and houses, &c.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights, &c.	No. of suits under Rs. 100.	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.		Ex-parte.	Admitted and compromised, &c.	Struck off the file, &c.	Otherwise disposed of.		Years.	Months.	Days.		
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8	9			10						11				12	13			14.	
												Rs. a. p.														Rs. a. p.					
1	Munsiff Court ...	35	47	470	424	505	471	458	436	47	35	49,560 11 8	53	78	293	313	95	10	6	...		53	168	21	194	48,486 10 5	...	3	19		
2	Sar Nyayadhish's Court	1	2	326	278	327	280	325	279	2	1	10,926 1 6	1	277	...	277	...	...	...	1		63	140	11	65	10,933 14 6	...	1	8		
	Total...	36	49	796	702	832	751	783	715	49	36	60,486 13 2	54	355	293	590	95	10	6	1		116	308	32	239	59,420 8 11	...	...	...		

SHALOM BAPUJI,

State Kârbhâri, Janjirâ.

Murud-Janjirâ, 25th May 1895.

Appedix XIV.

Civil Work.—Results of Applications for execution of Decrees.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Value of Opening Balance for 1894-95.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing Balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at close of			Remarks.
		1893-94.	1894-95.		1893-94.	1894-95.	Value for 1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Value Total for 1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Value for 1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Value of Closing Balance for 1894-95.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3		4	5			6			7			8			9			10
				Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.				
1	Munsiff Court	49	71	15,099 9 0	701	669	71,677 3 11	750	740	86,776 12 11	679	674	72,848 7 4	71	66	13,928 5 7	45	9	12	
2	Sar Nyayadhish's Court	2	3	240 15 4	630	534	11,441 7 2	632	537	11,682 6 6	629	534	11,659 5 10	3	3	23 0 8	3	...	...	
	Total.....	51	74	15,340 8 4	1,331	1,203	83,118 11 1	1,382	1,277	98,459 3 5	1,308	1,208	84,507 13 2	74	69	13,951 6 3	48	9	12	

SHALOM BAPUJI,

State Kârbhâri, Janjirâ.

Murud-Janjirâ,

25th May 1895.

Appendix XV.

Registration of Documents.

Number.	Sub-Registry Office.	Documents presented for Registration.		Nature of Documents presented.										Documents Registered.		Value of Documents registered.		Documents refused to be registered.		Documents remaining unregistered pending inquiry at the close of the year.	
				Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.									
		1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
																Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
1	Murud	181	174	104	104	57	59	...	1	3	...	17	10	181	174	82,606 13 4	63,078 8 6	...	...	...	...
2	Shrivardhan	240	264	158	162	70	88	...	...	2	2	10	12	240	263	83,782 10 1	82,288 3 9	...	1	...	...
3	Mhasla	99	100	62	53	31	40	...	...	1	...	5	7	98	99	31,717 8 6	29,268 10 3	...	...	1	1
	>> Total..	520	538	324	319	158	187	...	1	6	2	32	29	519	536	1,98,106 15 11	1,74,655 6 6	...	1	1	1

Murud-Janjirâ,

25th May 1895.

SHALOM BAPUJI,

State Kârbhâri, Janjirâ.

Appendix XVI.

Statement shewing Agricultural Stock in the Janjirâ State during the Year 1894-95.

Number.	District.	Cattle and other Quadrupeds.									Ploughs.		Carts.	
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Mules.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding carts.	Carts used in carrying.
				Male.	Female.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Janjirâ	14,891	12,424	4,250	3,091	246	89	.....	.....	4,663	6,824	.....	90	312

Murud-Janjirâ,

25th May 1895.

SHALOM BAPUJI,

State Kârbhâri, Janjirâ.

APPENDIX XVII.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

Appendix.

Income.

No.	Heads of Receipt.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Land Revenue	2,22,393 7 4	2,21,394 9 3	.....	998 14 1
2	Taxes	9,390 3 0	8,862 10 0	.....	527 9 0
3	Customs	16,496 11 1	16,455 6 7	.....	41 4 6
4	Abkari	58,338 11 0	62,601 15 5	4,263 4 5	.....
5	Fisheries	3,518 1 5	3,565 15 6	47 13 1	.....
6	Forests	43,159 9 8	43,658 12 0	.....	4,500 4 8
7	Opium, Tobacco and Drugs	3,949 4 2	4,054 4 11	105 0 9	.....
8	Salt	28,670 11 11	26,097 1 11	.....	2,573 10 0
9	Stamps	5,079 14 0	4,961 0 0	.....	118 14 0
10	Criminal Courts, Jail and Police	2,615 4 2	2,797 14 1	182 9 11	.....
11	Civil Courts and Registration	7,817 3 6	8,048 13 2	231 9 8	.....
12	Education	2,342 4 5	1,846 1 2	.....	496 3 3
13	Local Funds	14,060 7 3	13,834 15 1	.....	225 8 2
14	Miscellaneous	17,808 0 11	24,454 0 10	6,645 15 11	.....
	Total.....	4,40,639 4 10	4,42,633 7 5	11,476 6 3	9,482 3 8
15	Jafarabad	62,926 13 9	64,805 3 10	1,878 6 1	.....
	Total.....	5,03,566 2 7	5,07,438 11 3	13,354 12 4	9,482 3 8
16	Deposits unadjusted ...	11,626 1 8	6,372 6 7	.....	5,253 11 1
17	Advances adjusted ...	21,549 5 6	8,890 5 8	.....	12,658 15 10
	Grand Total.....	5,36,741 9 9	5,22,701 7 6	13,354 12 4	27,394 14 7

Murud-Janjirá,

25th May 1895.

XVII.

Expenditure.

No.	Heads of Expenditure.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Inâm Grants	35,444 5 8	35,614 0 4	169 10 8	.....
2	Charities and Religious Grants	12,912 12 11	12,073 14 0	.....	838 14 11
3	Public Works	54,938 12 4	54,087 8 6	... .	851 3 10
4	Revenue Administration .	41,736 11 2	40,199 9 9	... .	1,537 1 5
5	Allowances to Sardârs and Fort Garrisons	31,924 1 3	32,636 15 9	712 14 6	.....
6	Civil Courts and Registration	7,135 5 9	6,936 9 5	.....	198 12 4
7	Criminal Courts, Jail and Police	22,151 11 7	23,619 11 5	1,467 15 10	.....
8	Marine	14,086 11 5	8,156 14 6	.....	5,929 12 11
9	Education	14,669 2 5	15,386 3 6	717 1 1	.....
10	Toshikhânâ	2,422 14 5	2,124 12 1	.....	298 2 4
11	Modikhânâ	119 5 7	17 11 2	.....	101 10 5
12	Darbâr	97,507 9 0	82,672 6 1	.....	14,835 2 11
13	Salt	2,283 7 2	4,821 12 9	2,538 5 7	.....
14	Stables and Cattle ...	22,973 0 4	22,149 7 7	.....	823 8 9
15	Forests	7,728 5 1	8,056 4 0	327 14 11	.....
16	Vaccination	806 6 9	836 12 3	30 5 6	.....
17	Refunds	1,382 14 0	2,334 13 3	951 15 3	.....
18	Abkari	18,401 1 6	18,100 14 9	.....	300 2 9
19	Survey	8,391 4 8	5,428 5 8	.....	2,962 15 0
20	Customs	5,215 8 11	5,121 8 4	.....	94 0 7
21	Dispensaries	3,766 0 9	4,704 1 4	938 0 7	.....
22	Local Funds	9,439 6 8	9,630 2 10	190 12 2	.....
23	Opium	2,234 10 3	2,445 13 8	211 3 5	.....
24	Miscellaneous	15,361 4 10	6,466 11 0	... .	8,894 9 10
	Total.....	4,33,032 14 5	4,03,622 15 11	8,256 3 6	37,666 2 0
25	Jâfarâbâd	44,592 11 2	44,841 0 10	248 5 8	.....
	Total.....	4,77,625 9 7	4,48,464 0 9	8,504 9 2	37,666 2 0
26	Deposits adjusted	16,625 2 4	10,606 14 1	.....	6,018 4 3
27	Advances unadjusted ...	7,784 14 6	6,254 12 7	.....	1,530 1 11
	Grand Total	5,02,035 10 5	4,65,325 11 5	8,504 9 2	45,214 8 2

SHALOM BAPUJI,

State Kârbhâri, Janjirâ.

An Agreement between SIDI AHMEDKHÂN, NÂWAB OF JANJIRÂ, and HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY IN COUNCIL in modification of and in continuation of the Agreement of 1884.

Whereas it is desired to modify the terms of clause (*c*) of Article I. and clauses (*c*) and (*e*) of Article II. of the Agreement of 1884, and whereas the arrangements made under clauses (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) of Article V. terminated on the first of August, Eighteen hundred and ninety-four, it is hereby agreed as follows :—

I.—In lieu of Article I., clause (*c*), is substituted the following :—

The Nawâb shall levy port dues on the scale for the time being in force at the southern group of ports in the Bombay Presidency, under the Indian Ports Act for the time being in force or on any lower scale which may be approved by the Government of Bombay.

II.—In lieu of Article II., clause (*c*), is substituted the following :—

The Agents of the Nawâb may annually select and purchase at the British Excise, Salt Works at Uran and Karanja, for the domestic consumption of the inhabitants of Hâbsân, salt to an amount calculated to allow 12 lbs. avoirdupois weight for each head of the population of Janjirâ as computed at the last preceding decennial General Census, and the British Government will levy no duty on the salt thus annually purchased by the Nawâb's Agents for such purpose.

III.—In lieu of Article II., clause (*e*), is substituted the following :—

The Nawâb may establish fish-curing yards wherein salt will be supplied by the British Government to fishermen only for fish-curing at such price per maund as may from time to time be mutually agreed upon between the Nawâb and the Government of Bombay. These yards shall be under the control of British salt officers.

IV.—In lieu of the expired clauses (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) of Article V., are substituted the following :—

(*b*) The Nawâb of Hâbsân shall, from the date of this Agreement taking effect, adopt throughout the Hâbsân Territory the British system of Abkari Administration in force in the Bâgâyat portion of the Kolabâ District, and whenever from time to time the British Government may make alterations or modifications in such system, the Nawâb shall make similar modifications in the system in Hâbsân Territory. The Nawâb shall follow the system, use the forms, adopt the rates of duty and fees, and observe the rules in force in the Abkari Administration of the Bâgayat portion of the Kolabâ District, and shall in all respects assimilate therewith, so far as it may be possible to do so, the procedure in the Abkari Administration of the Habsan State.

(*c*) The British Government shall lend to the Nawâb for employment, and the Nawâb shall employ as Abkâri Inspector, Janjirâ, a trained and competent Abkari Inspector from the British Service.

(*d*) The Nawâb shall manage the Hâbsân Abkari Department, provided that the Political Agent or any officer authorized by him for that purpose, shall have authority from time to time to inspect the books kept at the Hâbsân distillery, liquor shops, Abkari Offices, &c., with a view to satisfy himself that the British Abkari system and mode of transacting business are being enforced.

V.—This Agreement shall take effect from the 1st September 1894.

Signed at Murud-Janjirâ on the 6th November 1894.

(Sd.) SIDI AHMEDKHAN,
Nawâb of Janjira.

(Sd.) R. A. LAMB,
Political Agent, Janjirâ.

Approved and confirmed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

(Sd.) W. J. CUNNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 20th December 1894.

JAFARABAD.

Area, 53 square miles. Population, 12,389. Gross Revenue, Rs. 64,805.

General.

The State of Jâfarâbâd is situated in the extreme south of Kâthiawâr. It being the dependency of the Janjirâ State is administered by the Nawâb Saheb of Janjirâ under the supervision of the Kâthiawar Political Agency. The capital town, Jâfarâbâd, is a sea-port situated on a fine creek, about a mile distant from the Indian Ocean. At the entrance of the creek there is a beautiful Light-House with an English revolving light. There is also a combined post and telegraph office in the town. During the fair season, steamers, belonging to the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, call at the Jâfarâbâd port twice a week. A Mamlatdar with Judicial and Revenue authority resides at Jâfarâbâd, who looks after the Administration of the Tâlukâ under the immediate control of the State Kârbhâri at Janjirâ. There was a change this year in the personnel of this place. The former incumbent having reverted to his appointment in the British service, a new officer was transferred from Janjirâ to take charge of the Mamlat.

Season and Crop.

The rain-fall during the year was excessive, and consequently the season, though better than the last year, was rather unfavourable. Bâjari and cotton crops suffered to some extent, while seasamum (til) crop was good.

Survey and Settlement.

Survey operations have been in progress since 1893. Out of 12 villages in the Taluka, 4 have been measured, and in some villages the work is in progress. The total expenditure on Survey during the year was Rs. 3,840, and from the commencement of the Survey up to the end of the year 1894-95 was Rs. 8,087. Besides this, some work of Giras Survey was also done during the year, and the expenditure incurred on account of it was Rs. 476. In all there were 7 cases of Giras disputes for disposal during the year, out of which only 1 case was disposed of.

Legislation.

No new enactment was passed, nor any in force in the British Territory was introduced into the State.

Police.

The total strength of the Police force was 23. The cost was Rs. 2,432 against Rs. 2,439 in the last year. No crime of a serious nature was reported. Out of 27 persons arrested by the Police, 21 were convicted. The value of stolen property was Rs. 768, out of which the property of Rs. 452 or 58 per cent. was recovered against 45 per cent. in the last year.

Criminal Justice.

There were in all 58 cases for disposal before the Courts, all of which were disposed of during the year. The number of persons involved was 144, of whom 46 were convicted, the discharge or acquittal being of 98 persons. Three appeals were

preferred against the decisions of the Lower Court; in one case only the sentence was confirmed.

Prisons.

The daily average of prisoners in the Jail was 6·8 against 3·3 in the previous year. The total cost of maintenance was Rs. 461 against Rs. 290 in the last year. The health of the prisoners was generally good.

Civil Justice.

Out of 128 suits before the Courts, 123 of the value of Rs. 7,792 were disposed of. Out of 192 applications for execution of decrees, 188 were disposed of during the year.

Registration.

The number of documents presented for registration was 51 against 94 in the previous year. All of them were Registered during the year. The value of property affected by the deeds was Rs. 17,616. The registration fees amounted to Rs. 253 against Rs. 328 in the last year.

Forest.

There is no timber in the woods of this Tálukâ. Some Babul and Gorad trees abound here and there. The total receipts under this head were Rs. 79 against Rs. 74 in the previous year.

Trade.

The import trade diminished from Rs. 4,60,536 to Rs. 4,40,928, and export trade from Rs. 3,44,627 to Rs. 2,98,215. The decrease was chiefly in cash and cotton.

Public Works.

The outlay on Public Works was Rs. 10,303 against Rs. 2,831 in the previous year. Out of the sum expended this year, Rs. 8,174 were spent in purchasing a new English light for the Light House at Jâfarâbâd, and the rest were spent on other works of public utility.

Revenue and Finance.

The total revenue of the year was Rs. 64,305 and the total expenditure Rs. 44,841, leaving a surplus of Rs. 19,964. The figures of income and expenditure for the last year were Rs. 62,926 and Rs. 44,592 respectively, which left a surplus of Rs. 18,334. The collection of land revenue alone, with arrears, during the year was Rs. 26,711 against Rs. 19,848 in the previous year; the decrease in collection during 1893-94 was on account of bad season during that year.

Customs.

The Customs receipts during the year were Rs. 14,023 against Rs. 13,665 in the previous year.

Salt.

The net profit to the State from salt after deducting from the realizations all the costs of salt transactions, was Rs. 2,113 against Rs. 1,470 in the last year.

Abkari.

The Abkari farm of this Tâlukâ was sold for the year to a contractor for Rs. 5,300 against Rs. 4,500 during the last year. Country-liquor was distilled and sold by the contractor at the rates fixed by the State. There was no shop of English liquor.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

The number of births and deaths registered during the year were 499 and 508, respectively, against 522 and 311, respectively, in the previous year. The increase in death was due to the prevalence of malarial fevers during the year. Three hundred and sixty-three persons were vaccinated against 583 in the last year. There are two dispensaries in Jâfarâbâd, one of dispensing English medicines and the other of dispensing Native drugs. The former is maintained by the State funds and private contributions, and the latter by the Municipality. The numbers of patients treated at both the dispensaries were 7,155 and 1,904, respectively, against 6,084 and 1,725, respectively, in the previous year.

Education.

The number of schools was 8, as last year. An English school has been opened at Jâfarâbâd during the year, while one Hindustâni girls' school was amalgamated to Hindustâni boys' school, as the number of girls was found to be small. The total number of pupils decreased from 405 during last year to 386 during the year under report, while the daily average attendance of pupils increased from 281 in the last year to 298 in the year under report. The cost of education was Rs. 2,116 in the year against Rs. 1,655 in the previous year.

During the year under report Jâfarâbâd was visited by the State Kârbhâri, Janjirâ, and all the Heads of Departments in the State. They inspected offices and records of the officers employed in the dependency, and found everything satisfactory.

SHALOM BAPUJI,
State Kârbhâri,
Janjirâ.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

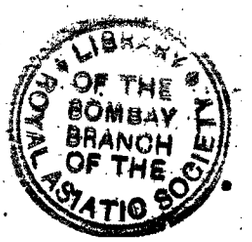
OF THE

JANJIRA STATE

For the Official Year 1895-96,

WITH

APPENDICES.



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1896.

No. 153 of 1896.

STATE KÂRBHÂRI'S OFFICE,

Murud-Janjirâ, 18th May 1896.

FROM

KHÂN BAHÂDUR SHÂLOM BÂPUJI,

State Kârbhâri, Janjirâ;

TO

A. F. MACONOCHIE, Esq., I. C. S.,

Political Agent, Janjirâ.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Janjirâ State for the year ending 31st March 1896.

Nos: I to XVII. 2. A map of the State and the usual statements, as per margin, accompany.

CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL.

3. The State pays no tribute, either in money or in men to the British or any other Government.

4. The relations of the Darbâr with the British Government remained cordial. The conduct of the Sidi Sardârs, Inâmdârs and Khânjâdâs continued satisfactory, and the State enjoyed perfect peace.

5. Mr. R. A. Lamb, I. C. S., Collector and Political Agent, Kolâbâ, visited the State in the month of January last. During his stay at Shrivardhan, he inspected the Dispensary, and the Vernacular and Hindustâni Schools. While at Mhaslâ he was kind enough to lay the foundation stone of the Lord Harris' Charitable Dispensary. A large *mandap* with decorations was erected for the occasion. The ceremony passed off pleasantly and satisfactorily. He arrived at Murud on the morning of the 29th January 1896 and left for Alibâg on the very day.

6. The Nawâb Sâheb was invited to Poonâ by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for investiture ceremony of the Order of the Knight of the Indian Empire. He left Murud on the 4th September 1895 by a special Steamer. After passing two days at Bombay he left for Poonâ on the 6th and arrived there at about 5 P. M. At the Poonâ railway station he was received by the Oriental Translator to Government, and a salute of 9 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery.

7. On the morning of Tuesday, the 17th September 1895, His Excellency the Governor received, at the Council Hall, Poonâ, the visit of the Nawâb Sâheb, and on the afternoon of the same day His Excellency paid return visit to the Nawâb Sâheb.

8. At 3-45 P. M., on Wednesday, the 18th September 1895, the Nawâb Sâheb escorted by 1 Non-Commissioned Officer and 3 Sowars of the Bombay Cavalry, arrived at the Council Hall to attend the Darbâr and was received at the entrance of the Council Hall by the Collector and Political Agent, Kolâbâ, and inside the Council Hall by the Under-Secretary to Government, Political Department, who conducted him to his seat. A salute of 9 guns was fired on the arrival of the Nawâb Sâheb, and a Guard of Honour furnished by Regiment of Bombay Infantry, which was drawn up at the entrance of the Council Hall, presented arms.

9. On the same day at 9-30 P. M. His Excellency the Governor held an Investiture at Government House, Ganesh Khind, for the purpose of investing the Nawâb Sâheb with the Insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, to which dignity he had been appointed by Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India. All the Chiefs and First Class Sardars of the Deccan were present at the Investiture.

10. All Members of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire present in Poonâ and such others not residing in Poonâ as could conveniently assemble there, attended. The Companions of the Order, having assembled in the room set apart for the purpose, at 9-15 P. M. formed a procession according to ancient custom, the junior preceding the senior members, and entered the Darbâr room at 9-30 P. M. in the following order:—

The Oriental Translator to Government.

The Under-Secretary to Government, Political Department.

The Chief Secretary to Government, Political Department,

Bearing the Insignia of the Order.

Companions of the Order.	*Companions of the Order.*
Aides-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor.	Aides-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor.
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.	Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

His Excellency the Governor, Knight Grand Commander of the Order.

(Pages in attendance on His Excellency the Governor).

11. On reaching their seats, the Members of the Order filed off right and left and made their reverence to the Governor as His Excellency passed. The Band played the National Anthem. When all were seated, the Chief Secretary reported that the business was the Investiture, under the Sovereign's grant, of Sidi Ahmed Khân, Nawâb of Janjirâ, and delivered to His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, G.C.I.E., the grant of Her Majesty. Having received the grant from His Excellency, the Chief Secretary read it aloud. The Chief Secretary to Government and two Companions of the Order then conducted the Nawâb Sâheb to the

Dais, where he made his reverence. Members of the Third Class of the Order rose from their seats. The Nawâb Sâheb was then conducted by the Chief Secretary to the table. All Members of the Order rose from their seats. Two Companions, by desire of His Excellency the Governor, on receiving the Star of the Order, attached it in the proper place. This done the Nawâb Sâheb was conducted by the Chief Secretary to the front of the dais and made his reverence. Meanwhile, the two Companions withdrew to their places and remained standing with the other Members of the Order. The Chief Secretary then, with due reverence, delivered the Riband and Badge of the Order to His Excellency the Governor, who invested the Nawâb Sâheb with the Riband and Badge, addressing him as follows :—

"In the name of the Queen and Empress of India and by Her Majesty's Command I hereby invest you with the Honourable Insignia of the Order of the Indian Empire, of which Most Eminent Order Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint you to be a Knight Commander."

12. On his return to Murud Janjirâ on the 4th October 1895, the Nawâb Sâheb was received by the Khânjâdâs, Sidi Sardârs, and Municipal Commissioners of Murud and Shrivardhan and all respectable residents of Habsân at the bunder. He was led into a large shamiana which was specially erected for the occasion. The Nawâb Sâheb and all others having taken their seats, four congratulatory addresses were read and presented to the Nawâb Sâheb by the Municipal Commissioners of Murud, and Shrivardhan, and by the residents of Mhaslâ, who expressed their gratitude to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress for the honour done to the Nawâb Sâheb. The whole of the town was *en-fête*, and everywhere arches and buntings were raised by the people.

13. The Nawâb Sâheb visited Jâfarâbâd in January last and remained there for about a month and a half. On the 29th of January an address was presented to him by the Jâfarâbâd Municipality, which also expressed their sincere gratitude to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India for the honour done to the Nawâb Sâheb. During his sojourn there, he visited most of the villages in the Dependency. At Jâfarâbâd he inspected the Boys' and Girls' Schools and the Dispensary. He also visited the Light-House and was much pleased with the construction of the building and the new machinery.

14. On his return from Jâfarâbâd the Nawâb Sâheb remained at Bombay for a few days. The Nawâb Sâheb again visited Bombay in March last and remained there for about a month.

15. No domestic event, worthy of report, occurred in the Nawâb Sâheb's house during the year.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

16. During the year under report, Mr. R. G. Walvekar having resigned the appointment of the Sar Nyayadhish, Mr. Raghunath Damodhar was appointed in his stead. In other respects the *personnel* of the administration remained unchanged.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Revenue Survey.

17. The total number of villages in the State is as given below:—

Name of the Division.	Unalienated Villages.	Alienated Villages.	
1. Murud Tapâ	36	6	At present called the Murud Tehsil.
2. Nândgaon Tapâ	31	2	
3. Mândle Tapâ	42	3	
4. Shrivardhan Tapâ ...	40	5	At present called the Shrivardhan Tehsil.
5. Borli-Panchatan Tapâ ...	35	2	
6. Mhaslâ Tapâ	49	5	At present called the Mhaslâ Tehsil.
7. Khâmgâon Tapâ	29	0	
	263	23	
Total ..	286		

18. Survey rates were introduced in 36 unalienated villages of the Murud Tapâ in the year 1890-91. The cultivators continued to pay the survey assessment, and no land was relinquished by them during the year.

19. During the year under report survey rates were introduced in Nândgâon and Borli-Mândlé Tapâs on the 24th and 30th March last respectively. In the following statement the average assessment per acre for each class of land has been shown as compared with that under the old system :—

Tapâs.	Rice land.				Rabi land.				Garden land.				Varkas land.			
	Average Assessment per acre under the old system.		Average Survey rate per acre.		Average Assessment per acre under the old system.		Average Survey rate per acre.		Average Assessment per acre under the old system.		Average Survey rate per acre.		Average Assessment per acre under the old system.		Average Survey rate per acre.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.			Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Murud Tapâ ...	12	5 0	8	0 10	Under the old system there was no separate rate for Rabi land.		1	6 0	28	2 7	14	4 0	0	14 4	0	3 4
Nândgâon Tapâ..	12	0 6	9	2 0			0	13 2	10	1 8	8	4 0	0	14 4	0	4 2
Mândle Tapâ ...	12	10 5	9	9 4			0	14 9	11	10 8	9	12 11	0	15 2	0	4 0

20. In each class of land there is reduction in average assessment. No land has yet been relinquished nor was any complaint against the new rates received. It is hoped that the ryots will be able to pay the new rates easily.

21. In the Tapâs in which the survey rates have been introduced, the Nawâb Sâheb has been pleased to abolish the other cesses named in the margin which were hitherto levied. The total loss to the State Revenue by the abolition of the cesses in the Murud, Nândgâon and Borli-Mândle Tapâs amounted to Rs 2,470-4-0.

1 Onde patti.
2 Tâg patti.

22. Survey papers relating to 76 villages of the Shrivardhan and Borli-Panchatan Tapâs were received from the Survey Department on the 27th of February 1896 along with the papers relating to villages in the Nândgâon and Borli-Mândle Tapâs. After completing the work of the latter villages, the papers relating to the former were taken in hand. The work was vigorously pushed on, and the survey rates have been announced in the Borli-Panchatan Tapâ on the 20th April last and in the Shrivardhan Tapâ on the 11th May 1896. As the announcement has taken place after 31st March 1896 the rates will be levied from the year 1897-98. The details about rates for these Tapâs will therefore be shown in the next year's Administration Report.

23. The measuring and classification in 78 unalienated villages of the Mhaslâ and Khâmgâon Tapâs have been completed; out of 78 villages the Phâlni of 45 villages had remained to be done at the close of the last year. During the year under report Phâlni of 36 villages was completed, and the work of remaining villages will be over early in the next year.

24. There was no survey party working in the State during the year (*vide* this Office letter No. 1436, dated 21st March 1896).

25. During the year under report to classify some waste land brought under cultivation a Classer was deputed by the Survey Department. He completed the work in February last.

26. In order to do the Pot-pahâni and Phâlni in time for the Survey Department, the State maintained during the year the following establishment under the control of the Sadar Tehsildâr :—

1 Head Surveyor.
15 Measurers.
1 Clerk.
1 Peon.

27. The work done by them was inspected by me; and I paid occasional visits to the villages where it was in progress.

28. With regard to the alienated villages in the State the Inâmdârs of Mâral and Devaghar in the Shrivardhan Tehsil and of Majgâon in the Murud Tehsil have consented to introduce the Survey Settlement in their villages. Efforts are being made to induce the Inâmdârs of other villages in the State to have the Survey operations introduced in their villages.

29. The cost of the Survey establishment entertained during the year amounted to Rs. 1,620-7-7 against Rs. 5,428-5-8 during the previous year.

30. The total expenditure incurred up to date by the Survey Department is as shown below :—

Pay and pension contribution and contingencies of the Survey party, Rs. 87,095-10-2.

Land Tenures.

31. The special tenures in force in the State are—

1 Inâm.
2 Kowli.
3 Dhârâ.
4 Khoti Junekul.
5 Khoti-huk.
6 Khâlsâ.

32. As in the last year the work of Inâm, Kowli and Khoti settlements was done during the year both by the Sadar Tehsildâr and the special Khoti Settlement Officer.

Inâm Settlements.

33. Fifteen Inâm Settlements, involving 208 acres and 5½ guntâs, were effected during the year. Out of this land 167 acres and 1¾ guntâs were declared Inâm, and the rest of the land as belonging to the State. Appeals were preferred in two cases, out of which one was disposed of, and the other remained pending at the close of the year. Of the appeal involving 12 acres and 12¾ guntâs disposed of, 8 acres and 1½ guntâs were declared as Inâm, and the rest as land belonging to the State. All the work of the Inâm Settlement in the State has been completed during the year.

Kowli Settlements.

34. Three hundred and sixty-three cases relating to Kowli tenants were inquired into during the year. The total land inquired into was 997 acres and 7¼ guntâs, out of which 475 acres and 15½ guntâs were determined to be subject to Kowli tenure, the remaining 521 acres and 31¾ guntâs as land belonging to the State. Appeals were preferred in three cases. Including the balance of the previous year there were in all 10 appeals for disposal. Of the 7 appeals, involving 37 acres and 39½ guntâs disposed of, 9 acres and 25¾ guntâs were declared Kowli and the remaining 28 acres and 13¾ guntâs as Khâlsâ. The work of Kowli Settlement in the State has also been completed during the year under report.

Khoti Settlements.

35. In Khoti villages there are three classes of land. Dhârâ land, which pays only the Government rent. The Dhârâ land is held by Dhârekaris who have the full occupancy rights of a land-holder in a directly managed village. The

right of occupancy, subject to the payment to the Khot of up to half the produce from the land, is conferred on those who are found to have cultivated their holdings for twelve consecutive years and upwards. Such occupants are considered as Khoti Junekuls, and the Khot cannot deprive the Junekul of his land as long as he pays such fixed amount in kind or in money, as may have been agreed upon between the Khot and the said tenant, or on the expiry of the term for which such agreement shall have been made, or if no such agreements have been made, such fixed share of the gross annual produce not exceeding one-half in the case of rice land or one-third in the case of Varkas land. The third class tenants are those who have been found to be occupants for shorter periods than 12 years. They have been determined to be ordinary tenants liable to ejection by the Khot.

36. All the work of the Inâm, Kowli and Khoti settlements in the State was completed during the year under report.

37. I take this opportunity of giving below an abstract of the Inâm, Kowli and Khoti Settlement work done from its commencement up to its end during the year.

Year.	Inâm Settlements.	Kowli Settlements.	Khoti Settlements.	
			Villages.	Tenants.
1885-86 ...	24	108	20	748
1886-87 ...	16	203	.....	.....
1887-88 ...	.....	63	18	658
1888-89 ...	.....	41	.....	.....
1889-90 ...	10	76	.....	.....
1890-91 ...	8	176	24	732
1891-92 ...	1	55	14	521
1892-93 ...	.....	276	68	4,094
1893-94 ...	29	1,573	99	3,860
1894-95 ...	32	579	61	1,161
1895-96 ...	15	363	.....	.....
Total.....	135	3,513	304	11,774

Waste Land.

38. The area of waste land taken up for cultivation during the year under report, as compared with the previous year, is as shown in the subjoined table.

Extent of culturable area for		Taken up in		Waste remaining at the end of		Percentage of culturable land lying waste in	
1894-95	1895-96	1894-95	1895-96	1894-95	1895-96	1894-95	1895-96
Acrs gs.	Acrs. gs.	Acrs. gs.	Acrs. gs.	Acrs. gs.	Acrs. gs.	Acrs. gs.	Acrs. gs.
.....	.....	178 32½	149 39½	.....	.....	.....	.....

39. The lands in the State were never previously surveyed, and the survey and settlement have not yet been introduced in all the Tehsils of the State. Information required in columns 1, 3 and 4 of the statement is not, therefore, available. It is satisfactory to note that waste land, measuring 149 acres and 39¼ guntâs assessed at Rs. 480-14-3, was taken up for cultivation during the year under report. Waste land is being given for rice cultivation at low rates of assessment.

Revenue Accounts.

40. There are four Sub-Treasuries at the places named in the margin, and one Huzur Treasury at Murud. All the accounts in the Sub-Treasuries are kept in Symond's forms of accounts. In the Huzur a classified system of accounts is in force. Except in cases of fixed salaries and allowances, the Sub-Treasury Officer, who is the Tehsildâr, is not authorized to make any disbursement, unless the bill is passed for payment, by the State Kârbhâri, and similarly no payment is made from the Huzur Treasury, unless passed by the State Kârbhâri or through him by the Nawâb Sâheb. The Tâlukâ daily sheets (Form No. 2) are punctually received from the Sub-Treasuries, and after being audited by the Head Accountant the transactions are incorporated in the Huzur Day-Book and its expansions. After the closing of the transactions for the day, the Huzur Day-Book, the Treasury Balance Book, &c., are daily examined and signed by the Head Accountant and the State Kârbhâri. All the Sub-Treasuries are periodically examined by the Sadar Tehsildâr and occasionally by the State Kârbhâri. During the year under report, the course above mentioned was carefully observed, and the mistakes detected by the examining officers were communicated to the Sub-Treasury officers. No fraud or mistake of a serious nature was detected in any of the Sub-Treasuries. All the village and Tâlukâ accounts have also been kept in Symond's forms of accounts, the necessary additions having been made for receipts in kind. As usual the village accounts and ryots' receipt-books were examined by the General Duty Kârkuns, the Tehsildârs and the Sadar Tehsildâr during the year under report, and it is satisfactory to note that none of the members of the subordinate establishment was punished and dismissed for misconduct.

Murud, Shrivardhan, Mhasla, Jafirabad.

Boundary Disputes.

41. Four cases of the boundary disputes pending from last year were disposed of during the year under report. No fresh application was received.

Wards Estate.

42. No such estate was managed by the State during the year under report.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

Legislation.

43. The following Enactments have been in force in Habsân:—

Acts passed by the Government of India.

Act X. of 1882 (The Code of Criminal Procedure).
Act XLV. of 1860 (The Indian Penal Code).
Act XIV. of 1882 (The Civil Procedure Code).
Act I. of 1872 (The Indian Evidence Act).
Act IX. of 1872 (The Contract Act).
Act XI. of 1878 (The Arms Act).
Act I. of 1871 (The Cattle Trespass Act).
Act VI. of 1864 (The Whipping Act).
Act X. of 1870 (The Land Acquisition Act).
Act I, of 1878 (The Opium Act).
Act VIII. of 1878 (The Sea Customs Act).
Act VII. of 1880 (The Indian Merchant Shipping Act).
Act XV. of 1877 (The Indian Limitation Act).
Act VII. of 1870 (The Court Fees Act, Articles 10 and 12 only of Schedule I).
Act IX. of 1875 (The Indian Majority Act).
Act VIII. of 1877 (The Indian Registration Act).
Act X. of 1889 (The Indian Ports and Port Dues Act).
Act X. of 1887 (The Native Passengers' Ships Act).
Act VII. of 1889 (The Succession Certificate Act).
Act XVI. of 1894 (The Indian Tariff Act).
Act VI. of 1878 (The Indian Treasure Trove Act).

Acts passed by the Government of Bombay.

Act V. of 1879 (The Land Revenue Code).
Act VII. of 1867 (The District Police Act, Sections 33 and 34 only).
Act VIII. of 1867 (The Village Police Act).
Act V. of 1878 (The Abkari Act).
Act XX. of 1864 (The Minors' Act).
Act II. of 1868 (The Public Ferries Act).
Act III. of 1878 (The License Tax Act).
Act I. of 1880 (The Khoti Act).
Act XIX. of 1838 (The Coasting Vessels' Act).
Act VIII. of 1827 (The Regulation for the succession to estates of deceased persons).
Act II. of 1890 (The Salt Act, Sections 3, 10, 15, 26, 28, 38 to 48, 50 to 52 and 56).
Act IV. of 1890 (The Bombay District Police Act).
Act I. of 1890 (The Gambling Act).

Acts passed by the Nawâb Sâheb's Government.

Act I. of 1888 (The Janjirâ Municipal Act).

Act II. of 1888 (The Janjirâ Local Funds Act).

Act III. of 1888 (The Janjirâ Land Improvement Act).

Act I. of 1889 (The Janjirâ Tehsildârs' Courts Act).

Rules relating to Inâms passed in 1861-62 (Sections 1, 3 and 5 to 10 only).

Rules relating to Stamps passed in 1861-62.

14. The Indian Tariff Act XVI. of 1894 and the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI. of 1878 were brought into force in Habsân during the year under report. In doing so the procedure laid down in the Political Agent's letter No. 4679, dated 11th November 1887, and the Government Resolution (Political Department) No. 581, dated 26th January 1888, was duly observed.

MILITARY.

45. The total strength of the Military force of the State is 271, consisting 43 Fort Garrisons, 14 Gunners, and 214 Irregular bodies. They are all Habsi Bhâibands, Sidi Sardârs, Janjirkars, Chorwads, &c. Some of these men carry old-fashioned swords, while others have got old matchlocks of native manufacture. They have received no military training, and are consequently unfit for any active service. Their houses are in the Janjirâ Fort. Forty-three men of the Fort Garrison proteet the Fort, 14 Gunners fire salute guns, &c., and the remaining men attend Darbârs held in the Fort on holidays and on other special occasions. Their services are all confined to the Fort of Janjirâ where they all live. As remarked in para. 4 of Government Resolution (Political Department), No. 6681, dated 28th October last, on the Administration Report of the State for the last year, efforts are being made to induce the men to accept appointments in the working Departments of the State. The Nawâb Sâheb with a view to educate their children and to employ them on other regular duties, has established two schools for boys, one Marâthi and one Hindustâni, and two Hindustâni schools for girls in the Fort. Four young men from Sidi Bhâibands who were found fit to do clerical work were employed in the Revenue Department as Kârkuns. The entire cost of the maintenance of this force during the year under report amounted to Rs. 19,846-7-7 against Rs. 26,866-13-2 in the previous year, the decrease being Rs. 7,020-5-7. Remuneration amounting to Rs. 569-3-4 due to some of the Bhâibands remained unpaid, and there was a net reduction of Rs. 5,851-2-3 in the total expenditure on account of low rates of rice. Deducting this amount (5,851-2-3 + 569-3-4), viz., Rs. 6,420-5-7 from the total decrease of Rs. 7,020-5-7 there remains a net saving of Rs. 600 due to the reduction in the strength of the Force by deaths of 5 men serving in the infantry.

POLICE.

46. The total strength of the Police Force employed in the State during the year under report was 135.

47. The details of the composition of the Force are as follows :—

Rank.	No.
Inspector of Police	1
Chief Constables	3
Head Constables...	20
Constables	110
Drill Instructor	1
Total...	135

48. Out of these 1 Head Constable and 13 Constables were on Abkari duty.

49. The entire cost of the Police Administration, including charges on account of Abkari Police, amounted to Rs. 16,386 against Rs. 17,040 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 654. Warm clothing was supplied to the Force during the last year, while no such expenditure was incurred during the year under report.

50. Regular training has been given in drill to the Force by the Inspector of Police and by a pensioned Military Officer entertained as a Drill Instructor. During the year under report the Police have been trained in Manual, Firing and Bayonet Exercises as well as in Guard Mounting and Inspection Drill. The Force seems to have been much improved in discipline.

51. Forty-one persons were departmentally fined and suspended for irregularities and 10 were dismissed. Seventeen Officers and men were promoted for good service.

52. Of the 135 Officers and men employed during the year, 104 were Hindus, 22 Mahomedans and 9 Beni-Israels. Fifty-one of these or 37 per cent. were returned as able to read and write, and 87 more as under instruction.

53. The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases for Police investigation including cases pending from the previous year was 221 against 224 in the previous year. Of these 78 non-cognizable and 57 cognizable cases were struck off the crime register by the orders of the Magistrates, 78 were committed for trial, 1 was committed under orders from the Magistrate and 12 remained pending. Of the cases sent for trial 1 was decided as non-cognizable and the remaining as cognizable cases.

54. Out of the 78 cases sent for trial in 74 cases convictions were obtained, and in 4 cases the accused were discharged. The percentage of convicted cases to cases sent for trial was 95.

55. In connection with the cases above mentioned 129 persons were arrested by the Police, of whom 125 were sent for trial and 4 were released on bail. Out of the number sent for trial, 119 were convicted and 6 were discharged. The percentage of conviction to the number sent for trial was 95·2 against 93 in the previous year, and of persons apprehended to the persons convicted was 92·2.

56. The value of property reported stolen during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,013-7-4 against Rs. 1,113-8-1 in the previous year. The Police have succeeded in recovering property worth Rs. 756-9-4 or 74·6 per cent. against 87 in the previous year.

57. All the Offices of the Chief Constables and all outposts, including Jâfarâbâd, were inspected by the Police Inspector during the year under report and though the Police were less successful in recovering stolen property, they have shown better results in prosecuting to conviction cognizable cases.

Village Police.

58. There are no village Police in the State.

Criminal Justice.

59. The following Courts were at work during the year :—

1 Sadar Court.
1 Sessions Judge's Court, Janjirâ.
1 Sessions Judge's Court, Jâfarâbâd.
1 District Magistrate's Court.
2 First Class Magistrates' Courts.
1 Second Class Magistrate's Court.
2 Third Class Magistrates' Courts.

60. There were three cases pending before the Criminal Courts when the the year opened. The total number of new cases brought to trial during the year was 356 against 339 in the previous year. Out of the total number for disposal (viz., 359), 357 were disposed of during the year leaving 2 cases undisposed of at its close. Including the balance from the previous year the total number of accused persons dealt with by the Courts was 745 ; against 724 in 1894-95. Out of the 730 persons brought to trial during the year, 183 were arrested by the Police, 215 were produced by warrants, 376 on summonses, 5 appeared voluntarily, and 1 was arrested in the presence of the Magistrate. Out of the total number of persons before the Courts, 219 were discharged without trial, 279 were acquitted, 245 convicted, and 2 were pending before the Courts for disposal at the end of the year.

61. Out of 245 persons sentenced; 1 was punished with simple imprisonment, 3 with simple imprisonment and fine, 31 with rigorous imprisonment, 60 with rigorous imprisonment and fine, 1 with whipping, and 149 with fine only.

62. The terms of imprisonment awarded were as detailed below :—

Under 1 month	54
From 1 to 2 months	7
From 2 to 3 months	6
From 3 to 6 months	14
From 6 to 12 months	7
From 1 to 2 years	2
From 2 to 3 years	4
From 3 to 5 years	...
Above 5 years	1
Total...	95

63. In the village of Rânowli, in the Shrivardhan Tehsil, there were living, each in a separate hut, two lepers, one male and the other a female. On the night of 8th September 1895, Râmyâ Jânu Malekar, the male leper, caused the death of the female leper, Pârwati, as she refused to allow him to have sexual intercourse with her. The accused was arrested and prosecuted by the Police and was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 10 years.

64. There was no case for trial before the Sadar Court.

65. The nature of crimes committed during the year is described in Appendix IX. The increase of 17 in the number of crimes was chiefly in petty offences.

66. The following Courts of Appeal were at work during the year under report :—

1 Sadar Court.
1 Sessions Court, Janjirâ.
1 Sessions Court, Jâfarâbâd.
1 District Magistrate's Court.
1 First Class Magistrate's Court with appellate power.

67. Including the balance from the previous year, 10 appeals, involving 11 persons, were dealt with by the Courts during the year under report, against 15 appeals, involving 26 persons, in 1894-95. Out of these, 1 appeal relating to 1 person was summarily rejected under Section 421 of the Criminal Procedure Code, in two cases the sentences of 2 persons were confirmed, and in five cases the sentences of 6 persons were reversed. Two appeals, involving 2 persons, were pending at the close of the year (*vide* Appendix XI.).

Extradition.

68. During the year under report, no prisoner was handed over to the British Authorities under the Extradition Act. The demand made by the State in the previous year for the extradition of one prisoner has not yet been complied with, as it seems the accused could not be found. During the year under report, a demand for the extradition of one more prisoner was made in the month of March last.

Prisons.

69. There is one Central Jail at Murud, under the superintendence of the Chief Medical Officer of the State.

70. The Jail-building contains 14 cells and 2 cook-rooms. There are also at the front door two rooms, one for the Jail Guards and the other for the Office. The building is strong and airy, and is always kept perfectly clean.

71. There were 16 prisoners remaining in the Jail from the previous year. The number of new prisoners admitted into the Jail during the year under report was 65 against 87 in the year previous. There were thus 81 convicts in the Jail against 105 in the previous year. Out of these, 61 were released during the year, 1 escaped, and 19 remained in confinement at its close. The daily average number of prisoners in the Jail decreased from 22 to 18 during the year under report.

72. The number of admissions of re-convicted persons was 10 against 13 in the last year. The percentage of convict persons to free population was 7.

73. Of the prisoners admitted into the Jail, there were—

	Males.		Females.	Total.
Hindus	64	+	...	64
Beni-Israel ...	1	+	...	1
	65			65

74. All the prisoners released during the year were discharged on the expiry of their sentences.

75. The details concerning the sentences which the prisoners remaining in the Jail were undergoing are as follows :—

No. of prisoners.	Terms of imprisonment.
1	For life.
1	For ten years.
1	For seven years.
4	For five years.
1	For four years.
1	For two and a half years.
1	For one year and eight months.
1	For one year and four months.

No. of prisoners.	Term of imprisonment.
3	For one year.
1	For ten months.
1	For nine months.
1	For eight months.
1	For four months.
1	Below one month.
19	

76. The prisoners remaining in confinement were all sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonments.

77. Arrangements have been made to keep separate a prisoner who is a leper.

78. Through the negligence of the Police Guard a male-convict of the Kâtakari Class escaped while on out-door work during the year under report. The Police Constables, the Warder, &c., who were at fault, were severely dealt with. The general conduct of the prisoners was, on the whole, fair.

79. There were 18 cases of illness. They suffered from malarial fevers, cough and skin diseases, and all of them recovered ; the average daily number of sick prisoners being 23. The health of the prisoners was generally good.

80. The convicts were employed in the State gardens and on other public works. In order to employ prisoners on some better and more profitable forms of employment, two more handlooms, making in all five, for weaving dungri cloth, towels, carpets, &c., have been provided in the Central Jail at Murud. Nine prisoners can now weave cloth, towels, and carpets, and some of the other prisoners can also make coir-ropes, coir-mats, &c. The proceeds of convict-labour amounted to Rs. 446 against Rs. 452 during the last year.

81. The total cost of maintenance and control amounted during the year to Rs. 1,180 against Rs. 1,655 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 475, while the average cost per prisoner was Rs. 74 against Rs. 75 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the lower prices of food-grains.

82. Jail quarterly meetings were regularly held, the Jail visitors visited the Jail, and the provisions of the Jail Act and Manual were duly observed during the year under report.

83. There is no record kept for the identification of previously-convicted persons in the Central Jail at Murud, and in accordance with the suggestions contained in para. 4 of Government Resolution (Political Department) No. 6681, dated 28th October last, the Nawâb Sâheb has sanctioned the entertainment of a skilled measurer into the Janjirâ State, with a view to introduce the Bertillon system of measurements. The Political Agent has been requested to be kind enough to address the Inspector-General of Police to lend the services of a competent officer to the Janjirâ State (*vide* letter No. 1198, dated 2nd January 1896).

Lock-ups.

84. There are two Lock-ups, one at Shrivardhan, and the other at Mhaslâ, for under-trial prisoners. Convicts whose terms of imprisonment do not exceed a week are also confined in these Lock-ups. Ten prisoners sentenced to such short terms of imprisonment and 36 under-trial prisoners were admitted into the Lock-ups during the course of the year. All of them were discharged during the year. The average period of confinement of under-trial prisoners was 3·2 days against 1·1 day during the previous year. The total cost of maintenance of the under-trial prisoners and convicts in the Lock-ups was Rs. 10-13-3.

Civil Justice.

85. The following three Courts were at work during the year :—

1. The Sadar Court of Appeal.
2. The Sar Nyâyâdhish's Court.
3. The Munsiff's Court.

86. The opening balance of undisposed of suits at the commencement of the year was 36. The total number of suits instituted during the year amounted to 554 as against 702 in the preceding year. There were thus 590 suits in all to be dealt with by the Courts, as compared with 751 in the last year. Of these, 569 were disposed of during the course of the year, leaving a balance of 21 suits.

87. Of the total file of 590 suits, 334 were in Munsiff's Court and 256 in the Sar Nyâyâdhish's Court of Small Causes. Of these, the Munsiff disposed of 313 cases, leaving a balance of 21, and the Sar Nyâyâdhish disposed of 256, leaving no balance at the close of the year.

88. The decrease in the number of suits filed during the year under review was probably due to the favourable season, whereby the debtors were enabled to satisfy the claims of their creditors, either wholly or partly, which induced the latter to refrain from resorting to the Law Courts.

89. The average duration of suits disposed of during the year was as follows :—

	No. of suits decided.	Average number of days.
Sar Nyâyâdhish's Court	256	48
Munsiff's Court	313	109

90. The Sar Nyâyâdhish of Janjirâ, who is also invested with the powers of Sessions Judge of Jâfarâbâd in Kâthiâwâr, was on his duty there as Sessions Judge for a long time, and the Munsiff, in addition to his own duties, was carrying on the work of the Sar Nyâyâdhish's Court for that period. The protracted absence of the Sar Nyâyâdhish from Murud led to the increase in the average duration of suits disposed of in both the Courts during the year under report.

91. The aggregate value of property forming the subject-matter of the 554 suits instituted during the year was Rs. 47,469-10-5 against Rs. 60,486-13-2 of 702 suits of the last year. Of these, 104 suits were regarding lands, houses, &c.,

444 for money and the remaining 6, regarding other rights. The value of 569 suits disposed of during the year was Rs. 47,989-2-3 against Rs. 59,420-8-11 of the 715 suits during the last year.

92. Of the total number of suits disposed of, 65 were decided *ex-parte*, 334 admitted and compromised, 19 struck off the file, and 151 were otherwise disposed of (*vide* Appendix XIII).

93. From the subjoined table, giving the number and value of suits, it will be observed that the number and value of suits relating to immoveable property have respectively decreased by 237 and by Rs. 20,820-9-2. The number and value of money suits have, however, increased by 89 and by Rs. 7,723-6-5 respectively as compared with the last year :—

Names of Courts.	Suits of immoveable property.				Money Suits.			
	1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Number of suits.	Value of suits.	Number of Suits.	Value of suits.	Number of suits	Value of suits.	Number of suits.	Value of suits.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Munsiff's Court ...	346	30,448 10 8	110	14,776 2 10	78	19,192 1 0	189	27,026 14 5
Sar Nyâyâdhish's Court	1	5,148 1 4	...	.....	277	5,778 0 2	255	5,666 9 2
Total...	347	35,596 12 0	110	14,776 2 10	355	24,970 1 2	444	32,693 7 7

Execution of Decrees.

94. The opening balance of unexecuted decrees at the commencement of the year was 69 against 74 in the previous year. During the year under report 1,017 new applications for execution of decrees were filed against 1,203 in the last year. Thus the total number of applications for execution of decrees to be dealt with by the Courts was 1,086. Out of these 1,025 applications were disposed of, against 1,208 in the preceding year, leaving a balance of 61 at the close of the year. Of the 61 applications pending disposal at the close of the year, 17 were of a duration below six months, 37 below twelve months and 7 above twelve months (*vide* Appendix XIV).

Miscellaneous Applications.

95. Seven applications for certificates of heirship were received during the course of the year, and all of them, including the one remaining undisposed of at the close of the last year, were disposed of in favour of the applicants.

96. Only one application for guardianship and administration of estate was received during the year, and was disposed of in favour of the applicant.

97. Including the balance from the previous year the total number of other miscellaneous applications to be dealt with by the Courts was 68, out of which 65 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 3 for disposal. Of the total number disposed of 37 were for and 14 against the applicants.

Civil Appellate Work.

98. The total number of appeals for disposal during the year was 49, out of which 47 were disposed of by the Courts of Appeal, leaving 2 undisposed of at the close of the year.

99. The following table details the work done by the Appellate Courts during the year under report :—

Name of Court.	Opening balance	Filed during	Total	Disposed of during	Closing Balance	Value of appeals filed during	How disposed of.					Average duration.				
							Decisions confirmed	Decisions reversed	Decisions amended	Cases remanded for re-trial	Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of.	1894-95		1895-96		
												Years. Months. Days.		Years. Months. Days.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	1894-95	1895-96	1894-95	1895-96	1894-95	1895-96	1894-95	1895-96	1894-95	1895-96	1894-95	1895-96	1894-95	1895-96	1894-95	1895-96
Sar Nyáyádhish's Court.	1	2	68	29	69	31	67	29	2	2	Rs. 12,018-9-8 Rs. 8,737-0-0	26	13	10	7	12	6	13	3	6	...	...	3	7	...	3	10
Sadar Court	...	...	19	18	19	18	19	18	...	...	Rs. 3,259-15-0 Rs. 5,013-11-9	7	12	5	2	...	3	...	...	7	1	...	5	1	...	4	17
Total ...	1	2	87	47	88	49	86	47	2	2	Rs. 15,278-8-8 Rs 8,751-11-9	33	25	15	9	12	9	13	3	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

Working of Tehsildâr's Court Act.

100. There were three Tehsildâr's Courts in the State, *viz.*, at Murud, Shriwardhan and Mhaslâ. There was no case pending at the close of the previous year. The total number of plaints filed during the year under report was 18, out of which 8 were duly inquired into and disposed of and 10 were rejected, leaving no balance at the close of the year. No complaints against the decisions of the Tehsildârs were received. Most of the cases were examined by the Sadar Tehsildâr and forwarded to this office. Minor irregularities found out have been communicated to the Tehsildârs. On the whole the work was promptly and satisfactorily performed.

Registration.

101. There were at work three registry offices in the State, *viz.*, at Murud, Shrivardhan and Mhaslâ. The total number of documents presented for registration was 575 against 538 in the previous year, and all of them were registered during the year under report. The aggregate value of property affected by the deeds registered during the year was Rs. 2,03,417-1-1 against Rs. 1,74,655-6-6 in the year 1894-95.

102. The following table gives details of the receipts and expenditure on account of registration for the years 1894-95 and 1895-96 :—

Description	1894-95.			1895-96.		
	No. of Deeds.	Value of Property.	Fees Realized.	No. of Deeds.	Value of Property.	Fees Realized.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Mortgages	319	1,03,687 9 3	824 8 6	337	1,13,084 2 9	903 0 0
Sale deeds	187	55,718 9 6	441 1 0	164	73,823 9 5	470 11 6
Money-bonds	2	780 0 0	5 15 0	5	1,508 4 7	12 10 0
Wills	1	1,487 15 0	3 1 6	1	... ...	3 9 0
Miscellaneous	29	12,981 4 9	109 0 6	68	15,001 0 4	166 10 0
Process and Inspection Fees.	...	.....	83 9 6	...	.....	132 9
Total ...	538	1,74,655 6 6	1,467 4 0	575	2,03,417 1 1	1,689 1 6
Expenditure ...	...	.....	404 0 3	...	.....	404 9 9
Net Profit	...	.....	1,063 3 9	...	.....	1,284 7 9

103. The number of sale deeds registered during the year has decreased by 23, while the amount affected thereby increased considerably. Both the number and value of mortgage deeds, money bonds and miscellaneous

documents have increased during the year as compared with the previous year. The total number of documents registered and the value affected thereby have however increased by 37 and by Rs. 28,761-10-7 respectively.

Municipal Administration.

104. There are two Municipalities in the State; one at Murud and the other at Shrivardhan. Each of them held 4 quarterly and 4 special general meetings during the course of the year under report.

105. The following table shows the receipts, expenditure and balance of the two Municipalities during the year :—

Name of Municipality.	Balance on 1st April 1895.	Receipts during the year.	Total.	Expenditure during the year.	Balance on 31st March 1896.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Murud	1,140 12 2	3,160 12 11	4,301 9 1	3,266 4 10	1,035 4 3
Shrivardhan	877 0 11	2,860 11 3	3,737 12 2	3,073 15 7	663 12 7
Total...	2,017 13 1	6,021 8 2	8,039 5 3	6,340 4 5	1,699 0 10

106. The income was derived from the following sources:—

Sources.	Murud.	Shrivardhan.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Octroi	1,070 10 4	716 5 3
House-tax...	1,193 0 0	1,341 12 0
Wheel-tax	.....	.....
Cattle-pound	225 0 3	86 6 0
Ferry-tax...	54 0 0	185 0 0
Rent from Markets	284 12 8	.....
Local Fund Cess levied within Municipal Limits	280 4 10	.....
Miscellaneous	53 0 10	531 4 0
Total...	3,160 12 11	2,860 11 3

107. The chief sources of income were octroi and the house-tax. Refund rules for the octroi duties were in force.

108. The following table gives the expenditure in detail incurred by the two Municipalities:—

Items.		By the Murud Municipality.	By the Shrivardhan Municipality.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
General Establishment..	(a) Office establishment and contingencies ...	281 1 8	242 10 3
	(b) Collection of Municipal taxes, establishments, purchases of books, papers, &c. ...	76 7 10	74 4 7
Public Safety	(a) Lighting establishment, purchases of lamps, oil, repairs, &c.	468 14 2	364 4 0
Public Health	(a) Road cleansing (establishment and miscellaneous charges)	478 9 9	178 4 3
	(b) Repairs to Markets and other buildings...	28 11 6	10 4 11
	(c) Drainage works (establishment, repairs, &c.)	274 9 10	180 4 4
	(d) Maintenance of the Dispensary at Shrivardhan	.....	1,011 0 0
Public Convenience ...	(a) Construction of new roads	766 9 3	519 8 3
	(b) Repairs to roads	84 5 8	118 14 6
Public Instruction ...	(a) Grants to Libraries	50 0 0	50 0 0
	(b) Grants to Primary Schools	500 0 0	.....
Miscellaneous		256 15 2	324 8 6
	Total...	3,266 4 10	3,073 15 7

109. With a view to encourage trade within Municipal limits, the Municipalities at Murud and Shrivardhan have exempted the following articles from the levy of octroi, *viz.*:—

Oil, rice, butter, pulse (tur), ghee, dry fish, country blankets, unhusked rice, wheat, gram and bâjri.

110. For the maintenance of the Dispensary at Shrivardhan the Municipality received a contribution of Rs. 500 from the District Local Board of Habsân.

111. On the whole the working of the Municipalities was found to be satisfactory, and they seem to have done whatever they could within the limited funds at their disposal.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture, Weather and Crops.

112. The monsoon burst on the 9th June last. The total average rainfall of the year was 108·65 against 118·66 in the preceding year. The fall was timely and its distribution during the months of June, July, August and September

was very seasonable. The crops thrived better than in the previous year. The showers of rain in October were moderate and beneficial to the rice and warkas crops. The out-turn of rice and that of warkas crop was annas 14 in the rupee, and of hemp annas 10.

Gardens.

113. In Habsân the garden cultivation is at Murud, Shrivardhan, Nândgâon, Borli-Panchatan, Râjpuri, Dândâ and Hâreshwar, the principal product being the cocoanut and the betel nut (supâri). The product of supâri was greater than that of the previous year, but that of cocoanut was less. The garden cultivation at Borli-Panchatan and also at villages near streams of water in the Mhaslâ Tehsil have been increasing. The inhabitants seem to have taken interest in cultivating land and turning it into garden land. The price of the supâri nut was Rs. 5-4-0 per Bombay maund.

Agricultural Stock.

114. The details relating to agricultural stock are given below :—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
Cattle	34,656	34,582
Horses and ponies	335	326
Sheep and goats	4,663	4,196
Carts	402	404
Ploughs	6,324	7,146

115. In the months of August, September and October last cattle plague called "Rinderpest" raged in almost all the villages in the State, and ravages caused by it told heavily on the poorer classes. The cultivators have, however, bought cattle and some have received Tagâi from the State for the purpose. The total grant of Tagâi for purchase of agricultural cattle was Rs. 550 during the year. The increase in the number of carts and ploughs has been found particularly in the villages adjoining made roads.

Wages and Labour.

116. There were no fluctuations in the wages of labour during the year. The average rate of unskilled labourers was from 3 to 4 annas, and that of skilled labourers from 12 annas to rupee a day. Monthly wages of skilled and unskilled labourers were Rs. 25 and Rs. 6 respectively. The rates of hire for a cart and a pack bullock were one rupee and 12 annas per day respectively.

Prices of Food Grains.

117. The average rates of the principal staple grains were as under :—

	1894-95. lbs. per rupee.	1895-96. lbs. per rupee.
Rice (superior)	19	21
Rice (inferior)	25	32

	1894-95. lbs. per rupee.	1895-96. lbs. per rupee.
Nâgli	50	53¾
Vari	56	58½
Hârik	60	62
Wheat	24½	21
Tur (pulse)	22½	21
Gram (pulse)	25	22
Awaré (wâl)	36	42

118. The rice and other crops produced in this part of the country were cheaper than the last year, as the rates for those articles prevailing at Bombay and other places were low.

119. Wheat, tur and gram are chiefly imported from Bombay, and as the prices for the same were higher, there was a rise in the value of those articles as compared with the previous year.

Forest.

120. The details of the composition of the forest establishment are as follows :—

1 Inspector.
2 Rangers.
10 Round Guards (including 2 detectives).
38 Beat Guards.

51

121. In accordance with the suggestions contained in para. 3 of Government Resolution (Political Department), No. 6405, dated 21st August 1891, and subsequent correspondence, the State forests have been divided into thirty blocks instead of twenty as formerly. One of the blocks was sold during the year by public auction to contractors.

122. In the subjoined table the forest receipts are detailed and contrasted with those of the past year :—

No.	Receipts.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Sale-proceeds of forest leased for cutting	31,122 2 2	32,356 6 3	1,234 4 1	.....
2	Sale-proceeds of dry wood ...	1,328 14 5	454 0 5	.....	874 14 0
3	Sale-proceeds of timber in retail...	2,287 2 11	2,170 2 11	.....	117 0 0
4	Sale-proceeds of other forest produce	4,026 11 2	4,256 11 4	230 0 2	.....
5	Miscellaneous, such as fines, pass fees, interest, &c.	4,893 13 4	5,079 0 10	185 3 6	.....
	Total... ...	43,658 12 0	44,316 5 9	1,649 7 9	991 14 0

123. From the above figures it will be seen that the forest revenue increased during the year from Rs. 43,658 to Rs. 44,316. The increase is chiefly in the sale-proceeds of forest leased for cutting. As the export of dry wood has been strictly prohibited under the circumstances explained in para. 112 of the last year's annual report, the bids for the exclusive sale of forest leased for cutting were higher. The indiscriminate cutting of green branches and young trees has been totally stopped, and thereby the gain to the conservancy of trees was greater. The sale-proceeds of myrobolans decreased during the year, as the produce was inferior both in quantity and quality. The receipts under "miscellaneous," such as fines, pass fees, &c., increased by Rs. 185.

124. The following is the statement showing the expenditure incurred during the year as compared with the previous year :—

Heads of expenditure.	1894-95.			1895-96.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Permanent establishment	7,000	1	11	7,073	14	4
Miscellaneous	1,056	2	1	1,171	11	8
Total.....	8,056	4	0	8,245	10	0

125. The expenditure under establishment shows an increase of Rs. 73-12-5 due to the promotion given to one of the Rangers during the year under report. The expenditure under "Miscellaneous" increased by Rs. 115-9-7, as new belts were supplied during the year to the Forest Guards. Deducting the total expenditure on establishment and conservancy from the forest income from all sources, the financial result of the year was a net profit of Rs. 36,070 against Rs. 35,602 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 468.

126. Of the subordinate protective establishment one round guard was suspended, and five round guards and five beat guards were departmentally fined during the year, for negligence of duty.

127. Concessions made to cultivators to meet their agricultural and domestic wants were continued during the year.

128. The value of free grants of timber made to the people whose houses were burnt during the year amounted to Rs. 1,061. Similarly to meet their agricultural wants, wood of the value of Rs. 62 was given to them free of cost.

129. Four hundred and twelve forest offences involving 3,432 persons were dealt with during the year under report against 469 forest offences, involving 3,294 persons during the previous year. Of these 220 cases relating to 466 persons were about petty offences of forest produce, and 192 concerning 2,966 persons were regarding unauthorized cultivation of the forest land. All of these forest offences were disposed of departmentally by fines.

130. Twenty forest fires were reported in the course of the year; the area burnt was about 322 acres, and the loss caused thereby was about Rs. 5.

131. Cultivation of teak, Âyan, bamboo, Bherli palm-trees, cashewnut-trees, mango trees, and of black pepper plants was made during the year under report, in portions of State forests. Every care is being taken to protect their growth.

Trade.

132. The import trade of Habsân increased from Rs. 3,60,074 in the previous year to Rs. 3,76,570 during the year under report, showing an increase of Rs. 16,496 or 4·5 per cent. The value of exports has, however, decreased from Rs. 4,09,706 in the previous year to Rs. 3,37,108 during the year under review, the decrease being Rs. 72,598, or 17·7 per cent.

133. In the subjoined table the fluctuations in the value of principal articles of export and import are shown for the last two years:—

Exports.

Articles.	1894-95	1895-96	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Grains	66,333 6 4	95,539 6 1	29,205 15 9	.....
2. Firewood	1,09,871 4 0	76,714 1 0	.....	33,157 3 0
3. Timber	7,710 4 6	4,414 12 0	.....	3,295 8 6
4. Dried Fish...	6,716 5 0	7,327 1 0	610 12 0	.....
5. Betel & Cocoanuts ...	90,525 11 2	54,571 2 0	.....	35,954 9 2
6. Hemp	8,891 8 0	9,486 4 0	594 12 0	.....
7. Cattle and Poultry ...	5,107 12 0	7,038 4 0	1,930 8 0	.....
8. Myrobolans	2,522 10 0	4,983 10 0	2,461 0 0	.....
9. Miscellaneous	1,12,027 11 9	77,034 0 0	.....	34,993 11 9
Total.....	4,09,706 8 9	3,37,108 8 1	34,802 15 9	1,07,401 0 5

Imports.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Grains	68,517 9 0	27,725 2 0	.....	40,792 7 0
2. Cotton and Woollen Stuff..	47,689 0 0	53,208 5 0	5,519 5 0	.....
3. Tobacco	18,132 1 2	17,005 0 0	.....	1,127 1 2
4. Sugar and Molasses ...	43,546 12 7	40,660 12 0	.....	2,886 0 7
5. Metals	5,827 12 0	8,425 15 0	2,598 3 0	.....
6. Salt	22,470 0 0	52,431 1 10	29,961 1 10	.....
7. Wines and Spirits ...	.....	1,501 14 1	1,501 14 1	.....
8. Ghee and Oils	41,812 9 3	60,094 4 1	18,281 10 10	.....
9. Miscellaneous	1,12,078 12 8	1,15,518 6 8	3,439 10 0	.....
Total.....	3,60,074 8 8	3,76,570 12 8	61,301 12 9	44,805 8 9

134. The decrease in export was chiefly in firewood, timber, betel and cocoanuts and miscellaneous articles. As last year contracts for the removal of firewood from the State forests and export to Bombay were not given during the year under report. Besides, the contractors were not able to cut and remove all wood in the forests leased for cutting, and hence the decrease in the export of firewood and timber. All the betel-nut was not exported to Bombay on account of low rates prevailing there. A sum of Rs. 40,000 in cash from the State Treasury was remitted to the Bank of Bombay during the last year, while Rs. 20,000 were only remitted during the year under report, and hence there is a decrease in export under miscellaneous articles, while the export trade in grains, cattle, and poultry, and myrobolans, has considerably increased.

135. In the import trade, with the exception of grains, tobacco, and sugar and molasses, there is increase in every item, the largest being in salt. Half the quantity of salt which had remained to be imported at the close of the last year was imported during the year under report. The import of salt consequently increased by Rs. 29,961. As the local produce and supply of staple grains was sufficient, less quantity of the same was imported during the year.

136. The value of the trade with the city of Bombay alone covered 62·3 per cent. of the exports and 59·8 per cent. of the imports against 74 and 59 respectively in the previous year. The articles exported to Bombay during the year under report were chiefly firewood, timber, betelnuts, myrobolans, dried fish, and hemp, while those that were imported from Bombay consisted principally of grains, cotton and woollen stuff, metals, ghee and oils, sugar and spices.

Manufactures.

137. There are no factories in the State, except some local industries, such as hand-weaving of saris, making of copper, tin, iron, and stoneware, wood furniture, wicker and earthenware, and native shoes of inferior kind. These handicrafts, which produced articles worth about Rs. 17,775 were all purchased locally. Besides these, country spirit is manufactured here from raw toddy for local consumption by the Abkari Department (*vide* para. 171). The manufacture of salt has been stopped under the agreement of 1884 between the British Government and this State.

Fairs.

138. Five annual fairs were held at Mhasla, Shrivardhan, Hareshwar, Murud and Nandgaon. The gathering of people at each was about 4,000 souls.

Public Works.

139.* The subjoined statement gives the details of the amounts expended during the year under report :—

Works.	General Revenue.	Local Funds.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Original Works.			
Public Offices and buildings	13,152 13 1	2,592 6 1	15,745 3 2
Roads	9,278 15 4	2,027 7 6	11,306 6 10
Additions and Alterations to the Nawâb Sâheb's quarters	3,282 10 8	.....	3,282 10 8
Completing the additions and alterations to the Light House at Nâuowli	326 15 2	.....	326 15 2
Guaranteed sum towards the erection of the Telegraph Line and Maintenance of the Telegraph Office	2,382 13 0	.....	2,382 13 0
Construction of Wells	1,376 2 4	1,504 14 1	2,881 0 5
Reclamation of Salt Land near Dândâ	5,735 11 9	.....	5,735 11 9
Miscellaneous	910 11 6	123 15 2	1,034 10 8
TOTAL...	36,446 12 10	6,248 10 10	42,695 7 8
Victoria Water Works.			
Establishment	618 14 2	.....	618 14 2
Miscellaneous repairs and improvements	1,595 6 1	.....	1,595 6 1
TOTAL...	2,214 4 3	.....	2,214 4 3
Repairs.			
Buildings	9,144 11 8	82 4 5	9,227 0 1
Roads	3,026 9 8	370 0 0	3,396 9 8
Khâirs (reclaimed Salt Lands)	2,220 7 8	.....	2,220 7 8
Wells	.....	109 6 2	109 6 2
TOTAL...	14,391 13 0	561 10 7	14,953 7 7
Establishment	3,404 8 10	816 15 4	4,221 8 2
Tools and Plants	305 7 0	.....	305 7 0
TOTAL...	3,709 15 10	816 15 4	4,526 15 2
GRAND TOTAL...	56,762 13 11	7,627 4 9	64,390 2 8

140. The principal works executed during the year were :—

Communications.

	Rs. a. p.
Constructing the road from Mhaslâ to Goregâum *vid* Purâr	3,740 7 3

	Rs.	a.	p.
Improving and widening the road from Dongri to Rájpuri	1,387	6	1
Improving the road from Mhaslâ to Shrivardhan ...	2,951	14	9
Repairs to the road from Dighi to Shrivardhan ...	757	11	7
Total...	8,837	7	8

Dharamsâlâs.

Construction of a Dharamsâlâ near Steamer's Station at Murud	889	3	0
Construction of an Out-house to the Rest-house at Sâlâo	192	13	7
Total...	1,082	0	7
GRAND TOTAL...	9,919	8	3

Special Repairs.

Road from Murud to Borli-Mândle	2,739	3	3
Widening the Foot-path to the Victoria Water Works ...	487	7	6
Total...	3,226	10	9

Buildings.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Construction of out-houses to the Nawâb Sâheb's bungalow ...	3,282	10	8
Additions and alterations to the English School at Murud ...	1,250	1	3
Completing quarters for the Abkari Distillery Sub-Inspector...	283	8	11
Construction of a shed for State boats at the Murud Bunder...	3,738	0	7
Additions to the Vernacular School No. 4 at Murud	1,005	14	8
Additions and alterations to the Huzur Treasury room ...	541	5	3
Constructing an office for the Customs Inspector	879	9	1
Construction of the Dispensary at Mhaslâ	1,886	7	10
Construction of a school-house at Wâlwati	685	0	0
Construction of a school-house at Nândgâon	410	2	11
Total...	13,962	13	2

Wells.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Five completed and one in progress	2,881	0	5

141. During the year under report the work of widening and improving the hilly footpath passing from Dongri to Râjpuri was nearly completed. The work of improving the road from Mhaslâ to Shrivardhan was in progress. To avoid the steep ascent on the Mhaslâ-Shrivardhan road a diversion passing through the village of Pângloli was taken in hand and nearly completed. Roads from Murud to Borli-Mândle and Dighi to Shrivardhan and the footpath to the Victoria Water Works have been greatly improved. Money was also spent in repairing other roads. As mentioned in the last year's annual report the District Local Board of Kolâbâ have commenced the construction of extending the road from Goregâum to Goregâum Bunder and from Goregâum Bunder to the frontier of the village of Purár. To meet this line a new road from Mhaslâ in that direction was taken in hand during the year under report. The construction at the Murud Bunder of a dharamsâlâ for passengers going by steamers has removed a long felt want. Additions and alterations to the English School and Vernacular School No. 4 at Murud were made to accommodate the increasing number of students in those schools. A new school-house at Wâlwati was completed. Two new buildings at the Murud Bunder, one for keeping State boats during the monsoon and the other for the Customs Inspector's Office were constructed, and the construction of the Lord Harris Charitable Dispensary at Mhaslá was commenced. The Victoria Water Works have been kept under proper repairs and the supply of water from it was good and sufficient for the requirements of the town of Murud and the Nawâb Sâheb's residence. With regard to the proposal for extending Murud-Shirvat road to Bhâlgâon the Collector and President, District Local Board, Kolâbâ, does not think it advisable to advise the Board to proceed with the project, as the road in question will, in his opinion, be of no use to any Kolâbâ villages on that side which have adequate facilities by water for the export and import of goods. Proposal for extending the Sâlâo-Talekhar road to Rohâ, was made long ago, and the Darbâr trusts that the District Local Board, Kolâbâ, will soon be able to take it in hand.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

142. From the Statement No. 1 given below, it will be seen that the total receipts during the year under report amounted to Rs. 5,20,737-12-2, while the expenditure was Rs. 4,50,412-6-3, leaving a surplus of Rs. 70,325-5-11.

STATEMENT I.

Years.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Closing balance.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1894-95	5,84,642 5 3	5,22,701 7 6	4,65,325 11 5	6,42,018 1 4
1895-96	6,42,018 1 4	5,20,737 12 2	4,50,412 6 3	7,12,343 7 3

143. The closing balance was distributed as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Central Treasury at Murud in Currency Notes	1,82,148	5	1			
In Promissory Notes at 3½ per cent. ...	4,25,000	0	0			
Sub-Treasuries	48,587	2	0			
				6,55,735	7	1
Value of 199¾ Khandis of Grain in the State Granary at an average cost of Rs. 20-14 per Khandi				4,176	4	7
			Total...	6,59,911	11	8
Bank Deposits :—						
Current				52,431	11	7
			Grand Total...	7,12,343	7	3

Statement II.—Receipts.

No.	Item.	1892-93.			1893-94.			1894-95.			1895-96.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Land Revenue	2,28,257	13	1	2,22,393	7	4	2,21,394	9	3	1,94,907	9	9
2	Taxes	9,713	9	6	9,390	3	0	8,862	10	0	8,892	4	0
3	Customs	16,679	3	4	16,496	11	1	16,455	6	7	15,673	12	6
4	Abkari	67,628	4	5	58,338	11	0	62,601	15	5	62,083	12	4
5	Fisheries	4,524	15	3	3,518	1	5	3,565	15	0	3,282	9	3
6	Forests	56,064	15	8	48,159	0	8	43,658	12	0	44,316	5	9
7	Opium, Tobacco & Drugs ...	3,418	12	10	3,349	4	2	4,054	4	11	3,370	3	11
8	Salt...	28,268	2	6	28,670	11	11	26,097	1	11	26,088	9	8
9	Stamps	5,566	10	2	5,079	14	0	4,961	0	0	4,599	2	0
10	Criminal Courts, Jail and Police	1,942	10	2	2,615	4	2	2,797	14	1	2,202	4	8
11	Civil Courts and Registration.	8,058	15	5	7,817	3	6	8,048	13	2	7,468	15	10
12	Education	2,057	1	2	2,342	4	5	1,846	1	2	2,747	5	0
13	Local Funds	14,216	0	2	14,060	7	3	13,834	15	1	13,854	7	4
14	Miscellaneous	14,243	4	0	17,808	0	11	24,454	0	10	21,812	8	9
	Total... ...	4,60,640	10	8	4,40,639	4	10	4,42,633	7	5	4,11,799	14	7
15	Jáfarábád	73,376	2	10	62,926	13	9	64,805	3	10	81,976	1	5
	Total... ...	5,34,016	13	6	5,03,566	2	7	5,07,438	11	3	4,93,776	0	0
16	Deposits unadjusted ..	17,271	2	2	11,626	1	8	6,372	6	7	18,847	14	4
17	Advances adjusted... ...	33,206	13	0	21,549	5	6	8,890	5	8	8,113	13	10
	Grand Total...	5,84,494	12	8	5,36,741	9	9	5,22,701	7	6	5,20,737	12	2

144. From the above statement it will be observed that as compared with the receipts for the last year, receipts under Taxes, Forest, Education and Local Funds have increased during the year under report. The income from Land Revenue, Customs, Abkari, Fisheries, Opium, Tobacco and Drugs, Salt, Stamps, Criminal Courts, Jail and Police, Civil Courts and Registration and Miscellaneous has decreased.

145. From the comparative statement it will be observed that the total increase from the sources of income as compared with the receipts during the previous year was Rs. 1,607-15-10 as shown below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Taxes...	29	10	0
Forest...	657	9	9
Education	901	3	10
Local Funds	19	8	3
Total ...	1,607	15	10

146. Similarly the decrease in receipts amounted to Rs. 32,441-8-8 as detailed below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Land Revenue	26,486	15	8
Customs	781	10	1
Abkari	518	3	1
Fisheries	283	5	9
Opium, Tobacco and Drugs	184	1	0
Salt	8	8	3
Stamps	361	14	0
Criminal Courts, Jail and Police	595	9	5
Civil Courts and Registration	579	13	4
Miscellaneous	2,641	8	1
Total...	32,441	8	8

147. The total increase of Rs. 17,170-13-7 in the realizations of Jâfarâbâd revenue during the year under report was due to the timely and sufficient rainfall, and to the improved management of the Customs Department and the Abkari farm (*vide* Appendix XVIII.)

Statement III.—Expenditure.

No.	Item.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Inâm Grants	36,144 3 7	35,444 5 8	35,614 0 4	34,800 7 10
2	Charities and Religious Grants.	12,733 10 3	12,912 12 11	12,073 14 0	10,773 14 10
3	Public Works	53,218 4 9	54,938 12 4	54,087 8 6	56,762 13 11
4	Revenue Administration ...	35,263 2 5	41,736 11 2	40,199 9 9	41,252 7 9
5	Allowances to Sardârs ...	33,042 6 10	31,924 1 3	32,636 15 2	24,373 10 10
6	Civil Courts and Registration.	7,089 13 9	7,135 5 9	6,936 9 3	6,717 14 1
7	Criminal Courts, Jail and Police.	22,103 10 11	22,151 11 7	23,619 11 5	23,415 5 4
8	Marine	8,785 3 6	14,086 11 5	8,156 14 6	8,666 12 7
9	Education	13,628 6 6	14,669 2 5	15,386 3 6	16,785 0 0
10	Toshikhânâ	1,977 13 10	2,422 14 3	2,124 12 1	1,849 10 4
11	Modikhânâ	119 13 10	119 5 7	17 11 2	138 13 8
12	Darbâr	86,986 10 11	97,597 9 0	82,672 6 1	81,918 6 6
13	Salt	2,990 5 11	2,283 7 2	4,821 12 9	5,845 15 9
14	Stables and Cattle ...	23,794 15 9	22,973 0 4	22,149 7 7	20,714 0 5
15	Forests	8,328 0 1	7,723 5 1	8,056 4 0	8,245 10 0
16	Vaccination	770 8 2	806 6 9	836 12 3	879 13 5
17	Refunds	1,010 13 3	1,382 14 6	2,334 13 3	666 0 6
18	Abkari	13,906 8 2	18,401 1 6	18,100 14 9	15,012 0 8
19	Survey	3,025 4 4	3,391 4 8	5,428 5 8	1,620 7 7
20	Customs	5,072 3 6	5,215 8 11	5,121 3 4	5,309 2 3
21	Dispensaries	3,622 11 6	3,766 0 9	4,704 1 4	6,908 7 4
22	Local Funds	11,197 3 5	9,439 6 8	9,630 2 10	8,907 9 7
23	Opium	2,271 6 4	2,234 10 3	2,445 13 3	1,288 10 9
24	Miscellaneous	15,487 7 1	15,361 4 10	6,466 11 0	5,424 15 11
	Total ...	4,02,570 14 7	4,33,032 14 5	4,03,622 15 11	3,88,278 8 10
25	Jâfarâbâd	40,061 12 8	44,592 11 2	44,841 0 10	47,147 0 4
	Total ...	4,42,632 11 3	4,77,625 9 7	4,48,464 0 9	4,35,425 4 2
26	Deposits adjusted	4,988 0 10	16,625 2 4	10,606 14 1	7,403 13 11
27	Advances unadjusted ...	22,834 15 2	7,784 14 6	6,234 13 7	7,583 4 2
	Grand Total ...	4,70,455 11 3	5,02,035 10 5	4,65,325 11 5	4,50,412 6 3

148. Turning to the expenditure side of the financial statement, it will be seen that the total expenditure under all the heads amounted to Rs. 4,50,412 against Rs. 4,65,325 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 14,913. Deducting therefrom the disbursement at Jâfarâbâd and under "Deposits" and "Advances," the expenditure incurred under all the working branches of the Administration of Habsân amounted to Rs. 3,88,278 against Rs. 4,03,623 in 1894-95.

149. The principal causes of the total increase of Rs. 9,406-10-7 and the total decrease of Rs. 24,751-6-8 in the expenditure under different heads shown in the comparative statement (Appendix XVII.) are explained below :—

Item No. 1, Inâm Grants.—Decrease Rs. 813-8-6 was due to the lower rates of rice.

Item No. 2, Charities and Religious Grants.—Decrease Rs. 1,299-15-2 was due to the lower rates of rice.

Item No. 3, Public Works.—Increase Rs. 2,675-5-5. (*Vide* part. 139 of the report.)

Item No. 4, Revenue Administration.—Increase Rs. 1,052-14-0 was due to the increased expenditure on account of printing forms. The remuneration paid for recovering revenue due from villages under attachment was also greater.

Item No. 5, Allowances to Sardârs.—Decrease Rs. 8,263-4-11 was due to the lower rates of rice.

Item No. 6, Civil Courts and Registration.—Decrease Rs. 218-11-4. Printed forms were supplied in the year 1894-95, while no such expenditure was incurred during the year under report.

Item No. 7, Criminal Courts, Jail and Police.—Decrease Rs. 294-6-1. (*Vide* paras. 49 and 81 of the report.)

Item No. 8, Marine.—Increase Rs. 509-14-1 was due to the repairs done to the yacht "Water Queen."

Item No. 9, Education.—Increase Rs. 1,398-12-6. (*Vide* para. 223 of the report.)

Item No. 12, Darbâr.—Decrease Rs. 753-15-7, and Item No. 14, Stables.—Decrease Rs. 1,435-7-2. The expenditures under these heads are fluctuating and depend upon larger or smaller purchases of jewellery, horses and other valuables that the Nawâb Sâheb makes during the year. The decrease in expenditure under these heads was due to general economy.

Item No. 13, Salt.—Increase Rs. 1,024-3-0. Half the quantity of salt which had remained to be imported at the close of the last year was imported and paid for during the year under report in addition to the supply annually received.

Item No. 15, Forest.—Increase Rs. 189-6-0. (*Vide* para. 125 of the report.)

Item No. 16, Vaccination.—Increase Rs. 43-1-2. (*Vide* para. 204 of the report.)

Item No. 18, Abkari.—Decrease Rs. 3,088-14-1. (*Vide* paras. 178 and 179 of the report.)

Item No. 19, Survey.—Decrease Rs. 3,807-14-1. As the work was nearly completed, the charges incurred on account of Survey establishment working at Poonâ were less than those in the previous year.

Item No. 20, Customs.—Increase Rs. 187-9-11 was due to the repairs done to some of the Customs boats.

Item No. 21, Dispensaries.—Increase Rs. 2,204-6-0. Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 6,908-7-4 the Local and Municipal Boards have spent Rs. 1,511 and the rest, *viz.*, Rs. 5,397-7-4 have been spent by the State against Rs. 4,704-1-4 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 693-6-0 due to the increased expenditure on account of the Lord Harris' Charitable Dispensary at Mhaslâ and to the increase of Rs. 100 per mensem to the salary of the Chief Medical Officer, Janjirâ State (*vide* para. 195). Hitherto the amount expended on medical aid by the Local and Municipal Boards was not included in the State Accounts. From the year under report the amounts have been credited and debited in the accounts.

Item No. 22, Local Funds.—Decrease Rs. 722-9-3 (*vide* para. 139 of the report).

Item No. 23, Opium.—Decrease Rs. 1,157-2-11. Two chests of opium were imported during the year 1894-95, while only one chest of opium was imported during the year under report.

Item No. 24, Miscellaneous.—Decrease Rs. 1,041-11-1 was due to general economy observed in all miscellaneous expenditure.

150. Increase and decrease in expenditure under other heads are slight, and call for no explanation.

151. Amount of deposits disbursed during the year has decreased by Rs. 3,203-9-2, and that of advances increased by Rs. 1,328-7-7.

Land Revenue.

152. The following was the amount of Land Revenue for collection during the year under report as compared with that for the year 1894-95:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Gross Land Revenue ...	2,22,392 15 7	1,97,723 0 0	.....	24,669 15 7
Deduct.				
Inâm	32,640 5 1	32,723 3 7	82 14 6	.....
Remissions	1,661 0 11	1,805 9 3	144 8 4	.....
Total...	34,301 6 0	34,528 12 10	227 6 10	.....
Net amount for collection	1,88,091 9 7	1,63,194 3 2	.....	24,897 6 5

153. Except in 26 villages in the Murud Tapâ the revenue is paid in kind, and as the rates of rice were much lower than those in the previous year, the amount of gross land revenue for collection decreased by Rs. 24,669-15-7.

154. Warkas land measuring about 23 acres in an Inâm village was given for rice cultivation, and consequently the increase in the revenue granted as Inâm.

155. In some villages under attachment the annual income was less than the land revenue fixed, and consequently the arrears due from those villages were struck off, and also some remissions of arrears were given to the cultivators in Khoti villages under attachment. The amount thus struck off and the remissions given amounted to Rs. 1,690-12-6. Rice crop belonging to some cultivators suffered on account of the excessive rainfall, and a cultivator was put to loss on account of his rice crop being accidentally burnt. Remissions amounting to Rs. 23-2-7 were therefore granted to them. Remissions amounting to Rs. 51-2-9 were also granted to insolvent Khâtedârs. A sum of Rs. 40-7-5 was struck off, as the assessment on a piece of land was found very high and therefore reduced. Thus the total account of remissions amounted to Rs. 1,805-9-3 during the year under report.

156. The following statement shows the balance for collection at the commencement of the year, the amounts for collection and realized during the year under report, and the state of arrears as compared with the previous year:—

Years.	Balance for collection at the commencement of the year.	The amount for collection during the year.	The amount of realizations during the year.			The amount of arrears at the close of the year.		
			Of the previous year.	Of the current year.	Total.	Of the previous year.	Of the current year.	Total.
1.	2	3.	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1894-95	10,089 0 11	1,63,091 9 7	9,412 13 9	1,80,153 7 0	1,89,566 4 9	446 3 2	7,939 2, 7	8,585 5 9
1895-96	8,585 5 9	1,63,194 3 2	8,503 19 0	1,54,829 6 5	1,63,332 0 5	81 11 9	8,365 12 9	8,447 8 6
Increase... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	426 10 2	.....
Decrease... ...	1,503 11 2	34,897 6 5	909 6 9	25,324 0 7	26,233 7 4	364 7 5	.....	138 13 3

157. The total amount of Land Revenue with arrears for collection was Rs. 1,71,779-8-11, out of which Rs. 1,62,184-6-0 have been recovered, and an outstanding balance amounting to Rs. 1,147-10-5 due from insolvent Khâtedârs was struck off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,447-8-6 for recovery during the current year. Instalments for a sum of Rs. 7,434-9-4 were not due before the end of the year. Steps are in progress for the recovery of the remaining sum of Rs. 1,012-15-2. Out of this sum Rs. 81-11-9 are on account of previous years and the rest, *viz.*, Rs. 931-3-5 for the year under report. From columns 7, 8 and 9 of the above statement it will be observed that the arrears at the end of the last year were Rs. 8,585-5-9, out of which Rs. 7,355-15-7 have been recovered, Rs. 1,147-10-5 struck off the accounts during the year under report, and

Rs. 81-11-9 remained for collection; so also out of the sum of Rs. 1,63,194-3-2 fixed for collection during the year Rs. 1,54,828-6-5 have been collected. The collection was made by insisting upon the village and Tehsil officers the necessity of making the revenue demands in time and holding them responsible for doing so. Except in 36 villages in the Murud Tapâ where Survey has been introduced, the revenue has been fixed in kind, option being left to the Khâtedârs and Khots to pay either in kind or in money at the rate fixed from time to time in accordance with the prices prevailing in the bazâr. During the year under report the prices that were fixed for payment were favourable to ryots, and the demand made by village and Tehsil Officers was prompt and timely. The major part of the revenue was consequently punctually realized. The number of notices issued was 1,075, out of which in only 7 cases moveable property was attached which was returned to the owners on their paying the land revenue due from them. Occupancy right of one occupant in Mhaslâ Tehsil has been forfeited, as he showed contumacy for paying land revenue. Out of the instalments due, the arrears for the current year are only Rs. 931-3-5, which it is hoped will soon be recovered.

158. The arrears for the previous year are for—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1894-95	81	11	9
Total ...	81	11	9

159. Inquiry as to the solvency or otherwise of the persons from whom the above sum is due is in progress, and it will be shortly recovered or written off the accounts, as the circumstances in each case will permit.

160. As compared with the previous year, the arrears of land revenue for collection during the year under report were less by nearly Rs. 1,473-11-2 (*vide* column 2 in statement under para. 156 of the report); this and the favourable prices prevailing during the year contributed to decrease the total collection of land revenue by Rs. 26,486-15-8 as compared with the year 1894-95.

Local Funds.

161. The subjoined table shows the receipts and expenditure under this head:—

Funds.	Opening balance on 1st April 1895.	Receipts in 1895-96.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance on 31st March 1896.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
General	1,434 13 10	9,777 7 4	11,212 5 2	9,787 7 0	1,424 14 2
Educational ...	.....	4,077 0 0	4,077 0 0	4,077 0 0	.....
Total...	1,434 13 10	13,854 7 4	15,289 5 2	13,864 7 0	1,424 14 2

162. Including the arrears from the last year, the amount of Local Fund for collection during the year under report was Rs. 13,390-12-9 against Rs. 13,897-2-10 in the previous year. The total realizations were Rs. 13,854-7-4 against Rs. 13,834-15-1 in the last year. The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 13,864-7-0, the details of which will be found in paragraphs 106, 119, 139, 192, 204, 222.

Alienations.

163. There are two kinds of Inâms in the State, *viz.*, Inâm in cash or kind, and Inâm in land. The total grants under the first head amounted to Rs. 2,077-4-3. The total Inâm under the second head was Rs. 32,723-3-7.

Takâvi Advances.

164. Takâvi has not been shown under a separate head, but the expenditure on that account is included under the head of "Advances." The Takâvi advance that remained unrecovered at the close of the preceding year was Rs. 1,211-4-4. During the year under report applications for Takâvi from 26 landholders for the improvement of their lands were granted, and advances amounting to Rs. 3,450 were made against Rs. 1,150 in the last year. The total amount for recovery during the year under report was Rs. 4,661-4-4. Out of this sum, a sum of Rs. 930-4-4 was recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,731 unrealized at the close of the year. This amount will be recovered as the instalments fixed for its recovery become due. From the increase in the number of applications and the amount granted it seems that the cultivators have commenced to appreciate the Tagâi rules and the benefits therefrom.

Customs.

165. The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 2,673-12-6 during the year against Rs. 3,455-6-7 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 781-10-1 due to the less realizations under port dues. The subsidy of Rs. 13,000 due from the British Government under the Convention of 1884 was duly received in May last. The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 5,309-2-3 as compared with Rs. 5,121-8-4 during the previous year.

Salt.

166. The realizations under this head amounted to Rs. 26,088-9-8 by the sale of 10,832 maunds of salt. The corresponding figures for the last year were Rs. 26,097-1-11 and 10,783 maunds of salt. The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 5,845-15-9 against Rs. 4,821-12-9 during the last year showing an increase of Rs. 1,024-3-0. Half the quantity of salt which had remained to be imported at the close of the last year was imported and its value paid during the year under report, in addition to the supply annually received. The net profit to the State after deducting from the realizations the total cost of salt transactions was Rs. 20,242 against Rs. 21,275 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,033.

167. One offence involving three persons was reported against the Salt Act during the year under report. The accused were tried by the Third Class Magistrate, two of whom were punished and one was discharged.

168. Mr. Kâvasji K. Jamsetji, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Ratnâgiri Range, visited the State in January last, to examine the Customs and Salt arrangements, and was satisfied with them.

Opium.

169. There were 121lbs. 26 tolas and 35 grains of opium in balance at the end of the last year. One chest containing 136lbs. 8 tolas and 77 grains of opium was purchased from the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, and imported during the year; thus there were 257lbs. 34 tolas and 112 grains of opium for sale during the year under report. Out of this 235lbs. 24 tolas and 112 grains were sold during the course of the year which realized an amount of Rs. 2,356-2-6 leaving 22 lbs. and 10 tolas of opium in stock at the end of the year.

170. A case against the Opium Act was reported during the year. The accused had unlawfully prepared and sold "Madat." He was prosecuted and punished.

Abkari.

171. The system of Abkari Administration in force in the Âlibâg Tâlukâ of the Kolâbâ district was in force in the State throughout the year. The total Abkari realizations were Rs. 62,083-12-4 against Rs. 62,601-15-5 during the preceding year, the details of which are given in the following table :—

Heads.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sale proceeds of toddy spirit ...	18,663 3 3	21,061 9 5	2,401 1 2	.....
Tree tax on raw toddy	36,912 0 0	34,449 0 0	.....	2,463 0 0
Toddy shop license fees	4,041 0 0	4,448 0 0	407 0 0	.....
Foreign liquor license fees ...	.....	39 9 4	39 9 4	.....
Country spirit license fees ...	2,200 0 0	1,616 0 0	.....	584 0 0
Miscellaneous	785 7 2	466 9 7	.....	318 13 7
Total...	62,601 15 5	62,083 12 4	2,847 10 6	3,365 13 7

172. The quantity of liquor distilled from raw toddy was sufficient for demand. As the number of trees tapped for raw toddy was less, the sale of toddy

spirit increased by Rs. 2,401-1-2. The realizations under tree tax on raw toddy, however, show a decrease of Rs. 2,463, while License fees for toddy-shops have increased by Rs. 407.

173. The Contractor for the sale of country spirit during the year under report transgressed the conditions of his agreement, and his License was therefore cancelled. The country spirit License fees have therefore decreased.

174. During the last year some old dead-stock articles were disposed of, and their proceeds were credited to Miscellaneous realizations, while no such income was derived during the year under report.

175. The quantity of liquor consumed during the year was 8,349 gallons against 7,745 gallons in the previous year, showing an increase of 604 gallons.

176. The strength of the spirits consumed during the year was as under:—

Kind.	Strength.		Total.
	25° U. P.	60° U. P.	
Toddy spirit	2,804	5,545	8,349

177. The Expenditure of the Abkari Department is compared below with that of the previous year :—

Heads.	1894-95.			1895-96.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Establishment and Contingencies.	4,608	5	5	4,285	15	7	.....			322	5	10
Prices of raw toddy purchased for distillation	12,726	4	6	9,827	8	0	.....			2,898	12	6
Miscellaneous	766	4	10	898	9	1	132	4	3	.....		
Total...Rs.	18,100	14	9	15,012	0	8	132	4	3	3,221	2	4

178. The decrease in expenditure under establishment was due to the absence of the Distillery Sub-Inspector on leave without pay.

179. The quantity of toddy available for purchase at the Distillery was less than the previous year, on account of less number of toddy-trees tapped, and hence the decrease in the purchase of raw toddy for distillation during the year under report.

180. The net gain to the State, after deducting the aggregate expenditure from the receipts, was Rs. 47,071-11-8 against Rs. 44,501-0-8 in the previous year.

Excise.

181. The receipts creditable to this head are shown under "Opium, Tobacco, and Drugs" in Appendix XVII. They amounted to Rs. 3,870-3-11. Of this opium has already been dealt with in para. 169 of this report. The License fees, for the exclusive sale of opium, gânjâ and other intoxicating drugs, and tobacco amounted to Rs. 1,514-1-5 against Rs. 1,519-15-2 in the previous year.

Stamps.

182. The receipts under this head, exclusive of the realizations under "Court Fees," which are included in the income of the Civil Courts, decreased during the year from Rs. 4,961 to Rs. 4,599, showing a decrease of Rs. 362.

Tolls and Transit Duties.

183. No tolls nor transit duties were levied by the State during the year.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

184. There were, as in the previous year, three Dispensaries working in the State, *viz.*, at Murud, Shrivardhan, and Mhaslâ. The Dispensaries are under the charge of competent Medical Officers.

185. The following table shows the number of patients treated, and the expenditure incurred during the year, as compared with the previous year:—

Dispensary.		No of Patients treated.		Results.				Expenditure.			Daily average.
		Indoor.	Out-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remained under treatment.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Murud ...	1894-95 ...	1	9,896	9,557	229	6	105	3,064	4	5	162·3
	1895-96 ...	2	11,471	10,780	754	12	125	3,486	3	8	58·8
Shrivardhan ...	1894-95 ...	...	6,574	6,475	80	6	73	2,206	3	9	65·36
	1895-96 ...	...	7,234	6,996	119	3	116	2,182	4	6	62·83
Mhaslâ	1895-96 ...	...	4,025	3,936	...	...	89	1,239	15	2	29·6

186. The total number of patients treated was 22,732 as against 16,922 in 1894-95, showing an increase of 5,809 patients. The increase was in all the dispensaries. The Dispensary at Mhaslâ was opened only during the month of March 1894, and hence the columns for the year 1894-95 for that Dispensary are blank.

187. As compared with the previous year, the falling-off in the daily average attendance is due to the difference in the manner of striking average for the current

official year, as compared with the way in which the averages were struck for the previous years. In accordance with the practice in the British territory a new rule was laid down for calculating daily attendance, whereby it was ordered that if a patient be given medicine for 2, 3 or 4 days at once, he was to be counted as one patient only, and not as two, three, or four patients as before.

188. The maladies from which relief was sought were malarial fevers, diseases of the respiratory system, digestive affections, diarrhœa, cholera, dysentery, and skin diseases. In the months of July and August last cholera prevailed in the villages of Âdi, Talavde, and Pânwe in the Mhaslâ Tehsil, and in the months of July, August, and September in the villages of Shrivardhan, Nigadi, and Sâyagâon in the Shrivardhan Tehsil. The cases were treated by the Medical Officers at Mhaslâ and Shrivardhan. In all there were 127 cases, of which 54 proved fatal. Cholera medicines were supplied from the Dispensaries, and every precaution was taken to prevent the spread of the disease. Food was supplied gratis to poor patients who suffered from the epidemic.

189. The following table gives the number of men, women, and children treated, as compared with the previous year :—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
Men	9,369	12,041
Women	2,956	3,975
Children	4,597	6,716

190. Major and minor operations performed by the Medical Officers during the year were :—

	Major.	Minor.
Murud	3	123
Shrivardhan	3	114
Mhaslâ	2	25
	8	262

191. The following Table shows the work done by the Midwife during the year under report :—

Year.	Patients treated at their houses.		Patients treated at the dispensary.		Total.	Midwifery cases.	Operations performed.	
	Women.	Children.	Women.	Children.			Major.	Minor.
1894-95 ...	38	...	389	346	773	6	...	3
1895-96 ...	21	10	404	447	882	12	2	3

192. The Dispensary at Murud has been maintained by the State, that at Shrivardhan, partly by the State and partly by the Local and Municipal Boards, and at Mhaslâ partly by the State and partly by the Local Board. Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 2,182-4-6 on account of the Dispensary at Shrivardhan, the Municipality paid Rs. 511-0-0, the Local Board Rs. 500 and the rest, *viz.*, Rs. 1,171-4-6 were paid by the State. For the maintenance of the Dispensary at Mhaslâ, the Local Board paid Rs. 500 and the rest, *viz.*, Rs. 739-15-2 were paid by the State during the year under report.

193. In all the Dispensaries medicine was dispensed to every one free of charge.

194. The one lunatic remaining under treatment from the previous year died in the month of October last.

195. The want of a good and competent Medical Officer was greatly felt at the Murud-Janjirâ Dispensary. It was also found that there was no departmental supervision on the working of the Dispensaries in the State. Consequently, with a view to secure the services of a better qualified and experienced man, the Nawâb Sâheb increased the salary of the appointment from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 and selected Dr. A. D. Cooper, M.R.C.S., D.P.H., etc., to take the appointment. He has been appointed Chief Medical Officer of the Janjirâ State. It is hoped that the change will be beneficial to all concerned.

Vital Statistics.

196. The figures relating to births and deaths for the year under report are contrasted below with those of the previous year:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.
Births	2,455	3,103	648	.....
Deaths	2,124	2,162	38	.....

197. Out of 3,103 children born during the year, 1,594 were males and 1,509 females. The birth-rate per *mille* of population was 37·9 against 30 last year.

198. Out of 2,162 deaths registered during the year, 1,064 were males and 1,098 females. The death-rate per *mille* of population was 26·4 this year against 25 in the previous year.

199. Out of the total number of deaths, 41 were from small-pox, 43 from measles, 37 from accidents, 54 from cholera and 1,982 from other natural causes. Of the 37 violent deaths 12 were caused by drowning, 6 from snake-bites, 1 by burning, 1 by suicide and 17 from other accidental causes.

200. As in British territory, the duty of testing the accuracy of the birth and death registers has been assigned to the Revenue and Police officers when on tour.

Vaccination.

201. As in the last year two vaccinators were working under the supervision of the Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, Kolâbâ. During the year under report 2,459 persons were primarily vaccinated and 812 re-vaccinated against 2,488 and 534, respectively, in the previous year, showing a net increase of 249 in the total operations in this territory. Of the 2,459 primary cases, 1,255 were males and 1,204 females, and of the 812 re-vaccinated cases 538 were males and 274 females.

202. The percentage of successful cases in primary operations was 99 and in re-vaccination 75. The ratio of protection to the total population was 40 per *mille* this year.

By whom vaccinated.	No. of persons vaccinated in 1894-95.	No. of persons vaccinated in 1895-96	Results.			
			Successful.		Unsuccessful.	
			1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Vaccinators	3,022	3,271	2,948	2,955	74	316

203. The work of the two vaccinators was inspected by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner in November last, and by the Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination in the month of March last.

204. The cost of vaccination establishment amounted to Rs. 879-13-5 against Rs. 836-12-3 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 43-1-2, due to the appointment of a new substitute in the absence of one of the permanent vaccinators, who was granted privilege leave during the year under report.

Sanitary.

205. The expenditure on Sanitary Works during the year was Rs. 6,316,7-0 against Rs. 6,395-10-10 in the year previous. Of the total expenditure Rs. 1,614-4-3 were spent by the Local Board in improving the supply of drinking water in different villages. Four new wells were completed and the work of one was in progress. The Murud and Shrivardhan Municipalities expended Rs. 753-3-7 and Rs. 358-8-7, respectively, during the year under report in cleansing the streets and culverts and towards the improvement of the sanitation of the town.

206. Out of Rs. 3,590-6-7 spent by the State towards sanitation, Rs. 2,214-4-3 were spent in maintaining and improving the Victoria Water Works, and a new well at a total cost of Rs. 1,376-2-4 was constructed at Majgâon.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

207. In Habsân instruction is imparted up to the VI Standard in English, Marâthi and Hindustâni.

208. The subjoined table gives the details regarding the number and description of the Schools:—

Number.	Description of Schools.	No. of pupils on the roll on 31st March 1895.	No. of pupils on the roll on 31st March 1896.	Daily average attendance.
	State Schools.			
1	English School	99	150	92·6
28	Marâthi Schools	1,822	2,037	1,312·
31	Hindustâni Schools	1,606	1,770	1,207·8
60	Total... ...	3,527	3,957	2,612·4
	Private Schools.			
7	Marâthi Schools...	86	84	... ...
11	Hindustâni Schools	82	177	... ...
18	Total... ...	168	261	.....
78	Grand Total... ...	3,695	4,218	.....

209. There are in all, one English School, 24 Marâthi Schools for boys, 4 Marâthi Schools for girls, 25 Hindustâni Schools for boys and 6 Hindustâni Schools for girls, making in all 60 Schools maintained by the State as against 58 in the preceding year. During the year under report, two new Marâthi Schools, one for boys and the other for girls and two Hindustâni Schools for boys were established, while two Marâthi Schools for boys were abolished.

210. The number of scholars on the rolls of the State Schools was 3,957 against 3,527 during the previous year, showing an increase of 430. The daily average attendance of the boys was 2,028·4 and of the girls 584 against 1,781·8 and 437·6 respectively, during the year previous.

211. The number of indigenous schools in the State remained stationary, *viz.*, 18, but the number of pupils attending them increased from 168 to 261. Of these 7 were Marâthi and 11 Hindustâni Schools. Of the 261 pupils, 213 were boys and 48 girls. In these Schools no registers were kept in the prescribed forms, and consequently, information regarding daily average attendance of scholars was not forthcoming. The applications for grants-in-aid, which were pending at the close of the last year, were disposed of during the year under report; and 2 Marâthi Schools and 2 Hindustâni Schools for boys were registered under the rules for grants-in-aid Schools. The suggestions made in para. 5 of the Government Resolution No. 6631 (Political Department), dated 28th October 1895, on the Annual Administration Report of the State for the last year, are being duly attended to.

212. Including the number of private Schools, and that of scholars learning in them, the total number of Educational Institutions in the State rose from 76 to 78, and that of scholars from 3,695 to 4,218.

213. Of the total number of 4,218 pupils under instruction in Habsân 2,112 were Hindus, 2,008 Mahomedans and 98 Beni-Isrâels.

214. As in the last year, special attention was paid to the English and Marâthi education of the Mahomedan boys. There are at present 26 Mahomedan boys in the English School learning English, against 12 in the previous year. Of the 26 Mahomedan boys 10 are paid scholars. The total expenditure on account of scholarships awarded to Mahomedan students amounted to Rs. 162 against Rs. 90 in the previous year. The scholarships have been awarded to Mahomedan scholars on condition that they keep their ranks high in their respective classes. Seventy-nine Mahomedan boys are learning Marâthi in the State Schools. One Mahomedan student, learning in the Training College at Poonâ at the State expense, having completed his first year's course, has been promoted during the year to the 2nd year's course. Attention was paid to the education of the depressed classes. There are at present 154 Mahâr, Mâng and Châmbhâr boys learning Marâthi and Hindustâni in State Schools, against 67 in the previous year. Out of 3,957 students learning in the State Schools 1,286 are cultivators, 1,042 partly cultivators, and the remaining 1,629 are non-cultivators. Gymnasiums have been attached to the English School and Vernacular Schools at Murud, Shrivardhan, Mhasla and Borli-Mândlé. Boys regularly attend them.

215. Taking the number of children of school-going age at 15 per cent. of the whole population of Habsân, 34·3 pupils were under instruction out of every hundred children of school-going age against 39·1 in the previous year. The percentage of scholars to the whole population was 5·1 against 4·5 in the previous year.

216. The results of the Annual Examination of the Schools are tabulated below :—

Description of Schools.	No. of Scholars examined.	No. of Scholars passed.						
		Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standard VI.	Total.
English School	74	5	9	12	5	1	...	32
Marâthi Schools	1,099	341	115	65	58	19	...	598
Hindustâni Schools...	1,306	479	113	56	16	1	...	665
Total ..	2,479	825	237	133	79	21	...	1,295

217. During the year under report, 4 students from the English School were sent up for the 2nd Grade Public Service Examination held at Alibâg in the Kolâbâ District, of whom two came out successful against the same number of successful students in the last year. Two students from the Vernacular Schools also passed the 3rd Grade Public Service Examination.

218. An exhibition of Modi and Urdu hand-writings was held during the year under report under the supervision of a Committee of State Officers. The total sum, distributed by the Committee to boys and girls whose hand-writings were found good, amounted to Rs. 45-8.

219. As in the previous year the Inspecting Staff for the Schools consisted of one Inspector for the Marâthi and one for the Hindustâni Schools.

220. Including one First Class trained Mahomedan teacher for the Shrivardhan Hindustâni School, the number of trained teachers in the State Schools was 9 during the year against 8 in the previous year. Qualified teachers are being appointed as vacancies occur. Steady improvement in the teaching staff, both in English and Vernacular Schools, contributed greatly to better the condition of the Schools.

221. In the month of March last the Second Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Thânâ, inspected the Hindustâni Schools, and the Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Kolâbâ, inspected the Marâthi Schools in the State. The results of their examinations of most of the Schools were declared to be satisfactory. The suggestions made by them have been attended to as far as practicable.

222. The Total Receipts and Expenditure of the Educational Department are detailed below:—

RECEIPTS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
School-cess, *i.e.*, one-third of the one-anna local cess...	4,077	0	0
School-fees	1,903	2	0
Miscellaneous	344	3	0
Contribution from the Municipality at Murud ...	500	0	0
Contribution from the State	9,960	11	0
Total...	16,785	0	0

EXPENDITURE.

	Rs.	a.	p.
English School...	2,449	5	5
Vernacular Schools	11,074	7	5
Inspection	1,633	10	1

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rent for School-houses	170	2	9
Miscellaneous	1,457	6	4
Total..	16,785	0	0

223. Improvement in the efficiency of the Teaching Staff increased the number of Schools and students attending them, and the expenditure consequently rose from Rs. 15,386 during the previous year to Rs. 16,785 in the year under review.

CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Destruction of Wild Animals and Venomous Snakes.

224. Rules regarding destruction of wild animals and venomous snakes are in force in the State. During the year under report no wild beasts were killed. The number of snakes destroyed for which rewards were paid was 63 against 51; the sum paid in rewards amounted to Rs. 7-14 against Rs. 6-10 in the previous year.

Post and Telegraph Offices.

225. There is only one combined Sub-Post Office and 3rd Class Telegraph Office at Murud-Janjirâ, and 6 Branch Post Offices at Shrivardhan, Mhaslâ, Borli-Panchatan, Borli-Mândle, Nândgâon and Hâreshwar in the State, all working under the direct control of the British Government.

State Records.

226. The general records of the State are preserved under the supervision of the State Kârbhâri in a room specially built for the purpose near his Office. The Tehsil records are also kept at their respective head-quarters. The rules for the systematic classification and preservation of useful records as well as for the periodical destruction of useless papers have been observed.

Printing Press.

227. There is one small printing press at Murud, in which the work of printing official forms, &c., has been done. A monthly magazine called "Vidyâ Vihâri" is being printed in the Press from the month of October 1895 (*vide* letter No. 1005, dated 7th November 1895).

Libraries.

228. There are two Libraries in the State, one at Murud and the other at Shrivardhan. Both the Libraries receive contributions from the State and Municipalities, and are in a fairly satisfactory condition.

Taxes on Trade.

229. Besides octroi levied by the Murud and Shrivardhan Municipalities, the following taxes on trade have been levied by the State:—

(1) License tax.

(2) Tax on fisheries.

230. The total receipts from the above taxes amounted during the year to Rs.5,188-9-3 against Rs. 5,413-15-0 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 225-5-9.

Light-house.

231. There is a Light-house at Nânowli on Râjpuri Point, where a flashing fourth order dioptric light was exhibited and maintained in an efficient manner throughout the whole year. The building and lighting apparatus continued to be in perfect order. As reported in the last year's annual report, the work of improving the Light-house in accordance with the suggestions of Mr. Douglas was completed during the year under report under the supervision of Mr. W. H. McCann, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, in charge, Coast Guard Service. The fixed light has now been altered to occulting with intervals of 10 seconds "light" and 5 seconds "dark." The Light-house was inspected by Mr. W. H. McCann, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, in charge, Coast Guard Service, in April 1895, and by Mr. G. B. Payne, Inspector, Coast Guard Service, in the months of May, October and December last, who found everything in a satisfactory condition. The lightning conductor was also in a good condition. No complaints as to the range of visibility of the light were received during the year under report.

232. The expenses to the State in connection with the Light-house were :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Establishment	409	4	3
Cocoanut-oil	22	13	4
Heavy mineral oil of 250° test	468	12	0
White-washing and petty repairs ...	16	12	0
Contingencies	61	0	0
Total.....	978	9	7

233. The construction of the beacon on the whale-reef (chor kâsâ) taken in hand in the year 1893-94 by the Executive Engineer, Ratnâgiri and Kolâbâ, has not yet been completed. No progress in its construction has, it appears, been made during the year under report. It is however hoped that the Public Works Department of the Kolâbâ District will be able to complete it early in the next fair season.

234. The buoy placed on the whale-reef (chor kâsâ) was in its proper place during the fair season of the year.

235. The administration of the Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari Departments in Habsân was carefully carried out by the State officials in accordance with the agreement of 1884 and the further agreement of 1894, and its working was satisfactory.

236. The Nawâb Sâheb enjoyed good health and continued to devote his uninterrupted attention to the affairs of the State.

237. A summary of the Jâfarâbâd Administration Report is herewith forwarded as desired in para. 12 of the Government Resolution (Political Department) No. 7157, dated 16th November 1894.

238. The facts and figures abovementioned will show that during the year under report, Inâm, Kowli, and Khoti settlement work was completed. Survey rates have been introduced in Nândgâon and Mândle Tapâs. The Police have shown better results in prosecuting to conviction cognizable cases. Civil and Criminal Justice was well administered. The rainfall was timely and beneficial. Land and other revenue were paid with ease. Kharif cultivation has been increasing. Forest conservancy and Public Works continued to receive their due share of attention. Satisfactory increase is observable in the number of schools and the students attending them. Financially the year was as good as its predecessor, and the working in almost every branch of administration continued to show fair progress.

239. I beg to acknowledge, most gratefully, the ready assistance and valuable advice the Nawâb Sâheb's Government has always received from the Political Agents in guiding the administration of the State.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

SHALOM BAPUJI,

State Kârbhâri, Janjirâ.

Forwarded through Sir Sidi Âhmed Khân Sidi Ibrâhim Khân, K. C. I. E., Nawâb Sâheb of Janjirâ.

No. 111 of 1896.

HUZUR OFFICE, MURUD, JANJIRÁ

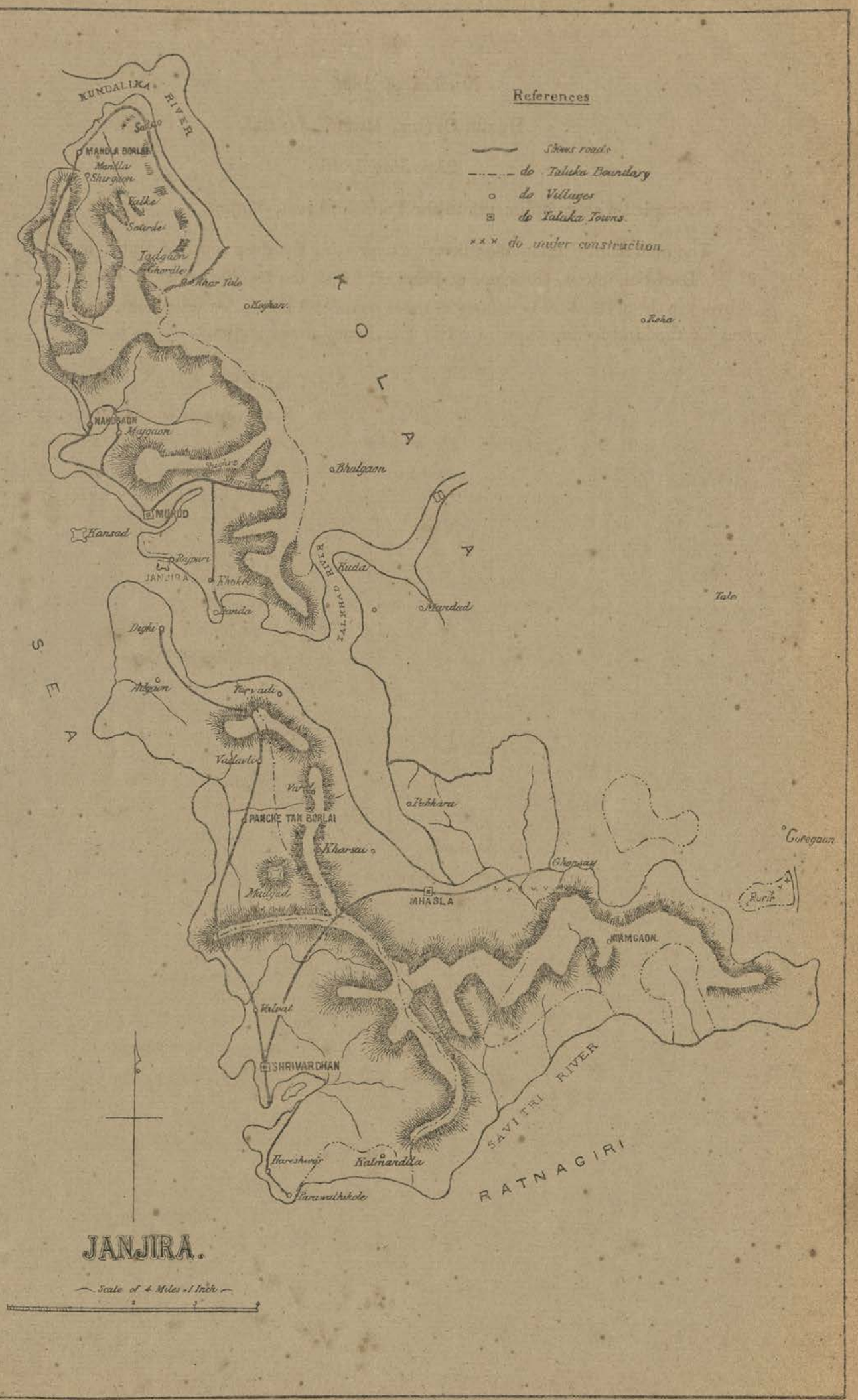
29th May 1896.

Forwarded with compliments to the Political Agent, Janjirá.

The undersigned takes the liberty of expressing his deep sense of gratitude to H. E. Lord Sandhurst, Governor of Bombay, for all the trouble taken by His Excellency in the investiture ceremony at the Government House, Ganeshkhind, Poonâ, and for the kind feeling shown by His Excellency towards him.

SIDI AHMED KHAN,

Nawâb Sâheb of Janjirá.


References
Shows roads
do Taluka Boundary
do Villages
do Taluka Towns
do under construction
KUNDALIKA RIVER
MANDLA BORLAI
Mandla
Shirgaon
Valke
Satirde
Tadgaon
Ghordle
Khar Tale
Koghan
KOLAA
Roha
NANDGAON
Majgaon
Bhulgaon
MURUD
Kansad
Rajpuri
JANJIRA
Khokri
Kuda
TALKHAD RIVER
Mandad
Tale
Digki
Adgaon
Tarvadi
SEA
Vadavli
Varel
Pakhara
PANCHE TAN BORLAI
Kharsai
Goregaon
Ghonsay
Madgad
MHASLA
Rurir
NIAMGAON
Valvat
SHRIVARDHAN
SAVITRI RIVER
Hareshwar
Katmandla
Parawathikole
RATNAGIRI
JANJIRA.
Scale of 4 Miles = 1 Inch

APPENDIX I.

Political Relations of Native States.

Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.		Estimated population (1891).	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing diseases.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit dues levied or not.	Principal articles of production manufacture and mines.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Janjirâ... ...	.....	.....	81,780	60 regular. 18 irregular.	3,957 at regular. 261 at irregular.	3,271	Malarial fevers; diseases of the respiratory system, digestive affections, diarrhœa, and skin diseases, dysentery.	Rs. 4,93,776	43 Fort Garrisons. 14 Artillery men. 214 Other irregular bodies. 271	Not levied.	Rice, nâgli, vari, hârik, teel, cocoanuts, betel-nuts, timber, myrobolans, hemp, and fish.

SHALOM BAPUJI,

State Kârbhari, Janjirâ.

Murud-Janjirâ, 5th May 1896.

Approved.

(Signed) A. F. MACONOCHIE,

Actg. Collector and Political Agent,

Kolâbâ.

3rd June 1896.

APPENDIX II.

POLITICAL RELATIONS.

Native Chiefs—Principal Male Members of their families and principal Members of their Courts.

No.	Name of individual, State and family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Class, race and religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Sir Sidi Ahmed Khân, Sidi Ibrâhim Khân, K. C. I. E., Nawâb Sâheb of Janjirâ Yâkut Khân.	Murud-Janjirâ.	Chief of Janjirâ.	Sidi Sarul Khâs Sanâ Sidi Sarul Musalman.	34	At Rajkumar College and under a private tutor. Can read Arabic, Urdu, Persian, Marathi and English.	Administers the affairs of his State.	No.	Not necessarily.	No.	

SHALOM BAPUJI,
State Kârbhari, Janjirâ.

Murud-Janjirâ, 5th May 1896.

Approved.

(Signed) A. F. MACONOCHIE,
Actg. Collector and Political Agent,
Kolâbâ.

3rd June 1896.

APPENDIX III.

Civil Divisions of Territory under Political Control.

Division.	Executive District.	Number of Executive Sub-Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population (1891).	Chief Town, with Population.		Number of Villages.	Number of Civil Judges.	Number of Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total Cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	State Revenue.		Remarks.
					Head-Quarter Town.	Population.								Land.	Gross.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Southern Division.	Janjirâ.	3	324	81,780	Murud.	5,883	227	3	6	20	7	135	Rs. a. p. 1,67,815 13 3	Rs. 1,94,907	Rs. 4,93,776	

Murud-Janjirâ, 18th May 1896.

SHALOM BUPUJI,

State Kârbhâri, Janjirâ.

APPENDIX IV.

POPULATION OF THE JANJIRÂ STATE.

Commissionership.	District.	Inhabited houses.	Population in 1891.						Classification of population.										Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.
			Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.			Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Pârsis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Jews.	Aboriginies.	Others.	Total male agriculturists including landlords cultivators and agricultural labourers.	Total " non-agricultural males.		
					Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed races.	Natives.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Southern Division.	Janjira.	16,491	22,404	25,029	17,225	17,131	81,789	253·41	.....	.....	12	66,803	14,136	.....	71	509	159	.....	26,279	13,350	Marâthi and Hindustâni.	30 emigrations, 46 immigrations.

Murud-Janjirâ, 18th May 1896.

SHALOM BAPUJI,
State Kârbhâri, Janjirâ.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, and other Particulars of the Military Force in the Janjirâ State, 1895-96.

Arm of Service.	Total number of Fighting Officers and Men.								Details of Force at the end of the year.						Total Cost of Pay and allowances of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, including Followers.	Remarks.
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year (a).	Died.			Invalidated.	Discharged, deserted &c. (b).	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of Guns.	Number of Men.					
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting Men.		
															Rs. a. p.	
Cavalry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sappers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Artillery	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	*179	.....	.....	.....	14	820 6 9	* 11 Serviceable. 168 Unserviceable. 179
Infantry	262	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	257	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	†257	19,026 0 10	† These are all irregular bodies.
Total...	276	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	271	.....	179	.....	.....	.....	271	19,846 7 7	

Murud-Janjirâ, 18th May 1896.

SHALOM BAPUJI,
State Kârbhâri, Janjirâ.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline, and Education of the Police.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of the Grade.	Total Expenditure.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Judicially punished.	By Promotion.	By money Rewards.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.								
Inspector of Police ...	1	100	1,200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Chief Constables—											
1st Class ...	1	30	355 8 0	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
2nd Class ...	1	25	271 0 0	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
3rd Class ...	1	20	224 4 0	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Head Constables—											
1st Class ...	3	15	506 0 0	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	2	
2nd Class ...	5	12	646 8 0	.....	3	.....	1	.....	3	2	
3rd Class ...	12	10	1,413 1 3	.....	4	.....	1	.....	3	9	
Constables—											
1st Class ...	3	9	325 2 2	.....	3	.....	1	.....	2	6	
2nd Class ...	47	8	4,131 1 3	5	7	.....	2	.....	22	25	
3rd Class ...	35	7	4,317 1 1	5	19	.....	11	.....	15	40	
Drill Instructor ...	1	15	168 4 0	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Total.....	135	.....	14,057 13 9	10	41	.....	17	.....	51	84	

SHALOM BAPUJI,

State Kârbhari, Janjirâ.

Murud-Janjirâ, 18th May 1893.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement shewing the Results of the Working of the Police in the Janjirâ State during the Year ending 31st March 1896.

Name of State.	Number of Offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested.		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Janjirâ	224	221	200	129	198	125	184	119	14	6	92	92·2	93	95·2

Murud-Janjirâ, 18th May 1896.

SHALOM BAPUJI,
State Kârbhari, Janjirâ.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement shewing the Value of Property Stolen and Amount of Recoveries in the Janjirâ State during the Year ending 31st March 1896.

State.	Amount Stolen.		Amount Recovered.		Percentage of Recoveries to Property Stolen.		Remark.
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Janjirâ	1,113 8 1	1,013 7 4	971 6 10	756 9 4	87	74·6	

Murud-Janjirâ, 18th May 1896.

SHALOM BAPUJI,
State Karbhari, Janjirâ.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of

ending

No.	Description of Crime or Offence.	Number of Crimes.			Number of cases disposed of during 1895-96.	Number of cases undisposed of during 1895-96.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number Imprisonment.	
		Balance on the 1st of April 1895.	Committed during 1895-96.	Total.					Simple.	Rigorous.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Offences against public tranquillity—Chapter VIII of the Indian Penal Code.	...	6	6	6	...	50	12	...	...
2	Offences by or relating to Public Servants—Chapter IX of the Indian Penal Code.	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
3	Contempts of the lawful authority of Public Servants—Chapter X.	...	5	5	4	1	5	5	...	...
4	False evidence and offences against Public Justice—Chapter XI.	...	2	2	2	...	2	2	...	2
5	Offences affecting the human body—Chapter XVI. — Affecting life	...	4	4	4	..	5	5	1	1
	— Hurt and grievous hurt	1	89	90	90	...	233	15	..	1
	— Wrongful restraint	...	3	3	3	...	5	...	...	...
	— Criminal force and assault	...	3	3	3	...	7	...	...	...
	— Kidnapping	...	1	1	1	...	2	2	...	...
	— Rape	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...
6	Offences against property. — Theft	...	53	53	53	...	91	86	...	25
	— Robbery	...	3	3	3	...	7	5	...	...
	— Criminal breach of trust	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...
	— Dishonestly receiving stolen property.	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
	— Mischief	1	16	17	17	...	27	2	...	...
	— Criminal trespass	...	27	27	27	...	58	8	...	2
7	Offences relating to documents—Chapter XVIII.	...	3	3	3	...	6	...	...	...
8	*Offences relating to Marriage—Chapter XX.*	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
9	Defamation—Chapter XXI.	...	3	3	3	...	4	1	...	...
10	Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance—Chapter XXII.	...	49	49	49	...	122	9	...	...
11	Coasting Vessels Act XIX of 1838 (Bombay)	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...
12	Opium Act I of 1878 (India)	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...
13	Offences under the Abkari Act V of 1878 (Bombay).	...	8	8	8	...	12	12	...	...
14	Do. Arms Act XI of 1878 (India)	...	3	3	3	...	4	4	...	...
15	Do. Municipal Act I of 1888 (Janjira).	...	7	7	6	1	7	6	...	...
16	Do. Salt Act II of 1890 (India)	...	1	1	1	...	3	1	...	...
17	Do. District Police Act IV of 1890 (Bombay).	...	64	64	64	...	87	79	...	...
	Total...	3	356	359	357	2	745	245	1	31

Murud, Janjira, 18th May 1896.

IX.

cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Janjirâ State during the year 31st March 1896.

of persons sentenced to					Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Terms of Imprisonment.									Remarks.
Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	
Simple.	Rigorous.																
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
...	...	2	...	2	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	3	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	
...	1	13	...	15	213	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
...	48	12	1	61	5	...	...	53	3	5	...	4	1	...	...	...	
...	4	1	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	...	2	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	5	...	...	5	50	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	9	...	9	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	3	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	79	...	79	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	60	149	1	245	498	...	...	54	7	6	14	7	2	4	...	1	

SHALOM BAPUJI,
State Kârbhâri, Janjirâ.

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the number of Offences reported and Offences dealt with in the Janjirâ State during the Year ending 31st March 1896.

Name of Court.	Number of Offences reported during the year.		Number of Persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	REMARKS.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.		
				Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrants.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrates.									
	1894-95.	1895-96.							1894-95.	1895-96.							
Sadar Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sessions Judge, Janjirâ	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	
Sessions Judge, Jâfarâbâd	2	8	...	6	...	...	...	...	2	8	...	1	7	...	...	...	
District Magistrate...	2	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	
First Class Magistrates	79	44	13	31	37	10	...	...	146	91	8	44	39	...	...	...	
Second Class Magistrate	109	115	...	51	69	95	...	...	155	215	4	127	23	...	...	1	
Third Class Magistrates	146	188	2	33	108	271	5	1	414	425	207	106	111	...	...	1	
Total...	339	356	15	133	215	376	5	1	724	745	219	279	245	...	...	2	

Murud-Janjirâ, 18th May 1896.

SHALOM BAPUJI,

State Kârbhâri, Janjirâ.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the Results of Appeals against Decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Janjirâ State during the year ending 31st March 1896.

State.	Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																											
			Applications rejected.				Sentences.										Proceedings quashed.				Referred.				Further inquiry, &c., ordered.				Pending.			
							Confirmed.				Modified.				Reversed.															
			Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.	
			1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Janjira.	Sadar Court	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sessions Judge, Janjirâ ...	4	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2
	Sessions Judge, Jâfarâbâd	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Magistrate ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	First Class Magistrate with appellate power ...	5	...	...	...	...	13	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	10	...	1	...	1	20	2	9	2	...	...	...	...	5	6	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2

Murud-Janjirâ, 18th May 1896.

SHALOM BAPUJI,
State Kârbhâri, Janjirâ.

APPENDIX XII.

Statement shewing the Number of Persons convicted or confined in the Jail in the Janjirâ State during the year ending 31st March 1896.

Stations.	Number of Prisons.	Number of Prisoners.				Daily average in Jail.		Number of Prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and Prisoners.	Remarks shewing mortality among Convicts in the Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		1894-95.	1895-96.			
				1894-95.	1895-96.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Murud	1	16	65	105	81	22	18	19	Rs. a. p. 1180 0 0	

Murud-Janjirâ, 18th May 1896.

SHALOM BAPUJI,
State Kârbhâri, Janjirâ.

APPENDIX XIII.

Civil Work.—Nature and Value of Original Suits filed and disposed of.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing Balance.		Suits filed in 1895-96.									Suits disposed of in 1895-96.									
												Value.	Nature of Suits.			Valuation of Suits.					How disposed of.				Value.	Average duration.			Remarks.
		1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.		Suits regarding lands and houses, &c.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights, &c.	No. of suits under Rs. 100.	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	*Ex-parte.*	Admitted and compromised, &c.	Struck off the File, &c.	Otherwise disposed of.		Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8	9			10					11				12	13			14
												Rs. a. p.													Rs. a. p.				
1	Munsiff Court ...	47	35	424	299	471	334	436	313	35	21	41,803 1 3	104	189	6	185	101	8	5	.....	34	133	7	139	40,023 8 1	...	3	19	
2	Sar Nyayadhish Court	2	1	278	255	280	256	279	256	1	...	5,666 9 2	...	255	.....	255	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	201	12	12	7,965 10 2	...	1	13	
	Total...	49	36	702	554	751	590	715	569	36	21	47,469 10 5	104	444	6	440	101	8	5	.....	65	334	19	151	47,989 2 3	...	...	...	

Murud-Janjirâ, 18th May 1896.

SHALOM BAPUJI,

State Kârbhari, Janjirâ.

APPENDIX XIV.

Civil Work.—Results of Applications for execution of Decrees.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Value of Opening Balance for 1895-96.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of			Closing Balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at close of			Remarks.
		1894-95.	1895-96.		1894-95.	1895-96.	Value for 1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Value total for 1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Value total for 1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Value of Closing Balance for 1895-6	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3		4	5			6			7			8			9			10
				Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.				
1	Munsiff Court ...	71	66	13,928 5 7	669	610	59,778 12 11	740	676	73,707 2 6	674	615	57,310 0 5	66	61	16,397 2 1	17	37	7	
2	Sar Nyâyâdhish's Court	3	3	23 0 8	534	407	8,285 4 6	537	410	8,308 5 2	534	410	8,308 5 2	3	...	.....	...	...	...	
	Total.....	74	69	13,951 6 8	1203	1017	68,064 1 5	1277	1086	82,015 7 8	1208	1025	65,618 5 7	69	61	16,397 2 1	17	37	7	

SHALOM BAPUJI,

State Kârbhâri Janjirâ.

Murud-Janjirâ, 18th May 1896.

APPENDIX XV.

Registration of Documents.

Number.	Sub-Registry Office.	Documents presented for Registration.		Nature of Documents presented.										Documents Registered.		Value of Documents registered.						Documents refused to be registered.		Documents remaining unregistered pending inquiry at the close of the year.	
				Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.				1894-95.			1895-96.						
		1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10						11		12	
1	Murud	174	198	104	120	59	44	1	...	...	...	10	34	174	198	63,078	8	6	70,933	12	0	...	...	...	...
2	Shrivardhan	264	269	162	165	88	83	...	...	2	2	12	19	263	269	82,288	3	9	1,00,992	9	5	1	...	...	...
3	Mhasla	100	108	53	52	40	37	...	1	...	3	7	15	99	108	29,288	10	3	31,490	11	8	...	...	1	...
	Total...Rs.	538	575	319	337	187	164	1	1	2	5	29	68	536	575	1,74,655	6	6	2,03,417	1	1	1	....	1	...

SHALOM BAPUJI,

State Kârbhâri, Janjirâ.

Murud-Janjirâ, 18th May 1896.

APPENDIX XVI.

Statement skewing Agricultural Stock in the Janjirâ State during the Year 1895-96.

Number.	District.	Cattle and other Quadrupeds.									Ploughs.		Carts.	
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Mules.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding carts.	Carts used in carrying.
				Male.	Female.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Janjirâ	14,802	12,111	4,158	3,511	238	88	...	...	4,196	7,146	...	168	236

SHALOM BAPUJI,

State Kârbhâri, Janjirâ.

Murud-Janjirâ, 18th May 1896.

APPENDIX XVII.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

Appendix

INCOME.

No.	Heads of Receipts.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Land Revenue	2,21,394 9 8	1,94,907 9 7	.....	26,486 15 8
2	Taxes	8,862 10 0	8,892 4 0	29 10 0	.....
3	Customs	16,455 6 7	15,673 12 6	.....	781 10 1
4	Akbari	62,601 15 5	62,083 12 4	.....	518 3 1
5	Fisheries	3,565 15 0	3,282 9 3	.....	283 5 9
6	Forests	43,658 12 0	44,316 5 9	657 9 9	.....
7	Opium, Tobacco & Drugs.	4,054 4 11	3,870 3 11	.....	184 1 0
8	Salt	26,097 1 11	26,088 9 8	.....	8 8 3
9	Stamps.	4,961 0 0	4,599 2 0	.....	361 14 0
10	Criminal Courts, Jail and Police	2,797 14 1	2,202 4 8	.....	595 9 5
11	Civil Courts and Registration	8,048 13 2	7,468 15 10	.....	579 13 4
12	Education...	1,846 1 2	2,747 5 0	901 3 10	.....
13	Local Funds	13,834 15 1	13,854 7 4	19 8 3	.....
14	Miscellaneous	24,454 0 10	21,812 8 9	.....	2,641 8 1
	Total..	4,42,633 7 5	4,11,799 14 7	1,607 15 10	32,441 8 8
15	Jâfarâbâd	64,805 3 10	81,976 1 5	17,170 13 7	.....
	Total..	5,07,438 11 3	4,93,776 0 0	18,778 13 5	32,441 8 8
16	Deposits unadjusted ...	6,372 6 7	18,847 14 4	12,475 7 9	.....
17	Advances adjusted ...	8,890 5 8	8,113 13 10	.....	776 7 10
	GRAND TOTAL ...	5,22,701 7 6	5,20,737 12 2	31,254 5 2	33,218 0 6

Murud-Janjirâ, 18th May 1896.

XVII.

EXPENDITURE.

No.	Heads of Expenditure.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Inâm Grants	35,614 0 4	34,800 7 10	.....	813 8 6
2	Charities and Religious Grants	12,073 14 0	10,773 14 10	.....	1,299 15 2
3	Public Works	54,087 8 6	56,762 13 11	2,675 5 5	.....
4	Revenue Administration...	40,199 9 9	41,252 7 9	1,052 14 0	.....
5	Allowances to Sardârs and Fort Garrisons	32,636 15 9	24,373 10 10	.....	8,263 4 11
6	Civil Courts and Registration	6,936 9 5	6,717 14 1	.....	218 11 4
7	Criminal Courts, Jail and Police	23,619 11 5	23,415 5 4	.....	204 6 1
8	Marine	8,156 14 6	8,666 12 7	509 14 1	.....
9	Education	15,386 3 6	16,785 0 0	1,398 12 6	.....
10	Toshikhânâ	2,124 12 1	1,849 10 4	....	275 1 9
11	Modikhânâ	17 11 2	138 13 8	121 2 6	.....
12	Darbâr	82,672 6 1	81,918 6 6	.....	753 15 7
13	Salt	4,821 12 9	5,845 15 9	1,024 3 0	.....
14	Stables and Cattle ...	22,149 7 7	20,714 0 5	.....	1,435 7 2
15	Forests	8,056 4 0	8,245 10 0	189 6 0	.....
16	Vaccination	836 12 3	879 13 5	43 1 2	.....
17	Refunds	2,334 13 3	666 0 6	.....	1,668 12 9
18	Abkari	18,100 14 9	15,012 0 8	.....	3,088 14 1
19	Survey	5,428 5 8	1,620 7 7	.....	3,807 14 1
20	Customs	5,121 8 4	5,309 2 3	187 9 11	.....
21	Dispensary...	4,704 1 4	6,908 7 4	2,204 6 0	.....
22	Local Funds	9,630 2 10	8,907 9 7	.....	722 9 3
23	Opium	2,445 13 8	1,288 10 9	.....	1,157 2 11
24	Miscellaneous	6,466 11 0	5,424 15 11	.....	1,041 11 1
	Total ..	4,03,622 15 11	3,88,278 3 10	9,406 10 7	24,751 6 8
25	Jâfarâbâd	44,841 0 10	47,147 0 4	2,305 15 6	.....
	Total...	4,48,464 0 9	4,35,425 4 2	11,712 10 1	24,751 6 8
26	Deposits adjusted ...	10,606 14 1	7,403 13 11	.....	3,203 0 2
27	Advances unadjusted ...	6,254 12 7	7,583 4 2	1,328 7 7	.....
	GRAND TOTAL...	4,65,325 11 5	4,50,412 6 3	13,041 1 8	27,954 6 10

SHALOM BAPUJI,

State Kârbhari, Janjirâ.

APPENDIX XVIII.

JÂFARÂBÂD.

Area, 53 square miles. Population, 12,389. Gross Revenue, Rs. 81,976.

General.

The State of Jâfarâbâd is situated in the extreme south of Kâthiâwâr. It being the Dependency of the Janjirâ State is administered by the Nawâb Sâheb of Janjirâ, under the supervision of the Kâthiâwâr Political Agency. The capital town, Jâfarâbâd, is a sea-port, situated on a fine creek, about a mile distant from the Indian Ocean. At the entrance of the creek there is a beautiful Light-house, with an English revolving light. There is also a combined Post and Telegraph Office in the town. During the fair season, Steamers belonging to the Bombay Steam Navigation Company call at the Jâfarâbâd port twice a week. A Mamlatdar, with Judicial and Revenue authority, resides at Jâfarâbâd, who looks after the Administration of the Tâlukâ, under the immediate control of the State Kârbhâri at Janjira. There was no change this year in the personnel of the administration.

Season and crop.

The rainfall during the year was 23 inches and 19 cents, against 36 inches and 90 cents of the previous year. The fall, though less, was on the whole timely and sufficient for Sesamum (Til) and Bâjri crops. The late rains in October damaged the cotton crop, which was then ripe.

Survey and Settlement.

Survey operations have been in progress since 1893. Out of 12 villages in the Tâlukâ, 9 have been measured, and in the remaining 3 villages the work is in progress. The total expenditure on Survey, during the year, was Rs. 6,694, and from the commencement of the Survey up to the end of the year 1895-96 was Rs. 14,731. Besides this, some work of Girâs Survey was also done during the year, and the expenditure incurred on its account was Rs. 219. There were 6 Girâs cases pending for disposal from the last year. One new case was admitted during the year under report. Out of these, 3 cases were disposed of.

Legislation.

The Indian Treasure Trove Act VI. of 1878 was brought into force in Jâfarâbâd Tâlukâ during the year under report.

Police.

The total strength of the Police force was 23. The cost was Rs. 2,436, against Rs. 2,432 in the previous year. Crimes of serious nature such as dacoity, kidnapping a minor female from her lawful guardian, &c., were reported to the Police, which they were successful in detecting during the year. Out of 28 persons sent for trial by the Police 27 were convicted. The value of stolen property was Rs. 1,967, out of which, property of the value of Rs. 413 or 20 per cent. was recovered against 58 per cent. in the last year. In one theft of the value of Rs. 1,351, the Police have as yet failed to trace the stolen property, and hence the falling-off in the percentage of recovery.

Criminal Justice.

There were in all 48 cases for disposal before the Courts, all of which were disposed of during the year. The number of persons involved was 98, of whom 24 were convicted, 66 discharged or acquitted, and 8 were committed for trial before the Sessions Court; ~~three~~ again 7 were convicted and sentenced. No appeal was preferred against the decisions of the Lower Courts during the year.

Prisons.

The daily average of prisoners in the Jail was 9·3 against 6·3 in the previous year. Bertillon system of measurements has not yet been introduced into the Jail. The number of admissions of re-convicted persons was 3 against 4 in the previous year. The total cost of maintenance and control was Rs. 595 against Rs. 461 in the last year. The health of the prisoners was generally good.

Civil Justice.

Out of 121 suits before the Courts, 111 of the value of Rs. 5,900 were disposed of. Out of 136 applications for execution of decrees 124 were disposed of during the year.

Registration.

The number of documents presented for registration was 54 against 51 in the previous year. All of them were registered during the year. The value of property affected by the deeds was Rs. 27,555. The registration fees amounted to Rs. 330 against Rs. 283 in the last year.

Forest.

There is no timber in the woods of this Tálaká. Some Bábul and Gorad trees are found here and there. The total receipts under this head were Rs. 50 against Rs. 79 in the previous year. Steps have been taken to protect all trees growing on State waste lands.

Trade.

The import trade rose from Rs. 4,40,928 to Rs. 5,26,532, while export trade diminished from Rs. 2,93,215 to Rs. 2,74,650. The increase in imports and decrease in exports was chiefly in cash transaction.

Public Works.

The outlay on Public Works was Rs. 5,154 against Rs. 10,308 in the previous year. The increased expenditure in the last year was due to the purchase of an English light for the Light-House. Out of the amount spent this year, Rs. 4,037 were spent on original works and repairs of buildings, Rs. 540 on communications, Rs. 189 on wells, and Rs. 388 on Establishment, &c.

Revenue and Finance.

The total revenue of the year was Rs. 81,976 and the total expenditure Rs. 47,147, leaving a surplus of Rs. 34,829. The figures of income and expenditure for the last year were Rs. 64,305 and Rs. 44,341 respectively, which left a surplus of Rs. 19,964. The increase in the total realizations of the year was chiefly in Land Revenue, Taxes, Salt, Opium and Abkari; similarly the increase in the expenditure was chiefly in

Revenue Administration. The collection of Land Revenue alone with arrears during the year was Rs. 31,566 against Rs, 26,711 in the previous year. The increase in the collection of Land Revenue with arrears during the year was partly due to the good crops and partly to the greater care taken in making demand of revenue in time.

Customs. The Customs receipts during the year were Rs. 13,020 against Rs 14,023 in the previous year.

Salt. The net profit to the State from salt after deducting from the realizations all the cost of salt transactions, was Rs. 3,218 against Rs. 2,113 in the last year.

Abkari. The Abkari farm of this Tâlukâ, which was sold this time for a period of 3 years 4 months and 10 days, *i. e.*, up to the end of March 1899, has brought in Rs. 10,640 per annum. The last contract, which was given for one year only, was sold for Rs. 5,300 only, thus showing an annual increase of Rs. 5,340 in the Abkari Revenue. Country liquor is distilled and sold by the contractor at the rates fixed by the State. There was no shop of English liquor.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief. The number of births and deaths registered during the year were 478 and 391 respectively, against 499 and 508 respectively in the previous year. The vaccinator having commenced his operations very late only 60 persons were vaccinated during the year, against 363 in the last year. There are two Dispensaries in Jâfarâbad, one for dispensing English medicines, and the other for dispensing native drugs. The former is maintained by the State funds and private contributions, and the latter by the Municipality alone. The number of patients treated at both the Dispensaries were 5,061 and 1,901, respectively, against 7,155 and 1,904, respectively, in the previous year.

Education. The number of schools was 8 as last year. The total number of pupils increased from 386 in the last year to 403 in the year under report. The daily average attendance during the year was 289. The cost of education was Rs. 2,497, in the year against Rs. 2,116 in the previous year.

During the year under report the Dependency of Jâfarâbâd was visited by the Nawâb Sâheb of Janjirâ. It was also visited as usual, by the State Kârbhâri, Janjirâ and other Heads of the Departments in the State. They all inspected offices and records of the officers employed in the Tâlukâ, and found every thing in good order.

SHALOM BAPUJI,

Murud-Janjirâ, 18th May 1896. *State Kârbhâri, Janjirâ.*

LETTER from A. F. MACONOCHIE, Esquire, C. S., Acting Political Agent, Janjira; to the COMMISSIONER, Southern Division, No. 3888 of 1896, dated Alibág, 13th July 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith, accompanied by its usual summary, the Administration Report of Janjira for 1895-96. It is, I am happy to say, once more the record of a year's good government, marked by steady progress in every department of the State, and by that general prosperity and content which are the natural results of a well-organised and beneficial administration.

Charge of the Agency.

2. I have held charge of the Agency since 14th April 1896, in succession to Mr. Lamb, who, with the exception of an interval of privilege leave up to the 16th September 1895 (during which Mr. Bagnell acted for him) had held charge for the previous nine months.

Investiture of the Nawáb Sáheb with the K. C. I. E.

3. The great event of the year was the investiture of the Nawáb Sáheb with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire, to which rank it had pleased Her Majesty to raise him in the preceding year. The ceremony was performed by His Excellency Lord Sandhurst at Government House, Ganesh Khind, Mr. Lamb accompanying the Nawáb on the occasion. The public rejoicings which subsequently attended the Chief's return to his territories demonstrated alike the affectionate regard in which he is held by his subjects, and the pleasure with which they had witnessed the conferment on him of so distinguished an honour.

Visit of the Political Agent.

4. Mr. Lamb visited the State for six days in January. After staying at Murud Janjira, he went on to Shrivardhan and Mhasla, laying at the latter place the foundation stone of the hospital which the Nawáb Sáheb has called by the name of Lord Harris. Mr. Lamb was much pleased with all that he saw, particularly with the excellent school for Mussalmán boys at Shrivardhan, the improvements in the road between Mhasla and Shrivardhan, and the alignment of the new road from Mhasla to Goregaon.

Internal Politics.

5. The internal politics of the State have remained fortunately tranquil. It was not ever so. Two great classes representative of the old régime could not at first bring themselves to acquiesce in the new. The fierce Sidi Sardárs chafed under the restraints of a system which deprived them of lawless power and enforced the just authority of the Government. The Parbhu functionaries who had long monopolised the most important posts in the civil administration, and grown fat by embezzlement and extortion, resented with equal bitterness, though less turbulent, their exclusion from office and the substitution for them of men of tried integrity drawn from the ranks of the British service. At last, however, after years of vain struggles, both parties have recognised that against the strength of the new order of things overt violence and secret intrigue are alike of no avail, and have bowed to the inevitable with what grace they might.

Revenue Survey.

6. In March survey rates were introduced into the Nándgaon and Borli-Mandla Tapas. They are in every case much lower than the old rates, and give the rayats substantial relief. In these two tapas (as also in that of Murud, where survey rates had previously been introduced) the Nawáb Sáheb has also abolished the cesses of "Onde patti" and "Tag patti," at a loss of Rs. 2,479-4-0 per annum. The temporary diminution of the revenue due to this wise and statesmanlike policy will be more than made up in the future by the spread of cultivation and the general increase of prosperity which is sure to follow the lightening of the burdens of the people. Survey rates have also been introduced into the tapas of Shrivardhan and Borli-Panchatan, but after the close of the year under review, phalni work was completed in the thirty-six villages of the other two tapas, and efforts are being made, with some success, to induce the inámdárs to introduce survey rates into their villages. The progress of the survey settlement has thus been very satisfactory. With reference to the remarks made by Mr. Bagnell last year about

the necessity of the despatch of a survey party to the State, I beg to refer to this office letter No. 1632 of the 27th March 1896. As Mr. Lamb has therein explained, Mr. Bagnell wrote under a misapprehension. There neither was then, nor is now, any work for a survey party to do in the State.

Alienation Settlement.

7. It is satisfactory to learn that during the year the settlement of all Inám, Kowli and Khoti lands within the State was completed.

Waste Land.

8. One hundred and fifty acres of waste land were taken up for cultivation. Special inducements are being held out to cultivators in this direction.

Revenue Accounts.

9. The revenue accounts were regularly and efficiently kept, and checked.

Legislation.

10. The Indian Tariff Act, XVI of 1894, and the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, were brought into force during the year.

Military Force.

11. A further decrease was made in the military force of the State by leaving five death vacancies unfilled. This effected a saving of Rs. 600. Efforts are being made to employ some of the men in the working departments of the State. This is satisfactory, for even this year, when rice was cheap, the force, useless but for show, cost Rs. 20,000 to keep up.

12. The strength of the police remains unchanged at 135. Ten men were dismissed the service. It is a pity that ten infantry sepoys were not drafted in to replace them. 221 cases were investigated by the police, of which 130—a very large proportion, as usual—were struck off the file by the Magistrates. The police must be still apt to bring before the criminal courts what are really matters for the civil. 129 persons were arrested; of these 125 were sent for trial, and 119, or 95·2 per cent., were convicted. The value of property reported as stolen was Rs. 1,013-7-4, of which 74·6 per cent., was recovered. These results are very satisfactory.

Criminal Justice.

13. The number and constitution of the criminal courts remained unchanged. 356 cases were disposed of, in which 743 persons were brought to trial: 245 of these being convicted, 279 acquitted, and 219 discharged. There were only two cases pending at the close of the year. Ten appeals were made by eleven persons: one was summarily rejected, the convictions in two were confirmed and in five reversed, while two remained pending at the close of the year.

Extradition.

14. Only one demand was made by the State to the British authorities for the extradition of an offender, and none by the British authorities to the State.

Prisons.

15. At the close of the year there were only 19 convicts in the central prison at Murud. Ten re-convicted prisoners were received. With a view to the better identification of such persons, the Nawáb Sáheb has sanctioned the training, in the Bertillion system of measurement, of a warder, who will be sent to Poona for instruction as soon as Government please. Two more hand-looms have been provided, and several of the prisoners have been taught weaving and other useful industries. The health of the prisoners was generally good.

Civil Justice.

16. During the year there came up for disposal 590 civil cases in all as against 751 in the previous year. Of these 569 were decided, involving property of the value of Rs. 47,989. The number of unexecuted decrees at the close of the year was too large—69. Forty-seven appeals were decided out of forty-nine.

Registration.

17. Five hundred and seventy-five documents, covering property worth Rs. 2,03,417, were presented for registration, as against 538 in the previous year, covering a value of Rs. 1,74,655.

18. The two Municipalities continued to do good work with the limited funds at their disposal. They have very rightly taken off octroi duties from the commodities, representing the food and clothing of the poor.

Municipalities.

19. The rainfall was 108 inches, against 118 in the preceding year. It commenced early, and was seasonably distributed. The outturn of rice was 14 annas. In August, September and October cattle plague was prevalent. The State granted Rs. 550 as Takávi for the purchase of cattle. It is hoped this experiment will be further pursued. The price of the staple grains continued low, following the rates of the Bombay market.

Weather and Crops and Agricultural details.

20. The revenue from forests was Rs. 44,316, as against Rs. 43,658 in the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 8,245, as against Rs. 8,056: the net profit thus being Rs. 36,070, as against Rs. 35,602. The forests seem well managed. In accordance with a suggestion of Government they have been divided into thirty blocks instead of twenty. The produce of one of these was sold by auction during the year. 412 forest offences, involving 3,432 persons, were dealt with during the year, as against 469 offences and 3,294 persons in the previous year. All these offences were punished departmentally by fine. Unauthorised cultivation increases, and departmental punishment seems hardly sufficient to cope with the evil. Examples made of a few offenders in the criminal courts would probably have a better deterrent effect.

Forests.

21. The value of the import trade increased by 4·5 per cent. from Rs. 3,69,074 to Rs. 3,76,570, the principal commodities being salt, ghee, and oils. The value of the export trade, however, decreased by 17·7 per cent. from Rs. 4,09,706 to Rs. 3,37,108—the falling off being specially noticeable in firewood. This is due to the more efficient restriction of indiscriminate cutting in the State forests. The Cash remittances sent by the Government of the State to Bombay can hardly be classed as "exports": their inclusion under this head vitiates the returns.

Trade.

22. The total amount spent on Public Works was Rs. 64,390, as compared with Rs. 62,946 in the previous year. Of this sum Rs. 56,762 was from general revenue, and Rs. 7,627 from Local Funds. Much attention was paid to roads, which absorbed Rs. 8,837. Tolls might will be imposed on the principal roads to pay for their up-keep. At present there are none. The construction of new public offices cost Rs. 15,745 and reclamation of salt land Rs. 5,735. The construction of a dharmshála at Murud Bandar has supplied a long felt want. The Victoria Water-works cost Rs. 2,214 in maintenance and repairs; the supply of water continues to be sufficient and of good quality.

Public Works.

23. The revenue of Janjira proper amounted to Rs. 4,11,800, as against Rs. 4,42,633 in the previous year—a decrease of Rs. 30,833. That of Jafarabad came to Rs. 81,976, as against Rs. 64,805 in the previous year—an increase of Rs. 17,171. The total revenue of the State was thus Rs. 4,93,776, as against Rs. 5,07,438 in the previous year. Deposits unadjusted and advances adjusted bring it up to Rs. 5,20,737. Receipts under the heads of Taxes, Forests, Education and Local Funds have increased: those under Land Revenue, Customs, A'bkári, Fisheries, Opium, Tobacco, and Drugs, Salt, Stamps, Criminal Courts, Jails and Police, Civil Courts and Registration, and Miscellaneous have decreased. The chief increase is in Forest and Educational Revenue. The chief decrease is in Land Revenue, which is, as already explained, due to wise lowering of the rates of assessment under the new Survey Settlement. The large increase in the revenue of Jafarabad is due to singularly timely and sufficient rainfall, and to better management of the Customs and A'bkári there.

Revenue and Finance.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,50,412, as against Rs. 4,65,325 in the previous year. The expenses of the Darbár were still further decreased by Rs. 2,189. The Nawáb Saheb is to be congratulated on his prudent economy. The balance to the credit of the State is Rs. 7,12,343 as against Rs. 6,42,018.

in the previous year. The investment of 4½ lakhs in Government paper has not been extended.

Land Revenue.

24. The total amount of Land Revenue for collection, including arrears, was Rs. 1,71,779, of which Rs. 1,62,184 was recovered. A sum of Rs. 1,147 due from insolvent Khátedárs was written off. Rs. 7,434 had not yet become due at the expiry of the year under review, the instalment falling at a subsequent date. The actual outstanding balance was thus Rs. 1,012. Of the arrears of previous years a sum of only Rs. 81 remains to be recovered.

Takávi.

25. Advances of Rs. 3,450 were made as against Rs. 1,150 in the previous year. This is a very satisfactory feature, showing the readiness of the Darbár to aid its poorer subjects, and a growing appreciation by the people of this beneficence.

Customs, Salt and A'bkári.

26. Customs again showed a falling off, the revenue being Rs. 2,673 as against Rs. 3,455—a decrease of Rs. 782. The net profit from salt was Rs. 20,242, as against Rs. 21,275. 10,837 maunds of salt were sold as against 10,783; but the expenditure increased by Rs. 1,924-3-0. The comparatively low price of salt in Janjira having led to a certain amount of smuggling into British territory, the Collector of Salt Revenue addressed me on the subject, and the result of a communication which I addressed to the Darbár was that the price of salt in the State was raised to a level with that obtaining in British India. The readiness thus shown by the Nawáb Sáheb's Government to meet the wishes of the British authorities is most commendable. A'bkári brought in a net profit of Rs. 47,671 as against one of Rs. 44,501. No mhowra was imported, and spirit was distilled from toddy alone.

Dispensaries.

27. The three dispensaries continue to do good work. The total number of patients treated was 22,732 as against 16,922 in the previous year—a large increase. There were 127 cases of cholera, 54 proving fatal. The midwife attended 882 patients as against 773. With a view to obtaining a really good chief medical officer, the Nawáb Sáheb has increased the salary of the appointment from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200, and selected Dr. A. D. Cooper, M.R.C.S. to fill it. This change will no doubt be most beneficial.

Vital Statistics.

28. 3,103 births and 2,162 deaths were registered as against 2,455 and 2,124 in the previous year. The birth-rate was 37·9 and the death-rate 26·4 per mille. The accuracy of registration has increased. 2,459 persons were vaccinated and 812 revaccinated, the percentage of successful cases being 99 and 75 per cent., respectively. These are very satisfactory figures.

Sanitation.

29. The expenditure under this head was Rs. 6,316 as against Rs. 6,395. Four new wells were completed, and another is in progress at a cost of Rs. 1,614 to the Local Funds. The State built one large new well. The two Municipalities spent about Rs. 1,100 in cleaning roads and gutters.

Education.

30. Two new State schools have been opened, making the total number 60. There are 18 private schools. The number of pupils has increased from 3,695 to 4,218. Two Maráthi and two Hindi indigenous schools have been given grants-in-aid. Special attention continues to be given to the education of Mussalmán boys in English and Maráthi. 26 are now learning English, as against 12 in the previous year. Ten of them hold State scholarships. 79 are learning Maráthi. One State scholar in the Training College at Poona has entered on his second year's course there. The depressed classes were not neglected. 154 Mhár, Máng and Chámbhár boys are learning Marathi and Hindustáni in State schools, as against 67 in the previous year. Gymnasia have been attached to the English school and four vernacular schools. The boys take full advantage of them. The percentage of scholars to the whole population was 5·1 as against 4·5 in the previous year. The daily average attendance of boys is 2,028, and of girls 534, as against 1,761 and 437 in the previous

year. More than 50 per cent. passed the annual examination. The expenditure on education rose from Rs. 15,386 to Rs. 16,785. In every respect good and steady progress is apparent.

Miscellaneous.

31. A magazine named "Vidya Vihári" was started in October 1895, and has since been published in monthly numbers. Particulars have already been communicated regarding it. The improvement of the light-house at Rajpuri, in accordance with the suggestions of Mr. Douglas, was completed during the year. The fixed light has now become occulting, with intervals of 5 seconds light and 5 seconds dark. The Bombay Public Works Department have not made any progress with the beacon on the whale-reef, which they took in hand during the year 1893-94. It is hoped that this will now be finished in the next fair season.

Jáfarábád.

32. The separate report on Jáfarábád shows that nine villages out of the twelve have been measured, and that the measurement of the three others is in progress. The Giras survey was also proceeded with. There are four Giras cases pending as against 6 at the close of the previous year. Out of 28 persons sent for trial by the Police, 27 were convicted; only 20 per cent. of stolen property was recovered, the thief of Rs. 1,351 in one case having eluded detection. The criminal courts disposed of all the 48 cases that occurred: the civil courts decided 111 suits out of 121 and granted 124 out of 136 applications for decrees. Rs. 5,154 were spent on public works. The import trade rose from Rs. 4,40,928 to Rs. 5,26,532. The exports fell off from Rs. 2,98,215 to Rs. 2,74,650. The revenue of the year was Rs. 81,976 and the expenditure Rs. 47,147, giving a surplus of Rs. 34,829. The marked increase in land revenue was partly due to a favourable season and partly to greater care in making the demand in time. Attention was paid to the registration of vital statistics and to medical relief. The number of pupils in the eight schools increased from 386 to 403 and the expenditure on education from Rs. 2,116 to Rs. 2,497. The táluka was visited during the year by the Nawáb Sáheb, the State Kárbhári, and the heads of departments. They found everything in good order.

Conclusion.

33. The Nawáb Sáheb continued to enjoy good health throughout the year, and, ably seconded by his excellent Kárbhári, Mr. Shalom Bapuji, to devote his whole energies to the work of Government. He is to be congratulated on the well-deserved success of his administration.—I have, &c.

Kolába Political Agent's Letter No. 3888, dated the 13th July 1896.

No. $\frac{\text{Pol.}}{267}$ of 1896.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Belgaum, 1st July 1896.

Submitted to Government.

2. The year was marked by the investiture of the Nawáb with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the order of the Indian, Empire. The ceremony was performed by His Excellency Lord Sandhurst at Government-house, Ganeshkhind, and the public rejoicings that followed on the Nawáb's return to his State evinced his local popularity.

Paras. of the Report 6 to 12.

3. Into five of the seven Tapas the survey settlement has already been introduced. The measurement and classification of the lands in the remaining two Tapas have been completed, and the work of pot-pahání and phalni is being pushed on. No necessity arose for deputing a Survey Party to the State, and it was ascertained that the acting Political Agent's remarks on this point last year were made under a misapprehension of facts. A comparison of the old rates with the new shows that the latter are much the lower. It would have been interesting had the report recorded the exact amount by which the State demand on account of land revenue has been reduced in the new settlement.

Revenue Survey.—Paras. 17 to 37.

The work of the Inám, Kowli and Khoti settlements has been brought to a close.

4. The strength of the so-called Military force has been reduced from 276 to 271 men, and the cost of their maintenance has diminished from Rs. 26,866 to Rs. 19,846. This is satisfactory.

Military.—Para. 45.

5. During the year under report there was no change in the strength of the Police force. The cost of the Police amounted to Rs. 16,386 against Rs. 17,040 in the preceding year, the decrease of Rs. 654 being due to the fact that no expenditure was incurred as in the previous year on warm clothing. The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases dealt with by the Police during the year under report was 221 as compared with 224 in the previous year. Out of this number 130 or 59 per cent. were struck off the crime register by order of the Magistrates, 79 were tried and 12 remained pending at the close of the year. The proportion of cases struck off is very large, but it is due, as observed in the Commissioner's remarks on the report for 1894-95, to the tendency of the people to take civil complaints to Criminal Courts. The number of persons arrested by the Police was 129, of whom 125 were tried and 4 released on bail. Of those sent up for trial 119 were convicted and 6 discharged. The percentages of persons convicted to the number of persons sent up for trial and of persons arrested were 95·2 and 92·2, respectively, against 93 and 92 in 1894-95. The value of property stolen fell from Rs. 1,113 to Rs. 1,013, but the percentage value of property recovered also declined from 87 in 1894-95 to 74·6 during the year under review.

Police.—Paras. 46 to 57.

6. The total number of cases—inclusive of the three pending from the previous year—for disposal by the Criminal Courts was 359 involving 745 persons against 342 of the preceding year in which 724 persons were implicated. Out of the number of cases for disposal 357 were disposed of during the year under review, leaving a balance of 2 cases pending at the close of the year. Ten appeals from decisions of the Magistrates were filed, of which one was rejected by the Appellate Courts; the sentence in two cases was confirmed and in five cases reversed.

Criminal Justice.—Paras. 59 to 67.

7. The administration of the jail calls for no remark, except that in pursuance of the suggestions of Government arrangements are being made to introduce the Bertillon system for identification of previously convicted prisoners.

Jail.—Paras. 69 to 82.

8. Including the balance of last year there were 590 suits for disposal by Civil Courts against 751 in 1894-95. Of this number 569 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 21 suits. The decrease in the number of suits filed is attributed to the favourable season. The average duration of suits disposed of by the Sir Nyáyádhish has increased from 38 days to 48 days owing to his prolonged absence in Jáfarábád on duty there as Sessions Judge. The duration of suits disposed of by the Munsif has remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.* 109 days. The results of the appeals from decisions of Civil Courts call for no comment.

Civil Justice.—Paras. 85 to 98.

9. There are in all three registry offices in the State and the total number of documents presented for registration and registered during the year was 575 against 538 in 1894-95. Deducting the expenditure the net income to the State from the Registration Department came to Rs. 1,234 as compared with Rs. 1,063 in the previous year.

Registration.—Paras. 101 to 103.

10. There are, as in the previous year two Municipalities in the State—one at Murud and the other at Shrivardhan. The Municipal income at Murud was Rs. 3,160 and at Shrivardhan Rs. 2,860. In the interest of trade the Municipalities have abolished octroi on certain articles of food and clothing. This is a wise measure.

Municipalities.—Paras. 104 to 111.

11. The season was good. The rainfall was timely and well distributed, and there were bumper crops of rice and inferior hill grains. The yield of both rice and varkas crops is estimated at 14 annas in the rupee and of hemp (Crotalaria juncea) at 10 annas.

Season.—Para. 112.

12. In consequence of the good season there was again a fall in prices of all food-grains, except wheat and pulses, which are not grown in Janjira but are imported from Bombay.

Prices of food-grains.—Para. 117.

13. The net income to the State from Forests after deducting expenditure on establishment, &c., amounted to Rs. 36,070 as compared with Rs. 35,602 in 1894-95, showing an increase of Rs. 468, which is too insignificant to call for explanation. It is satisfactory to note that the indiscriminate cutting of green branches and young trees in blocks leased for cutting has been totally stopped.

Forests.—Paras. 120 to 131.

14. The value of imports has increased, while that of exports has decreased. The increase in imports occurred in all items except grains, tobacco and sugar and molasses, and the decrease in exports related to fire-wood, timber, betel-nuts and cocoanuts and miscellaneous. It will be seen that owing to good harvest the exports of grain largely increased with a simultaneous diminution in imports of the same article.

Trade.—Paras. 132 to 136.

15. The expenditure on Public Works amounted during the year to Rs. 64,390 against Rs. 62,936 in 1894-95. Of this amount in round numbers the sum of Rs. 42,700 was spent on original works, Rs. 2,200 on water-works, and the rest on repairs and establishment. Among the chief works executed may be mentioned the construction of the road from Mhasla to Purar (cost Rs. 3,740), which connects with the road to Goregaon in British Territory; the erection of a dispensary building at Mhasla (cost Rs. 1,886), the provision of a shed (cost Rs. 3,738) for the State boats at the Murud Bandar, and the construction of out-houses (cost Rs. 3,282) to the Nawáb's bungalow.

Public Works.—Paras. 139 to 141.

16. Exclusive of the figures relating to Jáfarábád and the transactions on account of deposits and advances, the revenue realized during the year under report amounted to Rs. 4,11,799 against Rs. 4,42,633, showing a decrease of Rs. 30,834, which occurred chiefly under the heads of Land Revenue (Rs. 26,486) and Miscellaneous (Rs. 2,641). The large fall in land revenue is due to the lowering

Revenue and Finance.—Paras. 142 to 151.

of the rates of assessment under the new settlement. The expenditure incurred in Habsán proper came to Rs. 3,88,278 against Rs. 4,03,622 in the previous year, giving a decrease of Rs. 15,344, which occurred chiefly under charities and religious grants (Rs. 1,299), allowances to Sardárs and Fort garrison (Rs. 8,263), stables and cattle (Rs. 1,435), refunds (Rs. 1,668), A'bkári (Rs. 3,088) and Survey (Rs. 3,807). The decrease under the first two heads was due to lower prices of rice, under A'bkári to the absence of the distillery sub-inspector and purchase of less raw toddy for distillation, and under Survey to the smaller cost of Survey establishment, the work having been nearly completed.

Realizations of Land Revenue.—Paras. 152 to 160.

17. Including the arrears of the previous year the amount of land revenue for collection was Rs. 1,71,779. Of this sum Rs. 1,62,184 were collected, Rs. 1,147 due from insolvent Khátedárs were written off and the balance of Rs. 8,447 remained outstanding. The greater portion of the land revenue was punctually paid and the number of notices issued was 1,075. In 7 cases only was moveable property attached, but it was subsequently returned to its owners on their paying the State dues. In one case, the occupancy right had to be forfeited as the defaulter persisted in not paying the dues.

Takávi.—Para. 164.

18. The system of Takávi advances is yearly growing in popularity with the cultivators. The amount advanced (Rs. 3,450) during the year being more than double the figure of the previous year.

Dispensaries.—Paras. 184 to 189.

19. The number of dispensaries in the State was the same as in the previous year. The aggregate number of patients treated at the three dispensaries was 22,732 against 16,922. The complaints from which relief was sought were of the same nature as in the preceding year. In the months of July, August and September cholera prevailed in some parts of Mhasla and Shrivardhan Tehsils. In all there were 127 cases, of which 54, or 42 per cent., proved fatal.

Vital Statistics.—Paras. 196 to 200.

20. The number of births registered was 3,103 against 2,455 and that of deaths was 2,162 against 2,124, giving a birth-rate of 37·9 per mille of population against 30 and a death-rate of 26·4 against 25 in the previous year. It is gratifying to find that as the result of the stringent orders issued in 1894-95 in the matter the registration of births has considerably improved, the rate now approaching very nearly to the standard of 40 per mille, which is accepted by the officers of the Sanitary Department.

Vaccination.—Paras. 201 to 204.

21. The number of persons vaccinated was 3,271 against 3,022 in 1894-95. The cost of the vaccination establishment empolyed in the State came to Rs. 879 against Rs. 836 in the previous year.

Sanitation.—Paras. 205 to 206.

22. The total expenditure on sanitary works during the year under review was Rs. 6,316 against Rs. 6,395. Nearly the whole of this was incurred on the improvement of water-supply.

Education.—Paras. 207 to 223.

23. The number of schools of all descriptions maintained by the State has increased from 58 to 60 and the number of scholars attending them has risen from 3,527 to 3,957. The number of indigenous schools has remained stationary though that of pupils attending them has risen from 168 to 261. Of the total number of pupils under instruction in the Habsán proper, 2,112 were Hindus, 2,008 were Mahomedans, and 98 were Beni-Israels. On the assumption that of the total population of the Habsán 15 per cent. are children of school going age, the figures show that of every hundred such children 34·3 were under instruction. The corresponding percentage in 1894-95 was 30·1.

Administration of Jáfarábád.

24. As required by the orders of Government, a brief account of the Administration of Jáfarábád has been given in a separate report. The season was good as in the Habsán proper. Some progress has been made during

the year in the Survey operations which were commenced in 1893. Of the 12 villages in the Dependency, 9 have been measured and the work in the remaining three villages is in progress. The cost of the operations up to the end of the year aggregated Rs. 14,781. The working of the Police does not call for any remark except that owing to the ill success of the force in recovering stolen property valued at Rs. 1,351 in one theft case, the percentage value of stolen property recovered has fallen from 58 to 20 in 1895-96. The total revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 81,976 against Rs. 64,805 and the total expenditure came to Rs. 47,147 against Rs. 44,841 in the previous year. The increase in receipts is chiefly under land revenue, taxes, salt, opium and ábkári, and that in expenditure occurred under Revenue Administration. The education of children is provided for by the maintenance of 8 schools, which were attended by 403 pupils. During the year the Dependency was visited by the Nawáb.

25. The Administration of the Dependency as well as of the Habsán proper has continued to be satisfactory and the chief credit for this is due to the personal interest taken by the Nawáb, who has been ably assisted by his Kárbhári.

E. J. EBDEN,
Acting Commissioner, S. D.

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

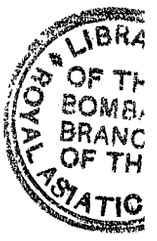
OF THE

JANJIRA STATE

For the Official Year 1896-97,

WITH

APPENDICES.



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1897.

No. 1075 of 1897.

State Kárbhári's Office,

Murud-Janjirá, 26th June 1897.

From

KHAN BAHADUR SHÁLOM BAPUJI,

State Kárbhári, Janjirá;

To

E. GRAY, Esq., I. C. S.,

Political Agent, Janjirá.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Janjirá State for the year ending 31st March 1897.

Nos. I to XVII. 2. A map of the State and the usual statements as per margin accompany.

CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL.

3. The State pays no tribute, either in money or in men to the British or any other Government.

4. The relations of the Darbár with the British Government remained cordial. The conduct of the Sidi Sardárs, Inámdárs and Khánjadás continued satisfactory and the State enjoyed perfect peace.

5. Mr. A. F. Maconochie, Collector and Political Agent, Kolába, visited the State in the month of November last. During his stay at Murud, he inspected the Dispensary, the Liquor Distillery, &c., the English, Maráthi and Hindustáni Schools.

6. The Nawáb Sáheb visited Alibág in the month of October last and remained there for one day.

7. No domestic event worthy of report occurred in the Nawáb Sáheb's house during the year.

Changes in the Administration.

8. During the year under report Mr. Raghunath Dámodhar having resigned the appointment of Sar Nyáyádhish, Mr. Cursetji Jivanji Mistry, District Court Pleader, Thána, was appointed in his stead. In other respects the personnel of the Administration remained unchanged.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Revenue Survey.

9. The total number of the villages in the State is as given below :—

Name of the Division.	Unalienated Villages.	Alienated Villages.	
1. Murud Tapá	36	6	At present called the Murud Tehsil.
2. Nándgáon Tapá	31	2	
3. Mándle Tapá	42	3	
4. Shrivardhan Tapá ...	40	5	At present called the Shrivardhan Tehsil.
5. Borli-Panchatan Tapá ...	36	2	
6. Mhaslá Tapá	49	5	At present called the Mhaslá Tehsil.
7. Khámgáon Tapá	29	0	
	263	23	
Total ...	286		

10. Survey rates have been introduced in 36 unalienated villages of the Murud Tapá since the year 1890-91. Survey rates in 31 villages of the Nándgáon Tapá and in 42 villages of the Mándle Tapá were introduced in March 1896. The cultivators continued to pay the survey assessment and no land was relinquished by them during the year.

11. During the year under report survey rates were introduced in Panchatan and Shrivardhan Tapás on the 20th April and 11th May, 1896, respectively. In the following statement the average assessment per acre for each class of land has been shown as compared with that under the old system.

Shrivardhan Tehsil.

Tapás.	Rice land.		Rabi land.		Garden land.		Varkas land.	
	Average Assessment per acre under the old system.	Average Survey rates per acre.	Average Assessment per acre under the old system.	Average Survey rates per acre.	Average Assessment per acre under the old system.	Average Survey rates per acre.	Average Assessment per acre under the old system.	Average Survey rates per acre.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Under the old system there was no separate rate for Rabi land.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Panchatan ...	11 15 7	8 11 0		0 15 4	16 14 2	14 8 1	0 11 7	0 3 11
Shrivardhan ...	11 5 3	8 10 1		0 15 0	30 4 3	15 11 7	0 9 10	0 4 1

12. In each class of land there is a reduction in average assessment. No land has yet been relinquished, nor has any complaint against the new rates been received.

13. In the Tapás in which the Survey rates have been introduced, the Nawáb Sáheb has been pleased to abolish the other cesses named in the margin, which were hitherto levied. These cesses, amounting to Rs. 2,470, were abolished in the Murud, Nándgáon, and Mándle Tapás during the previous year, and during the year under report the State revenue suffered a loss of Rs. 2,249 by the abolition of the cesses in the Shrivardhan and Panchatan Tapás.

Onde-pati.
Tág-pati.

14. As mentioned in the last year's Administration Report, the Phálni of all the remaining villages in the Mhaslá and Khámgáon Tapás was completed during the year under report, and the Survey rates have been announced in the Mhaslá Tapá on the 10th, and in the Khámgáon Tapá on the 11th May, 1897. As the announcement has taken place after the 31st March 1897 the rates will be levied from the year 1898-99. In the following statement average assessment per acre for each class of land has been shown as compared with that under the old system.

Mhaslá Tehsil.

Tapás.	Rice Land.		Rabi Land.		Garden Land.		Varkas Land.	
	Average Assessment per Acre under the old System.	Average Survey Rates per Acre.	Average Assessment per Acre under the old System.	Average Survey Rates per Acre.	Average Assessment per Acre under the old System.	Average Survey Rates per Acre	Average Assessment per Acre under the old System.	Average Survey Rates per Acre.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Under the old system there was no separate rate for Rabi land.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Mhaslá ...	11 14 5	6 12 2		0 14 0	6 12 3	6 10 0	0 10 11	0 3 8
Khámgáon ...	12 3 8	6 7 3		1 0 5	23 2 5	8 8 5	0 11 1	0 3 6

15. In order to do Phálni of the villages in the Mhaslá and Khámgáon Tapás, and to make some corrections in the Settlement papers consequent upon the alterations in the numbers at the time of classification in these Tapás, the State maintained during the year the following establishment under the control of the Sadar Tehsildár :—

1 Head Surveyor.*
9 Measurers.
1 Clerk.
1 Peon.

16. The work done by them was inspected by me, and I paid occasional visits to the villages where it was in progress.

17. The work of introducing Survey and Settlement has been completed

The result of the survey operations on the area and assessment of the land in the State has been shown in the subjoined statement.

	Tapás.	Revenue under old System.		Revenue under Survey Assessment.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Area of Land in Acres.	Revenue.	Area of Land in Acres.	Revenue.	Acres.	Revenue.	Acres.	Revenue.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Murud Tehsil.	Murud ...	3,067 7½	28,758 2 11	9,481 32½	24,640 6 6	6,414 25	.....	.....	4,117 13 5
	Nándgáon ...	1,446 2½	15,627 13 2	4,866 7½	17,381 3 6	3,420 5	1,753 6 4	.....	.....
	Mándle ...	2,028 9	20,700 15 2	6,235 7½	24,246 7 6	4,196 33½	3,545 8 4	.....	.....
	Total ...	6,541 19	65,116 15 3	20,573 7½	66,268 1 6	14,031 28½	5,298 14 8	.....	4,147 13 5
Shirvardhan Tehsil.	Shirvardhan ...	7,484 9½	45,773 7 3	16,374 21	47,200 6 0	8,890 11½	1,426 15 3	.....	.....
	Panchatan ...	3,946 4½	21,892 7 8	10,456 38	26,119 2 8	6,510 33½	4,218 2 2	.....	.....
	Total ...	11,430 13½	67,665 14 7	26,831 19	73,311 0 0	15,401 5½	5,645 1 5	.....	.....
Mhasla Tehsil.	Mhasla ...	9,454 18	30,493 13 1	16,497 5	30,097 11 6	7,042 27	.....	.....	393 1 7
	Khámgáon ...	7,023 16	16,136 14 6	21,559 12½	17,013 4 5	4,544 25½	.....	.....	1,123 10 0
	Total ...	16,477 34	46,630 11 7	38,056 6½	47,111 0 0	11,587 12½	.....	.....	1,519 11 7
	Grand Total ...	34,449 26½	1,81,413 9 5	75,469 33½	1,86,690 2 6	41,020 6½	10,944 0 1	.....	5,667 8 0

18. On the whole the increase in Land Revenue will be Rs. 5,276-8-1, while by the abolition of the cesses named Tág-pati and Onde-pati in all the Tapás, the reduction in the revenue will be Rs. 7,931.

19. With regard to the alienated villages in the State, efforts are being made to induce the Inámdárs to have the Survey operations introduced into their villages.

20. The cost of the Survey establishment entertained during the year amounted to Rs. 207-14-0 against Rs. 1,620-7-7 during the previous year.

21. The total expenditure incurred up to date by the Survey Department is Rs. 87,303-8-2.

Land Tenures.

22. The special tenures in force in the State are—

1. Inám.
2. Kowli.
3. Dhára.
4. Khoti-Junekul.
5. Khoti-huk.
6. Khálsá.

23. All the work of Inám, Kowli and Khoti settlements in the State was completed in the previous year.

Waste Land.

24. The area of waste land taken up for cultivation during the year under report, as compared with the previous year, is as shown in the subjoined table.

Extent of Cultivable Area for		Taken up in		Waste remaining at the end of		Percentage of Cultivable Land lying waste in	
1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Acrs gs.	Acrs. gs.	Acrs. gs.	Acrs. gs.	Acrs. gs.	Acrs. gs.	Acrs. gs.	Acrs. gs.
.....	.....	149 39¼	188 16¼	.....	.....	.....	.....

25. It is satisfactory to note that waste land measuring 188 acres and 16¼ guntás, assessed at Rs. 493-13-0, was taken up for cultivation during the year under report. Waste land is being given for rice cultivation at low rates of assessment. The information required in columns 1, 3, and 4 of the Statement is not yet available.

Revenue Accounts.

26. There are four Sub-Treasuries at the places named in the margin and one Huzur Treasury at Murud. All the accounts in the Sub-Treasuries are kept in Symond's forms of accounts. In the Huzur a classified system of accounts is in force. Except in cases of fixed salaries and allowances, the Sub-Treasury officer, who is the Tehsildár, is not authorized to make any disbursement, unless the bill is passed for payment by the State Kárbhári, and similarly no payment is made from the Huzur Treasury unless passed by the State Kárbhári or through him by the Nawáb Sáheb. The Taluká daily sheets (Form No. 2) are punctually received from the Sub-Treasuries, and, after being audited by the Head Accountant, the transactions are incorporated in the Huzur Day-book and its expansions. After the closing of the transactions for the day, the Huzur Day-book, the Treasury Balance-book, &c., are daily examined and signed by the Head Accountant and the State Kárbhári. All the Sub-Treasuries are periodically examined by the Sadar Tehsildár and occasionally by the State Kárbhári. During the year under report the course above mentioned was carefully observed, and the mistakes detected by the examining officers were communicated to the Sub-Treasury officers. No fraud or mistake of a serious nature was detected in any of the Sub-Treasuries. All the village and Táluká accounts have also been kept in Symond's forms of accounts, the necessary additions having been made for receipts in kind. As usual, the village accounts and ryots' receipt-books were examined by the general-duty Kárkuns, the Tehsildárs, and the Sadar Tehsildár during the year under report. The conduct of the subordinate establishment was on the whole satisfactory.

Murud, Shrivardhan, Mhaslá, Jáfarábád.

Boundary Disputes.

27. There was no case of boundary dispute pending at the close of the last year, nor any fresh application was received during the year under report.

Wards' Estate.

28. No such estate was managed by the State during the year under report.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

Legislation.

29. The following Enactments have been in force in Habsân :—

Acts passed by the Government of India.

Act X. of 1882 (The Code of Criminal Procedure).
Act XLV. of 1860 (The Indian Penal Code).
Act XIV. of 1882 (The Civil Procedure Code).
Act I. of 1872 (The Indian Evidence Act).
Act IX. of 1872 (The Contract Act).
Act XI. of 1878 (The Arms Act).
Act I. of 1871 (The Cattle Tres pass Act).
Act VI. of 1864 (The Whipping Act).
Act X. of 1870 (The Land Acquisition Act).
Act I. of 1878 (The Opium Act).
Act VIII. of 1878 (The Sea Customs Act).
Act VII. of 1880 (The Indian Merchant Shipping Act).
Act XV. of 1877 (The Indian Limitation Act).
Act VII. of 1870 (The Court Fees Act, Articles 10 and 12 only of Schedule 1).
Act IX. of 1875 (The Indian Majority Act).
Act III. of 1877 (The Indian Registration Act).
Act X. of 1889 (The Indian Ports and Port Dues Act).
Act X. of 1887 (The Native Passengers' Ships Act).
Act VII. of 1889 (The Succession Certificate Act).
Act III. of 1896 (The Indian Tariff Act).
Act VI. of 1878 (The Indian Treasure Trove Act).
Act III. of 1897 (The Epidemic Disease Act).

Acts passed by the Government of Bombay.

Act. V. of 1879 (The Land Revenue Code).
Act VII. of 1867 (The District Police Act, Sections 33 and 34 only).
Act VIII. of 1867 (The Village Police Act).
Act V. of 1878 (The Abkari Act).
Act XX. of 1864 (The Minors' Act).
Act III. of 1878 (The License Tax Act).
Act II of 1868 (The Public Ferries Act).

Act I. of 1889 (The Khoti Act).
Act XIX. of 1838 (The Coasting Vessels' Act).
Regulation Act VIII. of 1827 (The Regulation for the Succession to Estates of deceased persons).
Act II. of 1890 (The Salt Act, Sections 3, 10, 15, 26, 28, 33 to 48, 50 to 52, and 56).
Act IV. of 1890 (The Bombay District Police Act).
Act I. of 1890 (The Gambling Act).
Act II. of 1874 (The Jail Act).

(Acts passed by the Nawáb Sáheb's Government.)

Act II. of 1888 (The Janjirá Local Funds Act).
Act I. of 1888 (The Janjirá Municipal Act).
Act III. of 1888 (The Janjirá Land Improvement Act).
Act I. of 1889 (The Janjirá Tehsildárs' Courts Act).
Rules relating to Inams passed in 1861-62 (Sections 1, 3 and 5 to 10 only).
Rules relating to Stamps passed in 1861-62.

30. The Indian Tariff Act III. of 1896 and the Indian Epidemic Disease Act were brought into force in Habsán during the year under report. In doing so the procedure laid down in the Political Agent's letter No. 4679, dated 11th November 1887, and the Government Resolution (Political Department), No. 581, dated 26th January 1888, was duly observed.

Military.

31. The total strength of the Military Force of the State is 262, consisting of 41 Fort Garrisons, 14 Gunners, and 207 Irregular bodies. They are all Habsi Bháibands, Sidi Sardárs, Janjirkars, Chorwads, &c. Some of these men carry old-fashioned swords, while others have got old match-locks of native manufacture. They have received no military training, and are consequently unfit for any active service. Their houses are in the Janjira Fort. Forty-one men of the Fort Garrison protect the Fort, 14 Gunners fire salute guns, &c., and the remaining men attend Darbárs held in the Fort on holidays and on other special occasions. Their services are all confined to the Fort of Janjirá, where they all live. Efforts are being made to induce the men to accept appointments in the working departments of the State. With a view to educate their children and to employ them on other regular duties, the Nawáb Sáheb has established two schools for boys, one Maráthi and one Hindustáni, and two Hindustáni schools for girls, in the Fort. The entire cost of the maintenance of this Force during the year under report amounted to Rs. 25,424-12-11 against Rs. 19,846-7-7 in the previous year, the increase being Rs. 5,578-5-4, due to higher prices of rice prevailing during the year. As compared with the last year there was a reduction in the strength of the Force by deaths of nine men serving in the Infantry.

Police.

32. The total strength of the Police Force employed in the State during the year under report was 135.

33. The details of the composition of the Force are as follows:—

Rank	No.
Inspector of Police	1
Chief Constables	3
Head Constables	20
Constables	110
Drill Instructor	1
Total...	135

34. Out of these 1 Head Constable and 13 Constables were on Abkari duty.

35. The entire cost of the Police Administration, including charges on account of Abkari Police, amounted to Rs. 16,408 against Rs. 16,386 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 22.

36. Regular training has been given in drill to the Force by the Inspector of Police and by a pensioned Military Officer entertained as a Drill Instructor. During the year under report the Police continued to receive training in Manual, Firing, and Bayonet Exercises, as well as in Guard Mounting and Inspection Drill. The force seems to have been much improved in discipline.

37. Fifty-one persons were departmentally fined and suspended for irregularities and 3 were dismissed. Eighteen Officers and men were promoted for good service.

38. Of the 135 Officers and men employed during the year 102 were Hindus, 24 Mahomedans, and 9 Beni-Israels. Fifty-five of these or 40 per cent. were returned as able to read and write and 80 more as under instruction.

39. The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases for Police investigation, including cases pending from the previous year, was 193 against 221 in the previous year. Of these 51 non-cognizable cases and 54 cognizable cases were struck off the Crime Register by the orders of the Magistrates, 78 were committed for trial, 2 were sent under orders of the Magistrate, and 8 remained pending. Of the cases sent for trial, 1 was decided as non-cognizable, and the remaining as cognizable cases.

40. Out of the 78 cases sent for trial, in 70 cases convictions were obtained and in 8 cases the accused were discharged. The percentage of convicted cases to cases sent for trial was 90.

41. In connection with the cases above mentioned 115 persons were arrested by the Police and were all sent for trial. Out of the number sent for trial, 90 were convicted and 21 were discharged. The percentage of conviction to the number sent for trial was 78 against 95·2 in the previous year, and of persons convicted to the persons apprehended was 78.

42. The value of property reported stolen during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,759-9-8 against Rs. 1,013-7-4 in the previous year. The Police have succeeded in recovering property worth Rs. 1,528-13-1 or 87 per cent., against 74·6 in the previous year. On the whole, the Police have shown better results both in recovering stolen property and in prosecuting to convictions cognizable cases.

Village Police.

43. There are no village Police in the State.

Criminal Justice.

44. The following Courts were at work during the year :—

1 Sadar Court.
1 Sessions Judge's Court, Janjirá.
1 Sessions Judge's Court, Jáfarábád.
1 District Magistrate's Court.
2 First Class Magistrates' Courts.
3 Third Class Magistrates' Courts.

45. There were two cases pending before the Criminal Courts when the year opened. The total number of new cases brought to trial during the year was 328 against 356 in the previous year. Out of the total number for disposal (*viz.*, 330), 327 were disposed of during the year, leaving 3 cases undisposed of at its close. Including the balance from the previous year, the total number of accused persons dealt with by the Courts was 672 against 745 in 1895-96. Out of the 670 persons brought to trial during the year, 115 were arrested by the Police, 228 were produced by warrants, 318 on summonses, 8 appeared voluntarily, and 1 was arrested in the presence of the Magistrate. Out of the total number of persons before the Courts, 197 were discharged without trial, 216 were acquitted, 248 convicted, 1 died, and cases relating to 10 were pending before the Courts for disposal at the end of the year.

46. Out of 248 persons sentenced, 2 were punished with simple imprisonment, 19 with rigorous imprisonment, 27 with rigorous imprisonment and fine, and 200 with fine only.

47. The terms of imprisonment awarded were as detailed below :—

Under 1 month	33
From 1 to 2 months	6
,, 2 ,, 3 ,, ...	2
,, 3 ,, 6 ,, ...	2
,, 6 ,, 12 ,, ...	4
,, 1 ,, 2 ,, ...	1
Total...	48

48. In the village of Amset, in the Mhaslá Tehsil, three persons, *viz.*, a Sonár, a Maráthá (Mokási), and a Kulwádi, jointly murdered a Gosávi merchant and his son. The dead body of one was found in the British territory. The accused have been committed to the Court of Sessions for their trial. The case was not disposed of before the end of the year under report.

49. The nature of crimes committed during the year is described in Appendix IX.

50. The following Courts of Appeal were at work during the year under report:—

1 Sadar Court.
1 Sessions Court, Janjirá.
1 Sessions Court, Jáfarábád.
1 District Magistrate's Court.
1 First Class Magistrate's Court with Appellate power.

51. Including the balance from the previous year, 16 appeals, involving 16 persons, were dealt with by the Courts during the year under report, against 10 appeals, involving 11 persons, in 1895-96. Out of these, in 7 cases the sentences of 7 persons were confirmed, in 5 cases the sentences of 5 persons were reversed, in 3 cases the sentences of 3 persons were modified, and in 1 case, involving 1 person, the proceedings were quashed and re-trial ordered.

Extradition.

52. During the year under report two prisoners were handed over to the British authorities under the Extradition Act. The demand made by the State during the year for the extradition of two prisoners was duly complied with. The demand made in the year 1894-95 for the extradition of one prisoner has not yet been complied with, as it seems the accused could not be found.

Prisons.

53. There is one Central Jail at Murud, under the superintendence of the Chief Medical Officer of the State.

54. The Jail building contains 14 cells and 2 cook-rooms. There are also at the front-door two rooms, one for the Jail Guards and the other for the office. The building is strong and airy, and is always kept perfectly clean.

55. There were 19 prisoners remaining in the Jail at the end of the previous year. The number of new prisoners admitted into the Jail during the year under report was 53 against 65 in the previous year. There were thus 72 convicts in the Jail against 81 in the previous year. Out of these, 53 were released during the year, 1 died, and 18 remained in confinement at its close. The daily average number of prisoners in the Jail decreased from 18 to 17 during the year under report.

56. The number of admissions of re-convicted persons was 11 against 10 in the previous year. The percentage of convict persons to free population was ·006.

57. Of the prisoners admitted into the Jail, there were—

	Males.		Females.	Total.
Hindus	39	+	4	43
Beni-Israels ...	1	+	...	1
Mahomedans ...	9	+	...	9
	49	+	4	53

58. All the prisoners released during the year were discharged on the expiry of their sentences.

59. The details concerning the sentences which the prisoners remaining in the Jail were undergoing are as follows :—

No. of Prisoners.	Terms of Imprisonment.
1	For life.
1	For seven years.
3	For five years.
1	For four years.
5	For three and a half years.
2	For one year and six months.
1	For nine months.
2	For six months.
1	For two months.
1	Below one month.
18	

60. The prisoners remaining in confinement were all sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment.

61. A prisoner who was undergoing rigorous imprisonment for ten years was suffering from leprosy. He died in the month of June 1896.

62. Attention was paid to Jail discipline, and the conduct of the prisoners was on the whole satisfactory.

63. There were 17 cases of illness. They suffered from malarial fevers, cough, and skin diseases, and all of them recovered ; the average daily number of sick prisoners being 24. The health of the prisoners was generally good.

64. The convicts were employed in the State Gardens and on other public works. In order to employ prisoners on some better and more profitable forms of employment, 5 hand-looms for weaving dungri cloth, towels, carpets, &c., have been provided in the Central Jail at Murud. Prisoners weave cloth, towels, and carpets, and some prisoners also make coir-ropes, coir-mats, &c. The proceeds of convict-labour amounted to Rs. 495 during the year under report.

65. The total cost of maintenance and control amounted during the year to Rs. 1;185 against Rs. 1,180 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 5, while the average cost per prisoner was Rs. 69 against Rs. 74 in the previous year,

the decrease being due to less number of prisoners admitted into the Jail during the year under report.

66. Jail Quarterly Meetings were regularly held, the Jail visitors visited the Jail, and the provisions of the Jail Act and Manual were duly observed during the year under report.

67. There is no record kept for the identification of previously convicted persons in the Central Jail at Murud. With a view to introduce the Bertillon system of measurements a man having a fair knowledge of English will be sent to Poonâ to receive instructions in Anthropometry as soon as the bubonic plague, now raging, disappears.

Lock-ups.

68. There are two Lock-ups, one at Shrivardhan, and the other at Mhaslá, for under-trial prisoners. Convicts whose terms of imprisonment do not exceed a week are also confined in these Lock-ups. Ten prisoners sentenced to such short terms of imprisonment and 22 under-trial prisoners were admitted into the Lock-ups during the course of the year. All of them were discharged during the year. The average period of confinement of under-trial prisoners was 2·2 days against 3·2 days during the previous year. The total cost of maintenance of the under-trial prisoners and convicts in the Lock-ups was Rs. 11-1-0.

Civil Justice.

69. The following three Courts were at work during the year :—

1 The Sadar Court of Appeal.
1 The Sar Nyáyádhish's Court.
1 The Munsif's Court.

70. The opening balance of undisposed of suits at the commencement of the year was 21. The total number of suits instituted during the year amounted to 477 as against 554 in the preceding year. There were thus 498 suits in all to be dealt with by the Courts, as compared with 590 in the last year. Of these, 464 were disposed of during the course of the year, leaving a balance of 34 suits.

71. Of the total file of 498 suits, 312 were in Munsif's Court and 186 in the Sar Nyáyádhish's Court of Small Causes. Of these the Munsif disposed of 278 suits, leaving a balance of 34, and the Sar Nyáyádhish disposed of 186, leaving no balance at the close of the year.

72. The decrease in the number of suits filed during the year under review was probably due to want of rain and consequent scarcity.

73. The average duration of suits disposed of during the year was as follows :—

	No. of Suits decided.	Average Number of Days.
Sar Nyáyádhish's Court	186	47
Munsif's Court	278	117

74. The aggregate value of property forming the subject-matter of the 477 suits instituted during the year was Rs. 60,287-3-1 against Rs. 47,469-10-5 of 554 suits of the last year. Of these 173 suits were regarding lands, houses, &c., 287 for money and the remaining 17 regarding other rights. The value of 464 suits disposed of during the year was Rs. 46,728-12-10 against Rs. 47,989-2-3 of the 569 suits during the last year.

75. Of the total number of suits disposed of, 37 were decided *ex-parte*, 281 admitted and compromised, 36 struck off the file, and 110 were otherwise disposed of (*vide* Appendix XIII).

76. From the subjoined table, giving the number and value of suits, it will be observed that the number and value of suits relating to immovable property have respectively increased by 80 and by Rs. 11,229-6-6 ; while the number of money suits has decreased by 157. Its value has, however, increased by Rs. 1,288-2-2 as compared with the last year.

Names of Courts.	Suits of Immoveable Property.				Money Suits.			
	1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
	Number of Suits.	Value of Suits.	Number of Suits.	Value of Suits.	Number of Suits.	Value of Suits.	Number of Suits.	Value of Suits.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Munsif's Court ...	110	14,776 2 10	190	26,005 9 4	189	27,026 14 5	101	29,947 12 5
Sar Nyáyádhish's Court	...	.....	...	.....	255	5,666 9 2	186	4,033 13 4
Total...	110	14,776 2 10	190	26,005 9 4	444	32,693 7 7	287	33,981 9 9

Execution of Decrees.

77. The opening balance of unexecuted decrees at the commencement of the year was 61 against 69 in the previous year. During the year under report 944 new applications for execution of decrees were filed against 1,017 in the last year. Thus the total number of applications for execution of decrees to be dealt with by the Courts was 1,005. Out of these, 940 applications were disposed of against 1,025 in the preceding year, leaving a balance of 65 at the close of the year. Of the 65 applications pending disposal at the close of the year, 38 were of a duration below six months, 19 below twelve months, and 8 above twelve months (*vide* Appendix XIV).

Miscellaneous Applications.

78. Two applications for certificates of heirship were received during the course of the year, of which one was disposed of in favour of the applicant and the other remained pending at the close of the year.

79. The number of applications received for guardianship and administration of estates was 5, all of which were disposed of during the year—4 in favour of and one against the applicants.

80. Including the balance of the previous year, the total number of other miscellaneous applications to be dealt with by the Courts was 70, out of which 61 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 9 for disposal. Of the total number disposed of, 25 were for and 36 against the applicants.

Civil Appellate Work.

81. The total number of appeals for disposal during the year was 45, out of which 42 were disposed of by the Courts of Appeal, leaving 3 undisposed of at the close of the year.

82. The following table details the work done by the Appellate Courts during the year under report :—

Name of Court.		Opening balance.	Filed during.	Total.	Disposed of during.	Closing Balance.	Value of Appeals filed during.	How disposed of.					Average Duration.					
								Decisions confirmed.	Decisions reversed.	Decisions amended.	Cases remanded for re-trial.	Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of.	1895-96.			1896-97.		
													Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sar Nyáyádhish's Court.	1895-96	2	29	31	29	2	Rs. 3,787-0-0	13	7	6	3	...	3	10	...	5	26	
	1896-97	2	29	31	28	3	Rs. 3,829-14-0	13	9	4	...	2	...					
Sadar Court	1895-96	...	18	18	18	...	Rs. 5,014-11-9	12	2	3	...	1	4	17	...	2	28	
	1896-97	...	14	14	14	...	Rs. 4,782-12-0	1	2	2	...	6	...					
Total ...	1895-96	2	47	49	47	2	Rs. 8,751-11-9	25	9	9	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896-97	2	43	45	42	3	Rs. 8,612-11-0	14	14	6	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...

Working of Tehsildár's Court Act.

83. There were three Tehsildárs' Courts in the State, *viz.*, at Murud, Shrivardhan, and Mhaslá. There was no case pending at the close of the previous year. The total number of plaints filed during the year under report was 26, out of which 13 were duly inquired into and disposed of, and 13 were rejected, leaving no balance at the close of the year. No complaints against the decisions of the Tehsildárs were received. Most of the cases were examined by the Sadar Tehsildár and forwarded to this Office. Minor irregularities found out have been communicated to the Tehsildárs. On the whole, the work was promptly and satisfactorily performed.

Registration.

84. There were at work three Registry Offices in the State, *viz.*, at Murud, Shrivardhan, and Mhaslá. The total number of documents presented for registration was 694 against 575 in the previous year. Out of the documents received, 693 were registered and one remained unregistered during the year under report. The aggregate value of property affected by the deeds registered during the year was Rs. 2,17,453-1-9 against Rs. 2,03,417-1-1 in the year 1895-96.

85. The following table gives details of the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration for the years 1895-96 and 1896-97 :—

Description.	1895-96.			1896-97.		
	No. of Deeds.	Value of Property.	Fees Realized.	No. of Deeds.	Value of Property.	Fees Realized.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Mortgages	337	1,13,084 2 9	903 0 0	399	1,33,431 9 3	1,075 9 0
Sale-deeds	164	73,823 9 5	470 11 6	212	71,294 2 6	550 2 0
Money-bonds	5	1,508 4 7	12 10 0	...	.....	.....
Wills	1	... ..	3 9 0	...	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	68	15,001 0 4	166 10 0	83	12,727 6 0	167 3 6
Process and Inspection Fees.	...	.....	132 9 0	...	.....	110 0 0
Total ...	575	2,03,417 1 1	1,689 1 6	694	2,17,453 1 9	1,902 14 6
Expenditure ...	...	.....	404 9 9	...	.....	426 5 9
Net Profit ...	...	.....	1,284 7 9	...	.....	1,476 8 9

86. Both the number and value of mortgages, sale-deeds, and miscellaneous documents have increased during the year, as compared with the previous year, chiefly owing to scarcity prevailing during the year.

Municipal Administration.

87. There are two Municipalities in the State—one at Murud, and the other at Shrivardhan. The Murud Municipality held 4 quarterly and 1 special general meetings, and the Shrivardhan Municipality held 3 quarterly and 2 special general meetings, during the course of the year under report.

88. The following table shows the Receipts, Expenditure, and Balance of the two Municipalities during the year:—

Name of Municipality.	Balance on 1st April 1896.	Receipts during the year.	Total.	Expenditure during the year.	Balance on 31st March 1897.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Murud	1,035 4 3	2,987 7 5	4,022 11 8	3,272 10 6	750 1 2
Shrivardhan	663 12 7	2,614 0 9	3,277 13 4	2,567 7 5	710 5 11

89. The income was derived from the following sources:—

Sources.	Murud.	Shrivardhan.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Octroi	964 5 1	708 6 7
House-tax...	1,118 0 0	1,343 4 8
Cattle-pound	243 11 9	105 3 0
Ferry-tax...	87 8 0	250 0 0
Rent from Markets	247 14 2	.....
Local Fund Cess levied within Municipal limits	279 1 10	.....
Miscellaneous	46 14 7	207 2 6
Total...	2,987 7 5	2,614 0 9

90. The chief sources of income were Octroi and the House-tax. Rules for the refund of the Octroi duties were in force.

91. The following table gives the expenditure in detail incurred by the two Municipalities:—

Items.		By the Murud Municipality.			By the Shrivardhan Municipality.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
General Establishment..	(a) Office establishment and contingencies ...	213	10	2	248	8	6
	(b) Collection of Municipal taxes, establishments, purchases of books, papers, &c. ...	90	9	11	76	7	3
Public Safety	(a) Lighting establishment, purchases of lamps, oil, repairs, &c.	451	11	5	338	5	1
Public Health	(a) Road-cleansing (establishment and miscellaneous charges)	856	3	7	176	11	9
	(b) Repairs to markets and other buildings...	27	10	4	.....		
	(c) Drainage works (establishment, repairs, &c.)	258	4	1	191	12	1
	(d) Maintenance of the Dispensary at Shrivardhan	.....			486	0	0
Public Convenience ...	(a) Construction of new roads	598	2	6	410	4	8
	(b) Repairs to roads	41	8	10	104	13	9
Public Instruction ...	(a) Grants to Libraries	50	0	0	50	0	0
	(b) Grants to Primary Schools	500	0	0	.....		
Miscellaneous		184	13	8	484	8	4
	Total...	3,272	10	6	2,567	7	5

92. With a view to encourage trade within Municipal limits, the Municipalities at Murud and Shrivardhan have exempted the following articles from the levy of octroi, *viz.*:—

Oil, rice, butter, pulse (tur), ghee, dried fish, country blankets, unhusked rice, wheat, gram, and bajri.

93. On the whole the working of the Municipalities was found to be satisfactory.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture, Weather and Crops.

94. The monsoon burst on the 28th May last, the average rainfall during the year being 119·20 against 108·65 in the preceding year. The fall was heavy in the months of June and July. Though the fall in August was sufficient, its want in the month of September, when it was greatly needed, proved detrimental to the rice and warkas crops. The total fall, though greater than in the previous year, was unseasonable. The outturn of rice and that of warkas crops were therefore annas 8 and 4, respectively, in the rupee, and that of hemp annas 8.

Gardens

95. In Habsán the garden cultivation is at Murud, Shrivardhan, Nándgáon, Borli-Panchatan, Rájpuri, Dándá, and Háreshwar, the principal products being the cocoanut and the betul-nut (supári). There is also garden cultivation at villages near streams of water in the Mhaslá Tehsil. The price of supári-nut was Rs. 5 per Bombay maund.

Agricultural Stock.

96. The details relating to agricultural stock are given below :—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
Cattle	34,582	35,205
Horses and ponies	326	333
Sheep and goats	4,196	4,255
Carts	404	413
Ploughs	7,146	7,146

97. The increase in almost every item of the agricultural stock indicates improvement in the condition of the cultivators.

Wages and Labour.

98. There were no fluctuations in the wages of labour during the year. The average rate of unskilled labourers was from 3 to 4 annas, and that of skilled labourers from 12 annas to a rupee a day. Monthly wages of skilled and unskilled labourers were Rs. 25 and Rs. 6, respectively. The rates of hire for a cart and a pack-bullock were one rupee and 12 annas per day, respectively.

Prices of Food-Grains.

99. The average rates of principal staple grains were as under :—

	1895-96. Lbs. per Rupee.	1896-97. Lbs. per Rupee.
Rice (superior)	21	16
Rice (inferior)	32	19¼
Nágli	53¾	25
Vari	58½	27
Hárik	62	40
Wheat	21	13
Tur (pulse)	21	13
Gram (pulse)	22	12¾
Aware (Wál)	42	25

100. The general rise in the rates of food-grains all over India, and the want of timely rainfall for rice and warkas crops in September last, enhanced in Habsán the rates, as shown above, of principal staple grains.

Forest.

101. The details of the composition of the Forest establishment are as follows :—

1 Inspector.
2 Rangers.
10 Round Guards (including 2 detectives).
39 Beat Guards.
52

102. In accordance with the suggestions contained in para. 3 of Government Resolution (Political Department), No. 6405, dated 21st August 1891, and subsequent correspondence, the State Forests have been divided into thirty blocks, instead of twenty, as formerly. One of the blocks was sold during the year by public auction to contractors.

103. In the subjoined table the Forest Receipts are detailed and contrasted with those of the past year :—

No.	Receipts.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Sale-proceeds of forest leased for cutting	32,356 6 3	26,375 1 9	.....	5,981 4 6
2	Sale-proceeds of dry wood ...	454 0 5	544 9 7	90 9 2	.....
3	Sale-proceeds of timber in retail...	2,170 2 11	1,595 9 3	.....	574 9 8
4	Sale-proceeds of other forest produce	4,256 11 4	773 3 9	.....	3,483 7 7
5	Miscellaneous, such as fines, pass-fees, interest, &c.	5,079 0 10	4,745 6 5	.....	333 10 5
	Total...	44,316 5 9	34,033 14 9	99 9 2	10,373 0 2

104. From the above figures it will be seen that the forest revenue decreased during the year from Rs. 44,316 to Rs. 34,033. Except the sale-proceeds of dry wood there is a decrease in each and every item of receipts. During the year all the wood cut in the forests leased for cutting was not removed by the contractors on account of the bubonic plauge raging at Bombay during nearly the whole of the fair season of the year, and consequently the payments due from them could not be recovered. During the year myrobolams were collected and deposited departmentally ; but they could not be exported to Bombay, and hence the decrease in the sale-proceeds of forest leased for cutting, and in the sale-proceeds of other forest produce.

105. The following is the statement showing the expenditure incurred during the year as compared with the previous year:—

Heads of Expenditure.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Permanent establishmuet	7,073 14 4	7,170 15 0
Miscellaneous	1,171 11 8	3,271 12 4
Total...	8,245 10 0	10,442 11 4

106. There is a slight increase in expenditure under establishment due to promotion given to forest subordinates. A portion of the forest which was leased for cutting was reserved, and the contractor who had paid for it was not allowed to cut the same. The amount which the contractor paid was therefore refunded to him and debited to Miscellaneous expenses, and hence the increase under Miscellaneous expenditure. Deducting the total expenditure on establishment and conservancy from the forest income from all sources, the financial result of the year was a net profit of Rs. 23,591, against Rs. 36,070 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 12,479.

107. Of the subordinate protective establishment, one round guard and one beat guard were dismissed, and five round guards and four beat guards were departmentally fined, during the year for negligence of duty.

108. Concessions made to cultivators to meet their agricultural and domestic wants were continued during the year.

109. The value of free grants of timber made to the people whose houses were burnt during the year amounted to Rs. 153. Similarly to meet their agricultural wants, wood of the value of Rs. 371 was given to them free of cost.

110. Four hundred and eight forest offences, involving 4,211 persons, were dealt with during the year under report, against 412 offences, involving 3,432 persons, during the previous year. Of these, 129 cases relating to 251 persons were about petty offences of forest produce, and 279 concerning 3,960 persons were regarding unauthorized cultivation of the forest land. All of these forest offences were disposed of departmentally by fines.

111. Fifteen forest fires were reported in the course of the year; the area burnt was about 382 acres, and the loss caused thereby was about Rs. 15.

112. Cultivation of teak, Ayan, bamboo, Bherli-palm trees, cashewnut trees, mango trees, and of black pepper plants was made during the year under report in portions of State forests. Every care is being taken to protect their growth.

Trade.

113. The import trade of Habsán decreased from Rs. 3,76,570 in the previous year to Rs. 3,61,332 during the year under report, showing a decrease of Rs. 15,238 or 4·04 per cent. The value of exports has also decreased from Rs. 3,37,108 in the previous year to Rs. 2,37,426 during the year under review, the decrease being Rs. 99,682 or 29·5 per cent.

114. In the subjoined table the fluctuations in the value of principal articles of exports and imports are shown for the last two years:—

EXPORTS.

Articles.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Grains	95,539 6 1	56,765 10 0	....	38,773 12 1
2 Firewood	76,714 1 0	58,901 10 0	.....	17,812 7 0
3. Timber	4,414 12 0	4,522 6 0	107 10 0	.....
4. Dried Fish...	7,327 1 0	5,177 8 0	.....	2,149 9 0
5. Betel and Cocoanuts ...	54,571 2 0	64,204 6 0	9,633 4 0	.....
6. Hemp	9,486 4 0	1,145 0 0	.....	8,341 4 0
7. Cattle and Poultry ...	7,038 4 0	4,794 12 0	.....	2,243 8 0
8. Myrobolams	4,983 10 0	100 0 0	.....	4,883 10 0
9. Miscellaneous	77,034 0 0	41,814 13 5	.....	35,219 2 7
Total...	3,37,108 8 1	2,37,426 1 5	9,740 14 0	1,09,423 4 8

IMPORTS.

Articles.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Grains	27,725 2 0	38,048 10 0	10,323 8 0	.....
2. Cotton and Woollen Stuff..	53,208 5 0	42,073 11 0	.....	11,134 10 0
3. Tobacco	17,005 0 0	23,908 13 9	6,903 13 0	.....
4. Sugar and Molasses ...	40,660 12 0	44,384 6 0	3,723 10 0	.....
5. Metals	8,425 15 0	6,620 6 0	.....	1,805 9 0
6. Salt	52,431 1 10	27,901 8 0	.....	24,529 9 10
7. Wines and Spirits ...	1,501 14 1	1,820 14 4	319 0 3	.....
8. Ghee and Oils	60,094 4 1	66,716 8 3	6,622 4 2	.....
9. Miscellaneous	1,15,518 6 8	1,09,857 4 0	.....	5,661 2 8
Total...	3,76,570 12 8	3,61,332 1 4	27,892 4 2	43,130 15 6

115. With the exception of timber and betel and cocoanuts, there is decrease in every item of export trade. The decrease seems to be due to the prevalence of bubonic plague at Bombay, while betel and cocoanuts have been exported in larger quantities to other stations.

116. For similar reasons there is increase and decrease in articles which were imported from Bombay and other stations. Salt of the value of Rs. 29,961, which had remained to be imported during the year 1894-95, was imported during the last year, while there was no such import of salt during the year under report, and hence a large decrease in the import of salt during the year under review.

117. The value of trade with the City of Bombay was less than the last year. It covered 62·3 per cent. of the exports and 59·5 per cent. of the imports, against 62·3 and 59·8, respectively, in the previous year. The articles exported to Bombay during the year under report were chiefly firewood, timber, dried fish and hemp; while those that were imported from Bombay consisted principally of grains, cotton, and woollen stuff, metals, sugar and spices.

Manufacture.

118. There are no factories in the State except some local industries, such as hand-weaving of sáris, making of copper, tin, iron and stoneware, wood furniture, wicker and earthenware, and native shoes of inferior kinds. These handicrafts, which produced articles worth about Rs. 17,695, were all purchased locally. Besides these, country spirit is manufactured here from raw toddy for local consumption by the Abkari Department (*vide* para. 152). The manufacture of salt has been stopped under the Agreement of 1884 between the British Government and this State.

Fairs.

119. The holdings of the annual fairs in Habsán were prohibited by the Náwab Sáheb's Government to prevent the spread of the bubonic plague during the year under report. (*Vide* correspondence ending with this Office letter No. 197, dated 20th February 1897.)

Public Works.

120. The subjoined statement gives the details of the amounts expended during the year under report :—

Works.	General Revenue.	Local Funds.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Original Works.			
Public Offices and Buildings	13,688 3 10	1,251 1 9	14,939 5 7
Roads	10,930 5 5	1,166 4 10	12,096 10 3
Additions and alterations to the Nawab Saheb's Quarters	3,182 2 5	.....	3,182 2 5
Additions and alterations to the Stables	2,920 6 11	.....	2,920 6 11
Completing the additions to the Light House at Nanowli	284 12 8	.....	284 12 8
Guaranteed Sum towards the erection of the Telegraph Line and Maintenance of the Telegraph Office	1,603 10 0	.....	1,603 10 0
Construction of Wells	1,608 4 4	1,326 9 6	2,934 13 10
Reclamation of Salt Land	4,210 8 4	.....	4,210 8 4
Miscellaneous	433 6 5	142 2 7	575 9 0
Total...	38,861 12 4	3,886 2 8	42,747 15 0

Works.	General Revenue.	Local Funds.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Victoria Water Works.			
Establishment	635 12 7	.....	635 12 7
Miscellaneous Repairs and Improvements	1,991 7 1	.....	1,991 7 1
Total...	2,627 3 8	.....	2,627 3 8
Sanitation	1,716 12 9	.....	1,716 12 9
Repairs.			
Buildings	9,057 13 3	82 3 2	9,140 0 5
Roads	4,995 15 0	156 7 1	5,152 6 1
Khars (reclaimed Salt Lands)	2,677 3 6	.....	2,677 3 6
Wells	.....	258 4 11	258 4 11
Total...	16,730 15 9	496 15 2	17,227 14 11
Establishment	3,337 6 10	893 12 3	4,231 3 1
Tools and Plants	148 14 3	232 11 0	381 9 3
Total...	3,486 5 1	1,126 7 3	4,612 12 4
GRAND TOTAL...	63,423 1 7	5,509 9 1	68,932 10 8

121. The principal works executed during the year were:—

Communications.

	Rs. a. p.
Construction of a road from Mhaslá to Goregáum *vid* Purár	5,924 1 2
Construction of a new road from Murud to Dongri ...	1,246 2 2
Repairs to the road from Murud to Nándgaon ...	3,423 1 6
Purchace of Materials for a bridge near Kásid to Murud-Borli road	337 7 0
Improving the road from Mhaslá to Shrivardhan ...	1,176 4 5
Repairs to road from Dighi to Shrivardhan ...	555 9 6
Total...	12,662 9 9

Dharamsálás.

Completing a Dharamsálá near Steamer Point at Murud.	811 6 10
GRAND TOTAL ...	13,474 0 7

Special Repairs.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Road from Murud to Borli-Mándle	1,026	14	8
Widening the foot-path to the Victoria Water Works...	540	13	11
Widening and improving the road from Sáláo to Talekhár	1,503	5	4
Total ...	3,071	1	11

Buildings.

Additions and alterations to the Nawáb Sáheb's bungalow	3,182	2	5
Additions and alterations to the English School at Murud	742	5	7
Completing a shed for State boats at the Murud Bunder	1,168	4	5
Additions and alterations to the State Kárbhári's Office and Huzur Treasury	3,362	2	5
Completing Lord Harris' Charitable Dispensary at Mhaslá	3,417	0	0
Construction of a dead-house for the Dispensary at Shrivardhan	418	14	3
Construction of quarters for the Abkari Inspector ...	1,156	8	1
Additions and alterations to the Forest Inspector's Office	554	12	11
Construction of a school-house at Hàreshwar	267	11	1
Total ...	14,269	13	2

122. During the year under report a new road from Murud to Dongri, passing through the reclaimed salt land and crossing the Murud Creek at low-water, was taken in hand with a view to remove inconvenience caused to the passengers coming from and going to the steamers. The work of improving the road from Mhaslá to Shrivardhan was in progress. Roads from Murud to Borli-Mándle and Dighi to Shrivardhan and the foot-path to the Victoria Water Works have been improved. The work of widening and improving the road from Sáláo to Talekhár was taken in hand. Five miles of the new road from Mhaslá to Goregáum *viá* Purár were nearly completed. Money was also spent in repairing other roads. As mentioned in the last year's Annual Report the construction of the Lord Harris Charitable Dispensary at Mhaslá was completed. A dead-house for the Dispensary at Shrivardhan was also built during the year. Additions and alterations were made to the English School at Murud to accommodate the increased number of boys in the school. Quarters have been provided for the Abkari Inspector, and, according to requirements, additions and alterations to the State Kárbhári's Office and Huzur Treasury were carried out. The Victoria Water

Works have been kept under proper repairs. Proposal for extending the Sáláo Talekhár Road to Rohá was made long ago, and the Darbár trusts that the District Local Board of Kolabá will soon be able to take it in hand.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

123. From the statement given below, it will be seen that the total receipts during the year under report amounted to Rs. 4,80,218-14-3, while the expenditure was Rs. 4,92,379-9-5, showing a deficit of Rs. 12,160-11-2.

STATEMENT I.

Years.	Oepning Balance.			Receipts.			Disbursements.			Closing Balance.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1895-96	6,42,018	1	4	5,20,737	12	2	4,50,412	6	3	7,12,343	7	3
1896-97	7,12,343	7	3	4,80,218	14	3	4,92,379	9	5	7,00,182	12	1

124. The closing balance was distributed as under :—

				Rs.	a.	p.
Central Treasury at Murud in cash and in Currency Notes				1,26,457	7	1
In Promissory Notes at 3½ per cent. ...				4,25,000	0	0
Sub-Treasuries				74,188	0	7
					6,25,645	7	8
Value of 108 3/16 Khandis of Grain in the State Granary at an average cost of Rs. 30 per Khandi					2,932	0	6
				Total...	6,28,577	8	2
Bank Deposits—							
In Current Account					71,605	3	11
				GRAND TOTAL...	7,00,182	12	1

STATEMENT II.—RECEIPTS.

No.	Item.	1893-94.			1894-95.			1895-96.			1896-97.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Land Revenue	2,22,393	7	4	2,21,394	9	3	1,94,907	9	7	1,92,028	0	9
2	Taxes	9,390	3	0	8,862	10	0	8,892	4	0	6,933	10	0
3	Customs	16,496	11	1	16,455	6	7	15,673	12	6	15,524	8	6
4	Abkari	58,338	11	0	62,601	15	5	62,083	12	4	60,798	5	2
5	Fisheries	3,518	1	5	3,565	15	0	3,282	9	3	2,702	11	3
6	Forests	48,159	0	8	43,658	12	0	44,316	5	9	34,033	14	9
7	Opium, Tobacco & Drugs ...	3,949	4	2	4,054	4	11	3,870	3	11	4,499	10	8
8	Salt	28,670	11	11	26,097	1	11	26,088	9	8	24,939	13	6
9	Stamps	5,079	14	0	4,961	0	0	4,599	2	0	4,617	2	0
10	Criminal Courts, Jail and Police.	2,615	4	2	2,797	14	1	2,202	4	8	1,952	10	4
11	Civil Courts and Registration.	7,817	3	6	8,048	13	2	7,468	15	10	7,399	3	11
12	Education	2,342	4	5	1,846	1	2	2,747	5	0	2,689	2	6
13	Local Funds	14,060	7	3	13,834	15	1	13,854	7	4	12,405	10	1
14	Miscellaneous	17,808	0	11	24,454	0	10	21,812	8	9	23,226	10	5
	Total...	4,46,639	4	10	4,42,633	7	5	4,11,799	14	7	3,93,751	1	10

No.	Item.	1893-94.			1894-95.			1895-96.			1896-97.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
15	Jáfarábád	62,926	13	9	64,805	3	10	81,976	1	5	65,535	4	3
	Total...	5,03,566	2	7	5,07,438	11	3	4,93,776	0	0	4,59,286	6	1
16	Deposits unadjusted ..	11,626	1	8	6,372	6	7	18,847	14	4	15,066	1	8
17	Advances adjusted... ...	21,549	5	6	8,990	5	8	8,113	13	10	5,866	6	6
	Grand Total...	5,36,741	9	9	5,22,701	7	6	5,20,737	12	2	4,80,218	14	3

125. From the above statement it will be observed that as compared with the receipts for the last year, receipts under Opium, Tobacco and Drugs, Stamps, and Miscellaneous have increased during the year under report. The income from Land Revenue, Taxes, Customs, Abkari, Fisheries, Forests, Salt, Criminal Courts, Jail and Police, Civil Courts, and Registration, Education and Local Funds has decreased.

126. From the comparative statement (Appendix XVII.) it will be observed that the total increase from sources of income as compared with the receipts during the previous year was Rs. 2,061-8-5 as shown below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Opium, Tobacco and Drugs	629	6	9
Stamps	18	0	0
Miscellaneous	1,414	1	8
Total...	2,061	8	5

127. Similarly the decrease in receipts amounted to Rs. 20,110-5-2 as detailed below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Land Revenue	2,879	8	10
Taxes	1,958	10	0
Customs	149	4	0
Abkari	1,285	7	2
Fisheries	579	14	0
Forests	10,282	7	0
Salt	1,148	12	2
Criminal Courts, Jail and Police	249	10	4
Civil Courts and Registration	69	11	11
Education	58	2	6
Local Funds	1,448	13	3
Total...	20,110	5	2

128. The total decrease of Rs. 16,440-13-2 in the realizations of Jáfarábád revenue during the year under report was due to insufficient rainfall.

STATEMENT III.—EXPENDITURE.

No.	Item.	1893-94.			1894-95.			1895-96.			1896-97.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Inám Grants	35,444	5	8	35,614	0	4	34,800	7	10	35,204	14	10
2	Charities and Religious Grants.	12,912	12	11	12,073	14	0	10,773	14	10	12,637	1	9
3	Public Works	54,938	12	4	54,087	8	6	56,762	13	11	63,423	1	7
4	Revenue Administration ...	41,736	11	2	40,199	9	9	41,252	7	9	44,279	8	2
5	Allowances to Sardárs ...	31,924	1	3	32,636	15	9	24,373	10	10	30,639	5	3
6	Civil Courts and Registration.	7,135	5	9	6,936	9	5	6,717	14	1	7,140	13	1
7	Criminal Courts, Jail and Police.	22,151	11	7	23,619	11	5	23,415	5	4	22,935	15	5
8	Marine	14,086	11	5	8,156	14	6	8,666	12	7	7,270	6	8
9	Education	14,669	2	5	15,386	3	6	16,785	0	0	19,925	12	4
10	Toshikhána	2,422	14	5	2,124	12	1	1,849	10	4	1,533	9	10
11	Modikhána...	119	5	7	17	11	2	138	13	8	81	13	0
12	Darbár	97,507	9	0	82,672	6	1	81,918	6	6	84,353	11	2
13	Salt...	2,283	7	2	4,821	12	9	5,845	15	9	5,959	13	9
14	Stables and Cattle ...	22,973	0	4	22,149	7	7	20,714	9	5	22,220	11	5
15	Forests	7,728	5	1	8,056	4	0	8,245	10	0	10,442	11	4
16	Vaccination	806	6	9	836	12	3	879	13	5	918	6	1
17	Refunds	1,382	14	0	2,334	13	3	666	0	6	429	12	11
18	Abkári	18,401	1	6	18,100	14	9	15,012	0	8	16,838	15	10
19	Survey	8,391	4	8	5,428	5	8	1,620	7	7	207	14	0
20	Customs	5,215	8	11	5,121	8	4	5,309	2	3	5,446	9	2
21	Dispensaries	3,766	0	9	4,704	1	4	6,908	7	4	8,116	1	1
22	Local Funds	9,439	6	8	9,630	2	10	8,907	9	7	6,788	10	11
23	Opium	2,234	10	3	2,445	13	8	1,288	10	9	2,575	10	10
24	Miscellaneous	15,361	4	10	6,466	11	0	5,424	15	11	1,769	3	5
	Total ...	4,33,032	14	5	4,03,622	15	11	3,88,278	3	10	4,11,140	9	10
25	Jáfarábád	44,592	11	2	44,841	0	10	47,147	0	4	43,742	8	1
	Total ...	4,77,625	9	7	4,48,464	0	9	4,35,425	4	2	4,54,883	1	11
26	Deposits adjusted	16,625	2	4	10,606	14	1	7,403	13	11	18,602	8	7
27	Advances unadjusted ...	7,784	14	6	6,254	12	7	7,583	4	2	18,893	14	11
	GRAND TOTAL ...	5,02,035	10	5	4,65,325	11	5	4,50,412	6	3	4,92,379	9	5

129. Turning to the expenditure side of the financial statement, it will be seen that the total expenditure under all the heads amounted to Rs. 4,92,379, against Rs. 4,50,412 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 41,967. Deducting therefrom the disbursement at Jáfarábád and under "Deposits" and "Advances" the expenditure incurred under all the working branches of the Administration of Habsán amounted to Rs. 4,11,140, against Rs. 3,88,278 in 1895-96.

130. The principal causes of the total increase of Rs. 32,534-11-4 and the total decrease of Rs. 9,672-5-4 in the expenditure under different heads shown in the comparative statement (Appendix XVII.) are explained below :—

Item No. 1, Inám Grants.—Increase, Rs. 404-7-0, was due to the higher rates of rice.

Item No. 2, Charities and Religious Grants.—Increase, Rs. 1,863-2-11, was due to the higher rates of rice.

Item No. 3, Public Works.—Increase, Rs. 6,660-3-8. (*Vide* para. 120 of the Report.)

Item No. 4, Revenue Administration.—Increase, Rs. 3,027-0-5, was due to the expenditure incurred on account of Survey Botkhat Office. No such expenditure was incurred during the last year.

Item No. 5, Allowances to Sardárs.—Increase, Rs. 6,265-10-5, was due to the higher rates of rice.

Item No. 6, Civil Courts and Registration.—Increase, Rs. 422-15-0, was due to the promotion given to the Munsif and to the purchase of printed forms during the year.

Item No. 7, Criminal Courts, Jail and Police.—The expenses on account of the Abkari Police were shown under this head, while the said expenses have been included since the year under report in the expenditure incurred on account of Abkari Establishment, and hence the decrease of Rs. 479-5-11.

Item No. 8, Marine.—Decrease, Rs. 1,396-5-11. Repairs to the yacht "Water Queen" were done during the last year, while no such expenditure was incurred during the year under report.

Item No. 9, Education.—Increase, Rs. 3,140-12-4. (*Vide* para. 204 of the Report.)

Item No. 12, Darbár.—Increase, Rs. 2,435-4-8, and Item No. 14, Stables.—Increase, Rs. 1,506-11-0. The expenditures under these heads are fluctuating, and depend upon larger or smaller purchases of jewellery, horses, and other valuables that the Náwab Sáheb makes during the year.

Item No. 15, Forests.—Increase, Rs. 2,197-1-4. (*Vide* para. 106 of the Report.)

Item No. 16, Vaccination.—Increase, Rs. 38-8-8. (*Vide* para. 183 of the Report.)

Item No. 18, Abkari.—Increase, Rs. 1,826-15-2. (*Vide* paras. 158 and 159 of the Report.)

Item No. 19, Survey.—Decrease, Rs. 1,412-9-7. The Survey work is completed, and there was no Survey establishment working at Pooná.

Item No. 20, Dispensaries.—Increase, Rs. 1,207-9-9. (*Vide* para. 172 of the Report.)

Item No. 22, Local Funds.—Decrease, Rs. 2,118-14-8. (*Vide* para. 120 of the Report.)

Item No. 23, Opium.—Increase, Rs. 1,287-0-1. Two chests of opium were imported during the year under report, while only one chest of opium was imported during the previous year.

Item No. 24, Miscellaneous.—Decrease, Rs. 3,655-12-6, was due to general economy observed in all miscellaneous expenditure.

131. Increases and decreases in expenditure under remaining heads are slight, and call for no remarks.

132. Amount of Postal deposits disbursed during the year has increased by Rs. 11,198-10-8. Tagái and other advances granted to people at low rates of interest increased by Rs. 11,310-10-9. (*Vide* para. 145 of the Report.)

LAND REVENUE.

	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Gross Land Revenue ...	1,97,723 0 0	2,36,294 13 7	38,571 13 7	.....
Deduct.				
Inám	32,723 3 7	32,913 2 10	189 15 3	... .
Remissions	1,805 9 3	22,371 3 11	20,565 10 8	....
Total...	34,528 12 10	55,284 6 9	20,755 9 11	... .
Net Amount of Collection	1,63,194 3 2	1,81,010 6 10	17,816 3 8	.....

133. In Shrivardhan, Borli-Panchatan, Mhaslá, and Khámgáon Tapás the revenue is paid in kind, and as the rates of rice were much higher than those in the previous year, the amount of gross land revenue for collection increased by Rs. 38,571-13-7.

134. Survey has been introduced in one Inám village under the management of the State. Its revenue consequently increased, and hence the increase in revenue granted as Inám.

135. During the year under report rice and warkas crops suffered on account of want of late rainfall. In order to ascertain the real yield of crops, officers

were deputed to make crop inspection. They inspected crops in every village. The following figures show the result of their inspection and the average yield of rice and warkas crops :—

Tapás.	Average yield in annas. Rice—Warkas.	
Murud	12-2	From 4 to 6 annas.
Nándgáon	9-4	
Borli-Mándle...	9-6	
Shrivardhan	10-3	
Borli-Panchatan	11-9	
Mhaslá	10-9	
Khámgáon	10-8	

136. Remissions and postponements were granted according to the following scale to those who had suffered on account of the want of rain :—

Yield of crop in annas.	Insolvent occupants.	Solvent occupants.	Occupants in middle condition.
1	2	3	4
From 1 to 3 annas	Remission of whole revenue due from the occupants.	Postponement for one year.	Remission of half the revenue.
From 4 to 7 annas	Remission of ¾ revenue.	Postponement of half the revenue.	Remission of one fourth the revenue.
From 8 to 11 annas	Remission of half the revenue.	Postponement of one-fourth the revenue.	Postponement of half the revenue.

137. The total remissions so given amounted to Rs. 22,371-3-11, and the total postponements amounted to Rs. 10,306-13-2.

138. The following table shows the balance for collection at the commencement of the year, the amount for collection and that realized during the year under report, and the state of arrears as compared with the previous year :—

Years.	Balance for collection at the commencement of the year.	The Amount for collection during the year.	The Amount of Realizations during the year.			The Amount of Arrears at the close of the year.		
			Of the previous year.	Of the current year.	Total.	Of the previous year.	Of the current year.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1895-96	8,585 5 9	1,63,194 3 2	8,503 10 9	1,54,928 6 5	1,63,332 0 5	81 11 9	8,265 12 9	8,347 8 6
1896-97	8,447 9 8	2,81,010 6 10	7,785 15 11	1,51,361 2 2	1,59,147 1 1	661 6 7	29,649 5 3	30,310 14 2
Increase	.....	17,816 3 8	.....	.....	.....	579 12 10	21,283 8 5	21,863 5 9
Decrease	137 13 3	.....	717 10 1	3,467 5 3	4,184 15 4	.....	.....	.....

139. Deducting the remissions above mentioned the total amount of Land Revenue with arrears for collection was Rs. 1,89,457-15-4, out of which Rs. 1,59,114-13-11 have been recovered and an outstanding balance amounting to Rs. 32-3-2 due from insolvent Khátedárs was struck off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 30,310-14-3 for recovery during the current year. Instalments for a sum of Rs. 9,341-0-11 were not due before the end of the year, and postponement of the recovery of revenue amounting to Rs. 10,306-13-2 was given to Khátedárs. Steps are in progress for the recovery of the remaining sum of Rs. 10,663-0-2. Out of this sum Rs. 661-8-7 are on account of previous years, and the rest, *viz.*, Rs. 10,001-7-7 for the year under report. From columns 7, 8 and 9 of the above statement it will be observed that the arrears at the end of the last year were Rs. 8,447-8-6, out of which Rs. 7,753-12-9 have been recovered, Rs. 32-3-2 struck off the accounts during the year under report and Rs. 661-8-7 remained for collection; so also out of the sum of Rs. 1,81,010-6-10 fixed for collection during the year Rs. 1,51,361-1-2 have been collected. The collection was made by insisting upon the village and Tehsil officers the necessity of making the revenue demands in time and holding them responsible for doing so. Except in 109 villages in the Murud, Nándgáon and Borli-Mándle Tapás, where survey has been introduced, the revenue has been fixed in kind, option being left to the Khátedárs and Khots to pay either in kind or in money at the rate fixed from time to time in accordance with the prices prevailing in the bazár. During the year under report the prices that were fixed for payment were favourable to ryots and the demand made by village and Tehsil officers was prompt and timely. The major part of the revenue was consequently punctually realized. The number of notices issued was 1,995, out of which in only 40 cases movable property was attached which was returned to the owners on their paying the land revenue due from them. Out of the instalments due, the arrears for the current year are only Rs. 10,001-7-7.

140. The arrears for the previous years are for—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1894-95	79	14	11
1895-96	581	9	8
Total ...	661	8	7

141. Inquiry as to the solvency or otherwise of the persons from whom the above sum is due is in progress, and it will be shortly recovered or written off the accounts as the circumstances in each case will permit. The unfavourable season contributed to decrease the total collection of Land Revenue by Rs. 2,879-8-10 as compared with the receipts during the year 1895-96.

Local Funds.

142. The subjoined table shows the receipts and expenditure under this head:—

Funds.	Opening balance on 1st April 1896.	Receipts in 1896-97.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance on 31st March 1897.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
General	1,424 14 2	8,800 8 9	10,225 6 11	7,707 1 0	2,518 5 11
Educational	.....	3,605 1 4	3,605 1 4	3,605 1 4	.....
Total...	1,424 14 2	12,405 10 1	13,830 8 3	11,312 2 4	2,518 5 11

143. Including the arrears from the last year, the amount of Local Fund for collection during the year under report was Rs. 13,085-3-3 against Rs. 13,390-12-9 in the previous year. The total realizations were Rs. 12,405-10-1 against Rs. 13,854-7-4 in the last year. The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 11,312-2-4, the details of which will be found in paragraphs 89, 120, 172, 183, and 203.

Alienations.

144. There are two kinds of Inám in the State, viz.—Inám in cash or kind and Inám in land. The total grants under the first head amounted to Rs. 2,291-12-0. The total Inám under the second head was Rs. 32,913-2-10.

Takavi Advances.

145. Takavi has not been shown under a separate head, but the expenditure on that account is included under the head of "advances." The Takavi advance that remained unrecovered at the close of the preceding year was Rs. 3,731. During the year under report applications for Takavi from 17 landholders for the improvement of their lands were granted, and advances, amounting to Rs. 3,549, were made against Rs. 3,450 in the last year. The total amount for recovery during the year under report was Rs. 7,280. Out of this a sum of Rs. 1,604, was recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,676 unrealized at the close of the year. This amount will be recovered as the instalments fixed for its recovery become due. The general scarcity increased the demand for other advances. The Nawáb Saheb has therefore granted advances on due security to solvent persons residing in the State and requiring money at low rates of interest for trade or other purposes. The sum so advanced amounted to Rs. 11,340.

Customs.

146. The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 2,524-8-6 during the year against Rs. 2,673-12-6 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 149-4-0 due to the less realizations under port dues. The subsidy of Rs. 13,000 due from the British Government under the convention of 1884 was duly received in May last. The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 5,446-9-2, as compared with Rs. 5,309-2-3 during the previous year.

Salt.

147. The realizations under this head amounted to Rs. 24,939-13-6 by the sale of 9,074 maunds of salt. The corresponding figures for the last year were Rs. 26,088-9-8 and 10,832 maunds of salt. The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 5,959-13-9 against Rs. 5,845-15-9 during the last year, showing an increase of Rs. 113-14-0 due to the higher rate paid in purchasing the salt. The net profit to the State, after deducting from the realizations the total cost of salt transactions, was Rs. 18,979, against Rs. 20,242 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,263.

148. No offence against the Salt Act was reported during the year under report.

149. Mr. Aitken, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Ratnágiri Range, visited the State in March 1897, to examine the Customs and salt arrangements and was satisfied with them.

Opium.

150. There were 22 lbs. and 10 tolas of opium in balance at the end of the last year. Two chests, containing 272 lbs. 18 tolas and 88 grains of opium, were purchased from the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, and imported during the year; thus there were 294 lbs. 28 tolas and 88 grains of opium for sale during the year under report. Out of this 247 lbs. 35 tolas and 135 grains were sold during the course of the year, which realized an amount of Rs. 2,468-15-0, leaving 46 lbs. 32 tolas and 133 grains of opium in stock at the end of the year.

151. Two cases against the Opium Act were reported during the year. The accused had unlawfully prepared and sold "Madat." They were prosecuted and punished.

Abkari.

152. The system of Abkari Administration in force in the Alibág Táluká of the Kolábá District was in force in the State throughout the year. The total Abkari realizations were Rs. 60,798-5-2 against Rs. 62,083-12-4 during the preceding year, the details of which are given in the following table :—

Heads.	1895-96.			1896-97.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Tree-tax on raw toddy	34,449	0	0	32,727	0	0	.....			1,722	0	0
Sale-proceeds of toddy spirit ...	21,064	9	5	19,488	0	1	.....			1,576	9	4
Country spirit shops' license fees..	1,616	0	0	2,351	12	0	735	12	0	.....		
Total...	57,129	9	5	54,566	12	1	735	12	0	3,298	9	4
Toddy-shop license fees ...	4,128	0	0	5,131	0	0	1,003	0	0	.....		
Tree-foot Booth license fees ...	320	0	0	330	0	0	10	0	0	.....		
Total...	4,448	0	0	5,461	0	0	1,013	0	0	.....		
Foreign liquor license fees ...	39	9	4	112	8	0	72	14	8	.....		
Miscellaneous	466	9	7	658	1	1	191	7	6	.....		
Grand Total...	62,083	12	4	60,798	5	2	2,013	2	2	3,298	9	4

153. From the foregoing statement it will be seen that the total Abkari receipts decreased during the year under report by Rs. 1,285-7-2. The decrease is noticeable in the sale-proceeds of toddy spirit and of tree-tax on raw toddy, which is chiefly due to the general scarcity of food-grains during the year under report and to a combination amongst the consumers against the use of both liquor and toddy in some villages of the Murud Tehsil in the months of January and February 1897. The realizations under toddy-shop license fees and country spirit license fees have, however, increased by Rs. 1,738-12-0, owing to a keener competition at auction sales.

154. The principal items composing the miscellaneous receipts are Nokárnámá fees and fines and sale-proceeds of confiscations. The amount realized from these two items during the year under report amounted to Rs. 520 against Rs. 405 during the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 115-0-0, and hence the increase under Miscellaneous realizations during the year under report.

155. The quantity of liquor consumed during the year was 7,737 gallons, against 8,349 gallons in the previous year, showing a decrease of 612 gallons.

156. The strength of the spirits consumed during the year was as under :—

Kind.	Strength.		Total.
	25° U. P.	60° U. P.	
Toddy spirit	2,785	4,952	7,737

157. The expenditure of the Abkari Department is compared below with that of the previous year :—

Heads.	1895-96.			1896-97.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Establishment and contingencies.	4,285	15	7	4,429	15	7	144	0	0	.....		
Prices of raw toddy purchased for distillation	9,827	8	0	11,417	4	0	1,589	12	0	.....		
Miscellaneous	898	9	1	991	12	3	93	3	2	.....		
Total...	15,012	0	8	16,838	15	10	1,826	15	2	.....		

158. During the last year the Distillery Sub-Inspector was absent on leave without pay, while no one was absent during the year under report, and hence the increase in expenditure under Establishment.

159. The increase in the purchase of raw toddy for distillation during the year under report was owing to more toddy having been brought for distillation than in the previous year.

160. Dead-stock articles having been purchased and supplied to the Abkari Department the expenditure under Miscellaneous increased by Rs. 93-3-2 during the year under report.

161. The net gain to the State, after deducting the aggregate expenditure from the receipts, was Rs. 43,959-5-4 against Rs. 47,071-11-8 in the previous year.

Excise.

162. The receipts creditable to this head are shown under "Opium, Tobacco and Drugs" in Appendix XVII. They amounted to Rs. 4,499-10-8. Of this opium has already been dealt with in para. 150 of this Report. The license fees for the exclusive sale of opium and gánjá and other intoxicating drugs and tobacco amounted to Rs. 2,030-11-8 against Rs. 1,514-1-5 in the previous year.

Stamps.

163. The receipts under this head, exclusive of the realizations under "Court Fees," which are included in the income of the Civil Courts, increased during the year from Rs. 4,599 to Rs. 4,617.

Tolls and Transit Duties.

164. No tolls nor transit duties were levied by the State during the year.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

165. There were, as in the previous year, three dispensaries working in the State, *viz.*, at Murud, Shrivardhan, and Mhaslá. The dispensaries are under the charge of competent medical officers.

166. The following table shows the number of patients treated and the expenditure incurred during the year, as compared with the previous year :—

Dispensary.		No. of patients treated.		Results.				Expenditure.			Daily average.
		In-door.	Out-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remained under treatment.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Murud ...	1895-96 ...	2	11,471	10,582	754	12	125	3,486	3	8	58·8
	1896-97 ...	...	9,003	8,452	501	20	30	4,665	5	5	47·6
Shrivardhan ...	1895-96 ...	...	7,234	6,996	119	3	116	2,182	4	6	62·83
	1896-97 ...	...	7,357	6,859	381	11	106	2,278	2	0	69·45
Mahslá ...	1895-96 ...	...	4,025	3,936	...	...	89	1,239	15	2	29·6
	1896-97 ...	...	6,893	6,381	407	5	100	1,172	9	8	46·4

167. The total number of patients treated was 23,253 as against 22,732 in 1895-96, showing an increase of 521 patients. The falling-off in the number of patients and in their daily average attendance in the Murud Dispensary were due to the outbreak of bubonic plague at Murud, when the ignorant and illiterate inhabitants did not take advantage of the medical relief, even in other maladies, for fear of being detected and segregated.

168. The maladies from which relief was sought were malarial fevers, diseases of the respiratory system, rheumatic affections, cholera, ophthalmia, and skin diseases. In the months of April, May, June, July, and August last cholera prevailed in the villages of Mendri, Gondghar, Kharsai, Khándlosi, Wáral, Pábhra, Purár, Turbádi, and Khárgáon in the Mhaslá Tehsil, and in the same months in the villages of Arávi, Sarve, Kudki, Kudgáon, Kárle, Shekhádi, and Adgáon in the Shrivardhan Tehsil, and in the villages of Majgáon, Dodkule, Wálwati, Usroli, Adád, and Nándgáon in the Murud Tehsil. The cases were treated by the medical officers at Mhaslá, Shrivardhan, and Murud and by a special medical officer deputed for the purpose in Mhaslá Tehsil. In all there were 833 cases, of which 535 proved fatal. Cholera medicines were supplied from the dispensaries, and every precaution was taken to prevent the spread of the disease. Food was also supplied gratis to poor patients who suffered from the epidemic.

169. In the month of December last three persons infected with bubonic plague came from Bombay to Murud-Janjira, and five persons affected with the same disease to Shrivardhan. In the month of February last three indigenous cases occurred in the town of Murud, and since then the disease continued up to the end of the year. Measures were at once taken to segregate the sick and to disinfect the quarters. The disease assumed epidemic form in the month of April 1897, full details of which will be given in next year's Administration Report. During the year under report there were in all 41 attacks and 29 deaths from bubonic plague in the State, as shown below :—

Names of the Villages.	No. of attacks.			No. of deaths.		
	Imported.	Indigenous.	Total.	Imported.	Indigenous.	Total.
Murud	3	21	24	1	15	16
Vihur	...	2	2	...	2	2
Dongri	...	1	1	...	...	...
Shrivardhan	5	...	5	3	...	3
Máral	1	...	1	...	...	...
Kharset	...	8	8	...	8	8
Total...	9	32	41	4	25	29

170. Major and minor operations performed by the medical officers during the year were:—

	Major.	Minor.
Murud	5	80
Shrivardhan	5	153
Mhasla	2	31
	12	264

171. The following table shows the work done by the Midwife during the year under report :—

Year.	Patients treated at their houses.		Patients treated at the Dispensary.		* Total.	Midwifery cases.	Operations performed.	
	Women.	Children.	Women.	Children.			Major.	Minor.
1895-96 ...	21	10	404	447	882	12	2	3
1896-97 ...	32	15	247	602	896	10	4	14

172. The Dispensary at Murud has been maintained by the State, that at Shrivardhan partly by the State and partly by the Local and Municipal Boards and at Mhasla partly by the State and partly by the Local Board. Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 2,278-2-0 on account of the Dispensary at Shrivardhan, the Municipality paid Rs. 486, the Local Board Rs. 500, and the rest, *viz.*, Rs. 1,292-2-0 were paid by the State. For the maintenance of the Dispensary at Mhasla, the Local Board paid Rs. 500, and the rest, *viz.*, Rs. 672-9-3 were paid by the State during the year under report. The increase of Rs. 1,179-1-9 in the expenditure on account of the Dispensary at Murud, was due to the purchase of disinfectants and other medicines for bubonic plague.

173. In all the Dispensaries medicine was dispensed to every one free of charge.

174. There was no lunatic under treatment during the year under report.

Vital Statistics.

175. The figures relating to births and deaths for the year under report are contrasted below with those of the previous year:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
Births	3,103	3,077	.....	26
Deaths	2,162	2,643	481	.....

176. Out of 3,077 children born during the year, 1,578 were males and 1,499 females. The birth-rate per mille of population was 37·6 against 37·9 last year.

177. Out of 2,648 deaths registered during the year, 1,277 were males and 1,366 females. The death rate per mille of population was 32·3 this year against 26·4 in the previous year.

178. Out of the total number of deaths, 15 were from small-pox, 14 from measles, 36 from accidents, 535 from cholera, 29 from bubonic plague and 2,014 from other natural causes. Of the 30 violent deaths, 11 were caused by drowning, 10 from snake-bites, 3 by burning, 1 by suicide and 11 from other accidental causes.

179. As in British territory, the duty of testing the accuracy of the birth and death registers has been assigned to the Revenue and Police officers when on tour.

Vaccination.

180. As in the last year two Vaccinators were working under the supervision of the Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, Kolaba. During the year under report 2,598 persons were primarily vaccinated and 629 re-vaccinated against 2,459 and 812 respectively in the previous year. Of the 2,598 primary cases, 1,356 were males and 1,242 females; and of the 629 re-vaccinated cases, 426 were males and 203 females.

181. The percentage of successful cases in primary operations was 76·4 and in re-vaccination 65·8. The ratio of protection to the total population was 39·4 per mille this year.

By whom vaccinated.	No. of persons vaccinated in 1895-96.	No. of persons vaccinated in 1896-97.	Results.			
			Successful.		Unsuccessful.	
			1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Vaccinators	3,271	3,227	2,955	2,863	316	364

182. The work of the two Vaccinators was inspected by the Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination in May 1896 and in January and February 1897.

183. The cost of the Vaccination establishment amounted to Rs. 918-6-1 against Rs. 879-13-5 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 38-8-8 due to the deputation of one of the Vaccinators to Bombay to receive instructions in animal vaccination during the year under report.

Sanitary.

184. The expenditure on Sanitary Works during the year was Rs. 9,020-2-8 against Rs. 6,316-7-0 in the year previous. Of the total expenditure Rs. 1,584-14-5 were spent by the Local Board in improving the supply of drinking

water in different villages. Two new wells were completed, and the work of three was in progress. The Murud and Shrivardhan Municipalities expended Rs 1,114-7-8 and Rs. 368-7-10 respectively, during the year under report in cleansing the streets and culverts and towards the improvement of the sanitation of the town.

185 Out of Rs. 5,952-4-9 spent by the State towards sanitation, Rs. 2,627-3-8 were spent in maintaining and improving the Victoria Water Works. A new well at a cost of Rs. 1,608-4-4 was constructed at Wáral, and Rs. 1,716-12-9 were spent in improving the sanitation of the town of Murud.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

186. In Habsán instruction is imparted up to the Standard VII. in English, and up to Standard VI. in Mahrátti and Hindustani.

187. The subjoined table gives the details regarding the number an description of the schools:—

Number.	Description of Schools.	No. of pupils on the roll on 31st March 1896.	No. of pupils on the roll on 31st March 1897.	Daily average attendance.
	State Schools.			
1	English School	150	175	110·6
28	Maráthi Schools	2,037	2,112	1,474·1
31	Hindustáni Schools	1,770	1,730	1,246·7
60	Total	3,957	4,017	2,827·4
	Private Schools.			
5	Maráthi Schools	84	64	.....
9	Hindustáni Schools	177	163	.....
14	Total	261	227	.....
74	Grand Total... ...	4,218	4,244	.....

188. There are in all one English school, 24 Maráthi schools for boys, 4 Maráthi schools for girls, 25 Hindustáni schools for boys and 6 Hindustáni schools for girls, making in all 60 schools maintained by the State as against the same number of schools in the preceding year.

189. The number of scholars on the rolls of the State schools was 4,017 against 3,957 during the previous year, showing an increase of 60. The daily average attendance of the boys was 2,221·8 and of the girls 605·6 against 2,028·4 and 584, respectively, during the year previous.

190. The number of indigenous schools in the State and of pupils attending them decreased during the year under report from 18 to 14 and from 261 to 227, respectively. Of the 14 private schools, 5 were Maráthi and 9 Hindustáni and of the 227 pupils attending them 181 were boys and 46 girls. In these schools no

registers were kept in the prescribed forms and consequently information regarding daily average attendance of scholars was not forthcoming. During the year under report, a Hindustáni school for boys was registered under the rules for grants-in-aid schools. In all there were 1 Maráthi and 3 Hindustáni private registered schools at the close of the year.

191. Including the number of private schools and that of scholars learning in them the total number of educational institutions in the State decreased from 78 to 74, but the number of scholars attending them rose from 4,218 to 4,244 during the year under report.

192. Of the total number of 4,244 pupils under instruction in Habsan 2,195 were Hindus, 1,940 Mahomedans and 109 Beni-Israels.

193. Special attention has been paid to the education of the Mahomedan boys. The total expenditure on account of scholarships awarded to Mahomedan students amounted to Rs. 164 against Rs. 162 in the previous year. The scholarships have been awarded to Mahomedan scholars on condition that they keep their ranks high in their respective classes. In all there were 104 Mahomedan boys learning English and Maráthi in the State schools. One Mahomedan student, learning at the Training College, Poona, at State expense, having completed his second year's course, has been promoted during the year as a third year student. Attention was also paid to the education of the depressed classes. There are at present 187 Mahár, Máng and Chámbhár boys learning in Maráthi and Hindustáni State schools against 154 in the previous year. Out of the 4,017 students learning in the State schools 1,412 are cultivators, 941 partly cultivators, and the remaining 1,664 are non-cultivators. Gymnasia have been attached to the English school and Vernacular schools at Murud, Shrivardhan, Mhasla and Borli-Mándle. Boys regularly attend them.

194. Taking the number of children of school-going age at 15 per cent. of the whole population of Habsán 34·5 pupils were under instruction out of every hundred children of school-going age against 34·3 in the previous year. The percentage of scholars to the whole population remained as in the previous year.

195. The results of the examination of the schools are tabulated below:—

Description of Schools.	No. of scholars examined.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standard VI.	Total.
English School ...	99	9	21	7	11	7	3	58
Maráthi Schools ...	1,217	443	129	73	28	20	...	693
Hindustáni School ...	1,200	501	106	61	37	4	1	710
Total..	2,516	953	256	141	76	31	4	1,461

196. During the year under report 6 students from the English School were sent up for the University School Final Examination, but none came out successful. This is the first time that students from the English School at Murud-Janjirá were sent for the University Examination at Bombay. It is hoped that the School will show better results next year. Five students from the Vernacular Schools passed the 3rd Grade Public Service Examination held at Alibág in the Kolábá District during the year under report.

197. An exhibition of Modi and Urdu handwritings was held during the year under report under the supervision of a Committee of State Officers, and rewards of the value of Rs. 54-12-0 were distributed to boys and girls whose handwritings were found good. The prize distribution ceremony was performed by Mrs. and Mr. A. F. Maconochie on the 20th November last.

198. As in the previous year, the Inspecting staff for the Schools consisted of one Inspector for the Maráthi and one for the Hindustáni Schools.

199. During the year under report the English School at Murud-Janjirá was raised to the rank of a High School as an experimental measure. The services of three graduates, one Persian knowing and the other two Sanskrit knowing have been engaged as assistant masters, in addition to the Head Master who is also a graduate of the University of Bombay. Also a third grade Drawing Master has been appointed to teach drawing. Funds were provided to purchase dead-stock articles, science apparatus, and books for School library.

200. The English School was visited by A. F. Maconochie, Esq., I.C.S., the then Collector and Political Agent, Kolábá, in the month of November last. He passed the following remark:—

> "Very much pleased with this School; 135 on the roll, 111 present. Accommodation excellent. The gymnasium is a most valuable adjunct, and the boys look cheerful and healthy. The School has just been raised experimentally to the rank of a High School. I trust the experiment will be attended with greatest success. This is certainly about the nicest School I have seen in India."

201. Including one first-class trained Mahomedan teacher for the Shrivardhan Hindustani School, the number of trained teachers in the State Schools was 11 against 9 in the previous year. Qualified teachers are being appointed as vacancies occur. Steady improvement in the teaching staff in the Schools contributed to improve the Schools.

202. In the month of February and March last the Second Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Tháná, inspected the Hindustáni Schools, and the Deputy Educational Inspector, Kolábá, inspected the Maráthi Schools, in the State. The results of their examinations of most of the Schools were declared to be satisfactory. The suggestions made by them have been attended to as far as practicable.

203. The total receipts and expenditure of the Educational Department are detailed below :—

Receipts.

	Rs.	a.	p.
School-cess, *i.e.*, one-third of the one-anna local cess ...	3,605	1	4
School-fees	1,949	9	0
Miscellaneous	239	9	6
Contribution from the Municipality at Murud	500	0	0
Contribution from the State	13,624	0	6
Total ...	19,918	4	4

Expenditure.

	Rs.	a.	p.
English School	4,549	2	11
Vernacular Schools	12,210	2	0
Inspection	1,743	7	0
Rent for School-houses	362	8	0
Miscellaneous	1,053	0	5
Total ...	19,918	4	4

204. Improvement in the efficiency of the teaching staff and purchase of articles required for the English School contributed to increase the expenditure from Rs. 16,785 during the previous year to Rs. 19,925 in the year under review.

CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Destruction of Wild Animals and Venomous Snakes.

205. Rules regarding destruction of wild animals and venomous snakes are in force in the State. During the year under report no wild beasts were killed. The number of snakes destroyed for which rewards were paid was 65 against 63 ; the sum paid as rewards amounted to Rs. 8-4-0 against Rs. 7-14-0 in the previous year.

Post and Telegraph Offices.

206. There is one combined Sub-Post Office and third class Telegraph Office at Murud-Janjirá and 6 branch Post Offices at Shrivardhan, Mhaslá Borli-Panchatan, Borli-Mándle, Nándgáon, and Hareshwar in the State, all working under the direct control of the British Government.

State Records.

207. The general records of the State are preserved under the supervision of the State Kárbhári in a room specially built for the purpose, near his Office. The Tehsil records are also kept at their respective head-quarters. The rules for the systematic classification and preservation of useful records, as well as for the periodical destruction of useless papers, have been observed.

Printing Press.

208. There is one small Printing Press at Murud, in which the work of printing official forms, &c., has been done. The monthly magazine called *Vidyá Vihári*, which was being printed in this Press since 1895, was discontinued from July 1896.

Libraries.

209. There are two libraries in the State, one at Murud and the other at Shrivardhan. Both the libraries receive contributions from the State and the Municipalities.

Taxes on Trade.

210. Besides octroi levied by the Murud and Shrivardhan Municipalities, the following taxes on trade have been levied by the State :—

(1) License-tax.
(2) Tax on fisheries.

211. The total receipts from the above taxes amounted during the year to Rs. 4,480-11-3 against Rs. 5,188-9-3 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 707-14-0.

Light-House.

212. There is a Light-house at Nánowli on Rájpuri Point, where an occulting fourth order dioptric light, with intervals of 10 seconds "light" and 5 seconds "dark," was exhibited and maintained in an efficient manner throughout the whole year. The building and lighting apparatus continued to be in perfect order. The Light-house was inspected by Mr. G. B. Payne, Inspector, Coast Guard Service, in the months of October, November, and December last, who found everything clean and in order. The lightning-conductor was also in good condition.

213. The expenses to the State in connection with the Light-house were :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Establishment	424	8	3
Heavy mineral oil of 250° test	390	10	0
Cocoa-nut oil	81	8	0
White-washing and petty repairs	305	0	2
Contingencies	52	4	0
Total ...	1,203	14	5

214. In accordance with the Government Resolutions Nos. 271 and 7439, dated respectively 4th November and 1st December 1890, in the Marine and Political Departments, the construction of the beacon on the whale-reef (Chor-Kásá) taken in hand in the year 1893-94 by the Executive Engineer, Ratnágiri and Kolábá, was completed during the year under report.

215. The buoy placed on the whale-reef (Chor-Kásá) was in its proper place during the fair season of the year.

216. The administration of the Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari Departments in Habsán was carefully carried out by the State officials in accordance with the Agreement of 1884 and the farther Agreement of 1894, and its working was satisfactory.

217. The Nawáb Sáheb enjoyed good health and continued to devote his uninterrupted attention to the affairs of the State.

218. A summary of the Jáfarábád Administration Report is herewith forwarded, as desired in para. 12 of the Government Resolution (Political Department) No. 7157, dated 16th November 1894.

219. The salient features of the year's administration are—Survey and Settlement work of whole of the State was completed and Survey rates were introduced in Shrivardhan and Borli-Panchatan Tapás. The Police have shown better results in recovering stolen property and in prosecuting to conviction cognizable cases. Civil and Criminal Courts continued to do their work satisfactorily. The Jail discipline was properly maintained. Forest, Abkari, Public Works, and Educational Departments received their due share of attention. The prevalence of bubonic plague at Bombay during the whole of the fair season diminished the export and import trade, and the forest revenue of the State. General scarcity and consequent rise in prices increased expenditure, while want of late rainfall and consequent failure of crops contributed to decrease income from almost all sources of revenue. The land and other revenues have been recovered without undue pressure, and financially the year was a fair one. The condition of the people was also fair, and they received great assistance from Public Works and from advances granted to them.

220. Grateful acknowledgments are due to the Political Agents for their valuable advice and assistance in guiding the Administration.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

SHALOM BAPUPJI,
State Kárbhári, Janjirá.

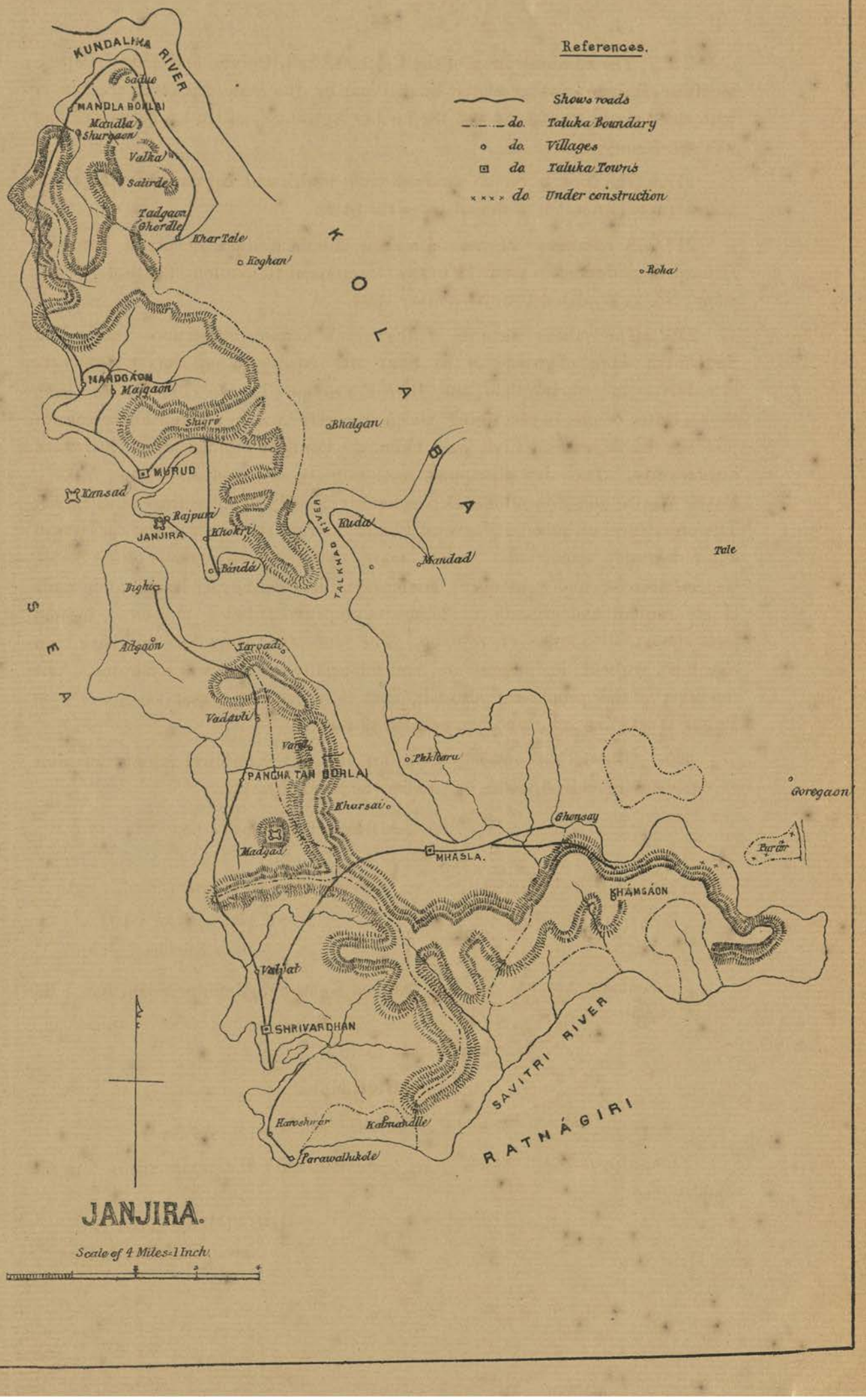
Forwarded through Sir Sidi Ahmed Khán Sidi Ibráhim Khán, K.C.I.E., Nawáb Sáheb of Janjirá.

No. 154 of 1897.

Huzur Office, Murud,
Janjirá, 14*th July* 1897.

Forwarded to the Political Agent, Janjirá, with the compliments of the undersigned.

SIDI AHMED KHAN,
Nawáb Sáheb of Janjirá.


References.
Shows roads
do. Taluka Boundary
do. Villages
do. Taluka Towns
do. Under construction
KUNDALIKA RIVER
Saduo
MANDLA BORLAI
Mandla
Shurgaon
Valka
Satirde
Tadgaon
Ghordle
Khar Tale
Koghan
KOLABA
Roha
MANDGAON
Majgaon
Shigre
Bhalgan
MURUD
Kansad
Rajpuri
JANJIRA
Khokri
Bándá
TALKHAD RIVER
Kuda
Mandad
Tale
Dighi
SEA
Adgaon
Tarvadi
Vadavli
Varel
PANCHA TAN BORLAI
Pakharu
Khursai
Goregaon
Ghonsay
Madgad
MHASLA.
Purdr
KHÁMGÁON
Valvat
SHRIVARDHAN
SAVITRI RIVER
Haroshwar
Kalmandle
Parawathikole
RATNÁGIRI
JANJIRA.
Scale of 4 Miles=1 Inch.

APPENDIX I.

Political Relations of Native States.

Name of State.	Tribute in men or money. Amount.	Tribute in men or money. To whom payable.	Estimated population (1891).	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing diseases.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit dues levied or not.	Principal articles of production, manufacture and mines.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Janjirá	.....	.....	81,780	60 regular. 14 irregular. 74	4,017 at regular. 227 at irregular. 4,244	3,227	Malarial fevers, diseases of the respiratory system, rehumatic affections and skin diseases.	Rs. 4,59,286	41 Fort Garrisons. 14 Artillery men. 207 Other irregular bodies. 262	Not levied.	Rice, nágli, vari, hárik, teel, cocoanuts, betel-nuts, timber, my robolams, hemp and fish.

SHALOM BAPUJI,

State Kárbhári, Janjirá.

Murud-Janjirá, 5th May 1897.

Approved.

(Signed) E. GRAY,

Collector and Political Agent,

Kolabá.

APPENDIX II.

Political Relations.

Native Chiefs—Principal Male Members of their families and principal Members of their Courts.

No.	Name of individual, State and family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste, race and religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Sir Sidi Ahmed Khán Sidi Ibráhim Khán, K.C.I.E., Nawáb Sáheb of Janjirá Yákut Khán.	Murud-Janjirá.	Chief of Janjirá.	Sidi Sarul Khán, Sunni Musalman.	35	At Rajkumar College and under a private tutor, can read Arabic, Urdu, Persian, Marathi and English.	Administers the affairs of his State.	No.	Not necessarily.	No.	

SHALOM BAPUJI,
State Kárbhári, Janjirá.

Murud-Janjirá, 5th May 1897.

Approved.
(Sd.) E. GRAY,
Collector and Political Agent,
Kolábá.

APPENDIX III.

Civil Divisions of Territory under Political Control.

Division.	Executive District.	Number of Executive Sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief Town with Population.		Number of Villages.	Number of Civil Judges.	Number of Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total Cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	State Revenue.		Remarks.
					Head-Quarter Town.	Population.								Land.	Gross.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
													Rs. a p	Rs. a p	Rs. a p	
Southern Division.	Janjirá.	3	324	81,760	Murud.	5,883	227	3	6	20	7	135	1,83,559-15-10	1,02,028-0-9	4,50,286-6-1	

SHALOM BAPUJI,

State Kárbhári, Janjirá.

Murud-Janjirá, 26th June 1897.

APPENDIX IV.

POPULATION OF THE JANJIRA STATE.

Commissionership.	District.	Inhabited houses.	Population in 1891.						Classification of population,										Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.
			Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Jews.	Animistics.	Others.	Total male agriculturists, including landlords, cultivators and agricultural labourers.	Total non-agricultural males.		
					Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East Indian and other mixed races.	Natives.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Southern Division.	Janjirá.	16,491	22,404	25,920	17,225	17,131	81,780	252·41	.....	.....	12	66,803	14,135	.....	71	599	159	.....	26,273	13,350	Marathi and Hindustani.	53 emigrations, 80 immigrations.

Murud-Janjirá, 26th June 1897.

SHALOM BAPUJI,
State Kárbhári, Janjirá.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, and other Particulars of the Military Force in the Janjirá State, 1896-97.

Arm of Service.	Total number of Fighting Officers and Men.							Details of Force at the end of the year.						Total Cost of Pay and Allowances of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men, including Followers.	Remarks.
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year (a).	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c. (b)	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions, or Batteries.	Number of Guns.	Number of Men.				
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting Men.	
															Rs. a. p.	
Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Artillery	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	*179	...	...	...	14	892 4 0	* 11 serviceable, 168 unserviceable 179
Infantry	257	...	...	9	9	...	...	248	...	...	..	...	...	†248	24,532 8 11	† These are all irregular bodies.
Total...	271	...	...	9	9	...	...	262	...	179	...	...	...	262	25,424 12 11	

SHALOM BAPUJI,

State Kárbhárì, Janjirá.

Murud-Janjirá, 26*th June* 1897.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement shewing the Strength, Cost, Discipline, and Education of the Police.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of the Grade.	Total Expenditure.	Punishment.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Judicially punished.	By Promotion.	By Money Rewards.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.								
Inspector of Police ...	1	100	1,200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Chief Constables—											
1st Class	1	30	313 4 4	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
2nd Class... ...	1	25	230 4 0	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
3rd Class... ..	1	20	235 4 0	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
Head Constables—											
1st Class	3	15	505 8 0	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	2	
2nd Class.. .	5	12	597 1 3	.....	3	.....	1	1	3	2	
3rd Class... ...	12	10	1,488 1 5	.....	8	.....	1	.....	4	8	
Constables—											
1st Class	8	9	827 1 1	.....	5	.....	1	.....	2	6	
2nd Class... ..	47	8	4,099 1 3	.....	17	.....	2	1	20	27	
3rd Class	55	7	4,319 2 9	3	13	.....	9	.....	20	35	
Drill Instructor ...	1	15	168 8 0	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Total ..	135	.....	13,983 4 1	3	51	.....	18	2	55	80	

SHALOM BAPUJI,

State Kárbhári, Janjirá.

Murud-Janjirá, 26th June 1897.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement shewing the Results of the Working of the Police in the Janjirá State during the Year ending 31st March 1897.

Name of State.	Number of Offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested.		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.	
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895 96.	1896 97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Janjirá	221	193	129	115	125	115	119	90	6	21	92·2	78	95·2	78

Murud-Janjirá, 26th June 1896.

SHALOM BAPUJI,
State Kárbhári, Janjirá.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement shewing the Value of Propcrty Stolen and Amount of Recoveries in the Janjirá State during the Year ending 31st March 1897.

State.	Amount Stolen.		Amount Recovered.		Percentage of Recoveries to Property Stolen.		Remarks.
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Janjirá	1,013 7 4	1,759 9 8	756 9 4	1,528 13 1	74·6	87	

SHALOM BAPUJI,
State Kárbhári, Janjirá.

Murud-Janjirá, 26th June 1897.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of Crimes committed, number of

ending

No.	Description of Crime or Offence.		Number of Crimes.			Number of cases disposed of during 1896-97.	Number of cases undisposed of during 1896-97.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number Imprisonment.	
			Balance on the 1st of April 1896.	Committed during 1896-97.	Total.					Simple.	Rigorous.
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Offence against public tranquillity—Chapter VIII.		...	4	4	4	...	31	2	...	...
2	Contempts of the lawful authority of Public Servants—Chapter X.		1	3	4	4	...	4	2	...	...
3	False evidence and offences against Public Justice—Chapter XI.		...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1
4	Offences affecting the Public health, safety, convenience, &c.		...	2	2	2	...	2	1	...	...
5	Offences affecting the human body—Chapter XVI.	Affecting life	...	2	2	1	1	4	...	...	...
		Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body.	...	1	1	1	...	2	2	...	...
		Hurt and grievous hurt	...	56	56	55	...	145	3	...	1
		Wrongful restraint	...	3	3	3	...	7	...	...	...
		Criminal force and assault ...	...	5	5	5	...	15	5	...	...
6	Offences against property Chapter XVII.	Theft	...	33	33	32	1	42	36	1	10
		Robbery	...	3	3	3	...	8	2	...	2
		Criminal breach of trust ...	...	5	5	5	...	5	4	...	3
		Cheating	...	2	2	2	...	4	1	...	...
		Mischief	...	7	7	7	...	12	4	...	...
		Criminal trespass	...	18	18	17	1	35	7	...	...
7	Offences relating to Marriage—Chapter XX.		...	1	1	1	...	3	...	...	...
8	Defamation—Chapter XXI....		...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
9	Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance—Chapter XXII.		...	72	72	72	...	160	10	...	...
10	Opium Act I of 1878 (India)		...	2	2	2	...	3	2	1	...
11	Offences against the Abkari Act V of 1878 (Bombay).		...	13	13	13	...	27	24	...	...
12	Do.	Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 (India).	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...
13	Do.	Arms Act XI of 1878 (India) ...	...	18	18	18	...	18	18	...	2
14	Do.	Coasting Vessels Act XIX of 1838 (Bombay)	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...
15	Do.	Municipal Act I of 1888 (Janjira).	1	1	2	2	...	2	2	...	...
16	Do.	District Police Act IV of 1890 (Bombay).	...	73	73	73	...	137	126	...	...
		Total...	2	328	330	327	3	672	248	2	19

Murud-Janjirá, 26th June 1897.

IX.

Cases disposed of, and Cases awaiting trial in the Janjirá State during the year 31st March 1897.

of persons sentenced to					Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Terms of Imprisonment.									Remarks.
Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	
Simple.	Rigorous.																
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
...	...	2	...	2	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
...	2	..	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	...	3	142	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	5	...	5	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	21	4	...	36	5	...	...	28	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
..	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	4	...	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	5	...	7	22	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	16	...	16	149	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	24	...	24	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	15	...	18	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	120	...	120	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	27	200	...	248	413	...	1	33	6	2	2	4	1	...	...	...	

SHALOM BAPUJI,
State Kárbhári, Janjirá.

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the number of Offences reported and Offences dealt with in the Janjirâ State during the Year ending 31st March 1897.

Name of Court.	Number of Offences reported during the year.		Number of Persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.						Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	
	1895-96.	1896-97.		Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrants.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrates.	1895-96.	1896-97.							
Sadar Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sessions Judge, Janjirâ	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Sessions Judge, Jâfarâbâd	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
District Magistrate...	4	2	...	1	8	...	...	...	4	9	...	6	3	...	...	...	
First Class Magistrates	44	97	...	61	48	51	1	...	91	161	18	74	69	...	...	...	
Second Class Magistrate	115	48	1	23	37	38	...	1	215	100	3	56	41	...	...	...	
Third Class Magistrates	188	180	1	27	135	229	7	...	425	399	176	80	135	...	1	7	
Total...	356	328	2	115	228	318	8	1	745	672	197	216	248	...	1	10	

Murud-Janjirâ, 26th June 1897.

SHALOM BAPUJI,
State Kârbhâri, Janjirâ.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the Results of Appeals against Decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Janjirâ State during the year ending 31st March 1897.

State.	Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																											
			Applications rejected.				Sentences.										Proceedings quashed.				Referred.				Further inquiry, &c., ordered.				Pending.			
							Confirmed.				Modified.				Reversed.															
			Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.	
			1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895 96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Janjirâ.	Sadar Court	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sessions Judge, Janjirâ ...	5	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
	Sessions Judge, Jâfarâbâd	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Magistrate ...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	First Class Magistrate with appellate power ...	4	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	5	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	16	1	...	1	...	2	7	2	7	...	3	...	3	6	5	5	5	...	1	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...

Murud-Janjirâ, 26th June 1897.

SHALOM BAPUJI,
State Kârbhâri, Janjirâ.

APPENDIX XII.

Statement shewing the number of persons convicted or confined in the Jail in the Janjirá State during the year ending 31st March 1897.

Stations.	Number of Prisons.	Number of Prisoners.				Daily average in Jail.		Number of Prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and Prisoners.	Remarks shewing mortality among Convicts in the Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		1895-96.	1896-97.			
				1895-96.	1896-97.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Murud	1	19	53	81	72	18	17	18	Rs. a. p. 1,185 0 0	Only one convict, who was a leper, died during the year.

SHALOM BAPUJI,
State Kárbhári, Janjirá.

Murud-Janjirá, 26th June 1897.

APPENDIX XIII.

Civil Work.—Nature and Value of Original Suits filed and disposed of.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing Balance.		Suits filed in 1896-97.									Suits disposed of in 1896-97.								
												Value.	Nature of Suits.			Valuation of Suits.					How disposed of.				Value.	Average duration.			Remarks.
		1895-96	1896-97	1895-96	1896-97	1895-96	1896-97	1895-96	1896-97	1895-96	1896-97		Suits regarding lands and houses, &c.	Suits for money transaction	Suits for other rights, &c.	No. of suits under Rs. 100	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs 5,000.	*Ex-parte.*	Admitted and compromised, &c.	Struck off the file, &c.	Otherwise disposed of.		Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8	9			10					11				12	13			14
												Rs. a, p.													Rs. a, p.				
1	Munsiff's Court ...	35	21	299	291	334	312	313	278	21	34	56,253 5 9	173	101	17	181	91	6	13	...	29	131	25	93	42,812 12 2	...	3	27	
2	Sar Nyayadhish's Court	1	...	255	186	256	186	56	186	...	...	4,033 13 4	...	186	...	136	...	...	...	...	8	150	11	17	3,916 0 8	.	1	17	
	Total...	36	21	554	477	590	498	369	464	21	34	60,287 3 1	173	287	17	367	91	6	13	...	37	281	36	110	46,728 12 10	.		...	

Murud-Janjirá, 26th June 1897.

SHALOM BAPUJI,
State Kárbhári, Janjirá.

APPENDIX XIV.

Civil Work.—Results of Applications for execution of Decrees.

Number	Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Value of Opening Balance for 1896-97.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of			Closing Balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at close of			Remarks.
		1895-96.	1896-97.		1895-96.	1896-97.	Value for 1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Value total for 1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Value for 1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Value of Closing Balance for 1896-97.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3		4	5			6			7			8			9			10
				Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.				
1	Munsiff's Court.....	66	61	16,397 2 1	610	588	80,331 5 9	676	649	96,278 7 10	615	584	75,563 9 2	61	65	21,164 14 8	38	19	8	
2	Sar-Nyáyádhish's Court	3	...	... ...	407	356	7,799 0 10	410	356	7,799 0 10	410	356	7,799 0 10	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	
	Total.....	69	61	16,397 2 1	1,017	944	88,130 6 7	1,086	1,005	1,04,077 8 8	1,025	940	83,362 10 0	61	65	21,164 14 8	38	19	8	

SHALOM BAPUJI,

State Kárbhári, Janjirá.

Murud-Janjira, 26th June 1897.

APPENDIX XV.

Registration of Documents.

Number.	Sub-Registry Office.	Documents presented for Registration.		Nature of Documents presented.										Documents Registered.		Value of Documents registered.		Documents refused to be registered.		Documents remaining unregistered pending inquiry at the close of the year.	
				Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.									
		1895-96	1896-97	1895-96	1796-97	1895-96	1896-97	1895-96	1896-97	1895-96	1896-97	1895-96	1896-97	1895-96	1896-97	1895-96	1896-97	1895-96	1896-97	1895-96	1896-97
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
																Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
1	Murud	198	264	120	157	44	66	...	...	...	...	34	41	198	264	70,933 12 0	90,822 14 9	...	...	...	...
2	Shrivardhan	269	317	165	183	83	106	...	..	2	...	19	28	269	316	100,992 9 5	97,765 12 0	...	...	...	1
3	Mhaslá...	108	113	52	59	37	40	1	...	3	...	15	14	108	113	31,490 11 8	28,864 7 0	...	...	...	...
	Total ...Rs.	575	694	337	399	164	212	1	...	5	...	68	83	575	693	2,03,417 1 1	2,17,453 1 9	...	..	...	1

SHALOM BAPUJI,

State Kárbhári, Janjirá.

Murud-Janjirá, 26th June 1897.

APPENDIX XVI.

Statement shewing Agricultural Stock in the Janjirá State during the year 1896-97.

Number.	District.	Cattle and other Quadrupeds.									Ploughs.		Carts.	
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Heifers.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding carts.	Carts used in carrying.
				Male.	Female.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Janjirá	14,885	12,655	4,166	3,499	241	92	.....	.....	4,255	7,146	...	172	24

Murud-Janjirá, 26th June 1897.

SHALOM BAPUJI,

State Kárbhári, Janjirá.

APPENDIX XVII.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

Appendix

Income.

No.	Heads of Receipts.	1895-96.			1896-97.			Increase.			Decrease.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Land Revenue	1,94,907	9	7	1,92,028	0	9	.....			2,879	8	19
2	Taxes	8,892	4	0	6,933	10	0	.....			1,958	10	0
3	Customs	15,673	12	6	15,524	8	6	.....			149	4	0
4	Akbari	62,083	12	4	60,798	5	2	.....			1,285	7	2
5	Fisheries	3,282	9	3	2,702	11	3	.....			579	14	0
6	Forests	44,316	5	9	34,033	14	9	.....			10,282	7	0
7	Opium, Tobacco & Drugs.	3,870	3	11	4,499	10	8	629	6	9	.....		
8	Salt	26,088	9	8	24,939	13	6	.....			1,148	12	2
9	Stamps	4,599	2	0	4,617	2	0	18	0	0	.....		
10	Criminal Courts, Jail and Police	2,202	4	8	1,952	10	4	.....			249	10	4
11	Civil Courts and Registration	7,468	15	10	7,399	3	11	.....			69	11	11
12	Education...	2,747	5	0	2,689	2	6	.....			58	2	6
13	Local Funds	13,854	7	4	12,405	10	1	.....			1,448	13	3
14	Miscellaneous	21,812	8	9	23,226	10	5	1,414	1	8	.....		
	Total..	4,11,793	14	7	3,93,751	1	10	2,061	8	5	20,110	5	2
15	Jáfarábád...	81,976	1	5	65,535	4	3	.....			16,440	13	2
	Total...	4,93,776	0	0	4,59,286	6	1	2,061	8	5	36,551	2	4
16	Deposits unadjusted ...	18,847	14	4	15,066	1	8	.....			3,781	12	8
17	Advances adjusted ...	8,113	13	10	5,866	6	6	.....			2,247	7	4
	Grand Total ...	5,20,737	12	2	4,80,218	14	3	2,061	8	5	42,580	6	4

Murud-Janjirá, 26th June 1897.

XVII.

EXPENDITURE.

No.	Heads of Expenditure.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Inâm Grants	34,800 7 10	35,204 14 10	404 7 0	.....
2	Charities and Religious Grants	10,773 14 10	12,637 1 9	1,863 2 11	.....
3	Public Works	56,762 13 11	63,423 1 7	6,660 3 8	.....
4	Revenue Administration..	41,252 7 9	44,279 8 2	3,027 0 5	.....
5	Allowances to Sardârs and Fort Garrisons	24,373 10 10	30,639 5 3	6,265 10 5	.....
6	Civil Courts and Registration	6,717 14 1	7,140 13 1	422 15 0	.....
7	Criminal Courts, Jail and Police	23,415 5 4	22,935 15 5	.....	479 5 11
8	Marine	8,666 12 7	7,270 6 8	.....	1,395 5 11
9	Education	16,785 0 0	19,925 12 4	3,140 12 4	.....
10	Toshikhânâ	1,849 10 4	1,533 9 10	.....	316 0 6
11	Modikhânâ	138 13 8	81 13 0	.....	57 0 8
12	Darbâr	81,918 6 6	84,353 11 2	2,435 4 8	.....
13	Salt	5,845 15 9	5,959 13 9	113 14 0	.....
14	Stables and Cattle ..	20,714 0 5	22,220 11 5	1,506 11 0	.....
15	Forests	8,245 10 0	10,442 11 4	2,197 1 4	.....
16	Vaccination	879 13 5	918 6 1	38 8 8	.....
17	Refunds	666 0 6	429 12 11	.....	236 3 7
18	Abkari	15,012 0 8	16,838 15 10	1,826 15 2	.....
19	Survey	1,620 7 7	207 14 0	.....	1,412 9 7
20	Customs	5,309 2 3	5,446 9 2	137 6 11	.....
21	Dispensary...	6,908 7 4	8,116 1 1	1,207 9 9	.....
22	Local Funds	8,907 9 7	6,788 10 11	.....	2,118 14 8
23	Opium	1,288 10 9	2,575 10 10	1,287 0 1	.....
24	Miscellaneous	5,424 15 11	1,769 3 5	.....	3,655 12 6
	Total ..	3,88,278 3 10	4,11,140 9 10	32,534 11 4	9,672 5 4
25	Jâfarâbâd	47,147 0 4	43,742 8 1	.....	3,404 3 3
	Total...	4,35,425 4 2	4,54,883 1 11	32,534 11 4	13,076 13 7
26	Deposits adjusted ...	7,403 13 11	18,602 8 7	11,198 10 8	.....
27	Advances unadjusted ...	7,583 4 2	18,893 14 11	11,310 10 9	.....
	GRAND TOTAL...	4,50,412 6 3	4,92,379 9 5	55,044 0 9	13,076 13 7

SHALOM BAPUJI,

State Kárbhári, Janjirá.

APPENDIX XVIII.

JÁFARÁBÁD.

Area, 53 square miles. Population, 12,389. Gross Revenue, Rs. 65,535.

General.

The State of Jáfarábád is situated in the extreme south of Káthiáwár. It being the dependency of the Janjirá State is administered by the Nawáb Sáheb of Janjirá, under the supervision of the Káthiáwár Political Agency. The capital town, Jáfarábád, is a sea-port situated on a fine creek about a mile distant from the Indian Ocean. At the entrance of the creek there is a beautiful light-house, with an English revolving light. There is also a flag-staff for storm signals. In the town there is a combined Post and Telegpaph Office and a Travellers' Bungalow. During the fair season steamers belonging to the Bombay Steam Navigation Company call at the Jáfarábád port twice a week. A Mamlatdar, with Judicial and Revenue authorities, resides at Jáfarábád who looks after the administration of the Táluká, under the immediate control of the State Kárbhári at Janjirá. There was no change this year in the *personnel* of the administration.

Season and Crops.

The rainfall during the year was 32·34 inches, against 23·19 inches of the previous year. The excessive fall in the first half and its want in the second half of the monsoon damaged all crops, except gram and wheat which were sown to a very limited extent in the Táluká. The out-turn of the season was on the whole much below average.

Survey and Settlement.

Survey operations have been in progress since 1893. Out of 12 villages in the Táluká 11 have been measured, and in the remaining 1 village the work is in progress. The work of classifying the lands has also been commenced during the year. Total expenditure on Survey during the year was Rs. 3,522-0-2, and from the commencement of the Survey up to the end of the year 1896-97 was Rs. 20,303-3-5. Besides this, some work of Girás Survey was also done during the year, and the expenditure incurred on its account was Rs. 420-15-9. There were 4 Girás cases pending for disposal from the last year, out of which 2 cases were disposed of during the year.

Legislation.

The Epidemic Disease Act III. of 1897 was brought into force in Jáfarábád Táluká during the year under report.

Police.

The total strength of Police force was 23. The cost was Rs. 2,570-8-10 against Rs. 2,436 in the previous year. No crime of serious nature ocurred during the year under report. Out of 34 persons sent for trial by the Police, 28 were convicted. The value of stolen property was Rs. 1,301-11-3, out of which property of the value of Rs. 267-7-9 or 20·5 per cent. was recovered, against 20·9 per cent. in the last year.

Criminal Justice.

There were in all 85 cases for disposal before the Courts, all of which were disposed of during the year. The number of persons involved was 194, of whom 56 were convicted and 138 were discharged or acquitted. Three appeals, involving 3 persons, were preferred to the Sessions Judge of Jáfarábád against the decisions of the lower Courts, out of which in one appeal the sentence was confirmed, in one the sentence was modified, and in one it was reversed. The Sadar Court had also to deal with 2 cases in its revisional as well as appellate powers. In one case, in which the Sessions Judge had convicted last year 4 accused under Section 495 and acquitted the 5th, the Sadar Court enhanced the sentence of the four convicted and sentenced the fifth. In another case, in which 2 accused were convicted by the Sessions Judge under Section 363, the Sadar Court enhanced the sentence of one accused only.

Prisons.

The daily average number of prisoners in the Jail was 8·3 against 9·3 in the previous year. The number of admissions of reconvicted persons was 3 against the same number in the previous year. The total cost of maintenance and control was Rs. 563 against Rs. 595 in the last year. The health of the prisoners was generally good.

Civil Justice.

Out of 84 suits before the Courts, 76 of the value of Rs. 6,654 were disposed of. Out of 127 applications for execution of decrees, 120 were disposed of during the year.

Registration.

The number of documents presented for registration was 88 against 54 in the previous year. All of them were registered during the year. The value of property affected by the deeds was Rs. 52,570. The registration fees amounted to Rs. 785 against Rs. 330 in the last year.

Forest.

There is no timber in the woods of this Táluká. Some Babul and Gorad trees are found here and there. The total receipts under this head were Rs. 76 against Rs. 59 in the previous year. Steps have been taken to protect all trees growing on State waste lands.

Trade.

The import trade rose from Rs. 5,26,532 to Rs. 5,87,920, and the export trade also rose from Rs. 2,74,650 to Rs. 3,24,803. The increase in imports and exports was chiefly in grains, metals, ghee, wool, and other miscellaneous articles of food.

Public Works.

The outlay on ordinary Public Works was Rs. 5,556 against Rs. 5,154. Besides this, Rs. 1,797 were spent on special relief works during the course of about two months, which are still in progress. The daily average number of labourers working was 667, which has been further increasing. Out of the total amount spent this year Rs. 4,199-4-1 were spent on original works and repairs of buildings, Rs. 2,378-1-0 on communications, Rs. 394-11-5 on wells, and Rs. 382-6-2 on establishment, &c.

Revenue and Finance.

The total revenue of the year was Rs. 65,535, and the total expenditure was Rs. 43,742, leaving a surplus of Rs. 21,793. The figures for income and expenditure for the last year were Rs. 81,976 and Rs. 47,147, respectively, which left a surplus of Rs. 34,829. The decrease in the total realizations of the year was chiefly in Land Revenue and Taxes. The collection of Land Revenue alone, with arrears, during the year was Rs. 21,368 against Rs. 31,566 in the previous year. The decrease in the collection of Land Revenue, with arrears, during the year was chiefly due to the unfavourable season. Out of the old outstandings, Rs. 9,088, due from poor persons, were written off the account during the year.

Customs.

The Customs receipts during the year were Rs. 14,548, against Rs. 13,020 in the previous year.

Salt.

The net profit to the State from salt, after deducting from the realizations all the cost of salt transactions, was Rs. 2,837 against Rs. 3,218 in the last year.

Abkari.

The Abkari farm of this Táluká, which was sold last year for a period of 3 years 4 months and 10 days, *i.e.*, up to the end of March 1899, has brought in Rs. 10,640 per annum. There are no other sources of realizations under this head. Country liquor is distilled and sold by the Contractor at the rates fixed by the State. The quantity of liquor of different strengths consumed during the year was 10,265 gallons against 10,607 gallons consumed in the previous year.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

The number of births and deaths registered during the year were 575 and 512, respectively, against 478 and 391, respectively, in the previous year. The increase in the death was partly due to the prevalence of cholera and partly to the greater care and accuracy in performing the registration. During the year under report 490 persons were vaccinated, against 60 in the last year. There are two Dispensaries in Jáfarábád, one for dispensing English medicines, and the other for dispensing Native drugs. The former is maintained by the State funds and private contributions, and the latter by the Municipality alone. The numbers of patients treated at both the Dispensaries were 5,416 and 1,751, respectively, against 5,061 and 1,901, respectively, in the previous year.

Education.

The number of Schools was 9 against 8 in the last year. The total number of pupils increased from 403 in the last year to 463 in the year under report. The daily average attendance also rose from 289 to 316 during the year. The cost of education was Rs. 2,295 in the year against Rs. 2,497 in the previous year.

SHALOM BAPUJI,

State Kárbhári, Janjirá.

Murud-Janjirá, 26th June 1897.

No. 4381 of 1997.

From

E. GRAY, Esquire, I. C. S.,
Political Agent, Janjira;

To

The COMMISSIONER, S. D.

Alíbág, 19th August 1897.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith, accompanied by the usual summary, the Administration Report of the Janjira State for 1896-97, received in this office on the 14th instant. It is clear that the previous high standard of the administration has in no way been departed from, and that the State, although it has suffered in some degree from an untimely monsoon and from the prevalence of bubonic plague, still merits praise for a liberal and efficient organisation.

Charge of the Agency.

2. I have held charge of the Agency since 27th December 1896, in succession to Mr. A. F. Maconochie, who had held charge without a break from the 14th April 1896.

Changes in the *personnel* of the Administration.

3. During the year under review Mr. Raghunath Damodar resigned the appointment of Sir Nyayadhish and Mr. Kharsetji Jivanji Mistri, Pleader of the District Court of Thána, was appointed in his stead. In other respects, the *personnel* of the administration remained unchanged.

Visit of the Political Agent.

4. Mr. Maconochie visited the State in November last, and stayed at Murud, whence he inspected the dispensary, liquor distillery, &c. Mr. Maconochie also visited the Hindustani, Maráthi and English schools, and expressed himself as much pleased with their organisation and arrangement, and particularly so in respect to the English school.

Internal Politics.

5. The internal politics of the State have been marked by uniform tranquility. That formerly turbulent class, the Sidi Sardárs, has shown no desire to withdraw from a position of quiet submission to Government; and the conduct of the Inámdárs and Khajindárs also has been satisfactory.

Revenue Survey.

6. In the months of April and May 1896 survey rates were introduced into the Panchatan and Shrivardhan Tappas; in every case the survey rates are much lower than the old rates, and the fact that so far no land has been relinquished nor any complaint against the survey rates has been received, shows that their introduction must have occasioned relief to the rayats. Phalni work has been completed in the Mhasla and Khamgáon Tappas; and the survey rates announced in them in May 1897. In accordance with his action last year in regard to the Nandgaon and Mandle Tappas, the Nawáb abolished the cesses of "Ondepati" and "Tagpati" in the Panchatan and Shrivardhan Tappas, at a loss to the State of Rs. 2,249 per annum. This diminution of revenue, however, will probably be but temporary; for the year under review is marked by the completion of the task of introducing the survey and settlement, which will doubtless result in heightened prosperity and extended cultivation.

Waste Land.

7. One hundred and eighty-nine acres of waste land were taken up for cultivation, showing an increase of about 40 acres over the amount taken up last year, and this fact is satisfactory and speaks well for the inducements held out to cultivators in this direction by the State.

8. The revenue accounts were regularly and efficiently kept and checked: and no fraud or mistake of a serious nature was detected in any Sub-Treasury.

Revenue Accounts.

9. The Indian Tariff Act III of 1896 and the Indian Epidemic Diseases Act III of 1897 were brought into force during the year.

Legislation.

10. There has been a further reduction in the strength of the force by the deaths of 9 men, the vacancies so caused being left unfilled. The total cost of maintaining the force amounted to Rs. 5,578-5-4 more than the preceding year, the increase being due to the higher prices of food which have prevailed. It is satisfactory to note that the Nawáb Sáheb has established schools for boys and girls in the fort, in order that the benefits of education may extend to the children of members of the force; and that he is also making efforts to employ the men themselves in the working departments of the State.

Military Force.

11. The total strength of the Police remains unchanged at 135. Three men were dismissed the service. One hundred and ninety-three cases were investigated by the police, as against 221 in the previous year; of these 105 were struck off the file by the Magistrates. Possibly the Police are apt to bring before the Criminal Courts what are really matters for Civil Courts. One hundred and fifteen persons were arrested and were all sent for trial, 90 of their number being convicted. The value of property reported as stolen was Rs. 1,759-9-8, of which 87 per cent. was recovered. These results are satisfactory and are an improvement upon the returns of the previous year.

Police.

12. Three hundred and twenty-eight cases were disposed of, in which 670 persons were brought to trial—197 of these being discharged, 216 acquitted and 248 convicted. There were 10 cases pending at the close of the year. Sixteen appeals were made by 16 persons during the year; the convictions in 7 cases were confirmed, in 5 cases reversed, and in 3 cases modified; in 1 case the proceedings were quashed and an order given for retrial.

Criminal Justice.

13. Two demands were made by the State to the British authorities for extradition of two offenders, and two demands under this head were made by the British authorities to the State.

Extradition.

14. At the close of the year there were only 18 convicts in the Central Jail at Murud: 11 reconvicted prisoners were received. The health of the prisoners was generally good, there being only 17 cases of illness of a minor kind during the year. The proceeds of the work done by prisoners at the 5 handlooms now in the jail amounted to Rs. 405. For the better identification of previously convicted persons, the Nawáb Sáheb gave orders for the despatch of a warder to Poona to learn the Bertillon system of measurements; his departure was postponed owing to the prevalence of bubonic plague.

Prisons.

15. During the year 498 civil cases came up for disposal, as against 590 last year. Of these 464 were decided, involving property of the value of Rs. 46,728. The number of unexecuted decrees at the close of the year was, as in the preceding year, large, *viz.*, 65. Forty-two appeals were disposed of out of 45. Of two applications for heirship certificates one was decided, and of five applications for guardianship and administration of estates, all were disposed of.

Civil Justice.

16. Six hundred and ninety-four documents, covering property worth Rs. 2,17,453, were presented for registration, as against 575, covering a value of Rs. 2,03,417 in the previous year.

Registration.

17. The two municipalities worked satisfactorily, notwithstanding that the funds at their disposal are small. With a view to encourage trade within their limits, they have taken off the octroi duties from articles generally used by the poorer classes for food and clothing.

Municipalities.

Weather, Crops and Agriculture.

18. The rainfall was 119 inches as against 108 in the previous year. It commenced early, but was unseasonably distributed; for though very heavy during June and July and sufficiently so during August, it failed in September, thereby causing damage to the rice and varkas crops. Owing to this, the outturn of rice was only 8 annas, as against 14 annas in the preceding year. There has been a most satisfactory increase in all agricultural stock, a fact which argues an improved condition of the cultivators. The price of the staple grains was high, owing partly to lack of rain in September, and partly to the universal rise in rates of food-grains in other parts of India.

Forests.

19. The revenue from forests was Rs. 34,033, as against Rs. 44,316 in the previous year; the expenditure was Rs. 10,442, as against Rs. 8,245; the net profit thus being Rs. 23,591, as against Rs. 36,070 in the previous year. The decrease in forest revenue is mainly due to the fact that, owing to the plague in Bombay, the contractors would not remove the wood cut in the forests, and consequently payments could not be recovered from them: the export to Bombay also of myrabolams collected and deposited departmentally could not be carried on for the same reason. Four hundred and eight forest offences, involving 4,211 persons, were dealt with during the year, as against 412, involving 3,432 persons, in the previous year. They were all punished departmentally by fine. Unauthorised cultivation is still very rife, and the task of coping with the evil merits consideration. There were 15 forest fires during the year which occasioned, however, but slight loss.

Trade.

20. The import trade decreased 4·04 per cent., from Rs. 3,76,570 to Rs. 3,61,332, the principal commodities being ghee, oils and sugar. The value of the export trade also decreased 29·5 per cent., from Rs. 3,37,108 to Rs. 2,37,426, the falling-off being specially noticeable in the case of grains and firewood. The decrease in both import and export is due to the prevalence of the bubonic plague in Bombay. In consideration of the prevalence of plague, too, the Nawáb's Government prohibited the holding of the annual fairs in the State.

Public Works.

21. The total amount spent on public works was Rs. 68,932, as compared with Rs. 64,390 in the previous year. Of this sum, Rs. 63,423 were from general revenue and Rs. 5,509 from Local Funds. The Nawab's Government, as they did last year, has indefatigably carried on the construction and repairs of roads at a cost for the year of Rs. 12,662. The erection of public offices cost Rs. 13,688 and the reclamation of salt land Rs. 4,210. The dharmshála at Murud Bándar was completed at a cost of Rs. 811, thus supplying a long-felt want. The Victoria water-works were maintained and kept in good order at a cost of Rs. 2,627.

Revenue and Finance.

22. The revenue of Janjira proper amounted to Rs. 3,93,751, as against Rs. 4,11,800 in the previous year, a decrease of Rs. 18,049. That of Jáfarabad came to Rs. 65,535, as against Rs. 81,976 in the previous year, a decrease of Rs. 16,441. The total revenue of the State was thus Rs. 4,59,286, as against Rs. 4,93,776 in the previous year. Deposits unadjusted and advances adjusted bring the sum up to Rs. 4,80,218. Receipts under the heads of Opium, Tobacco, Drugs, Stamps and Miscellaneous have increased: those under the heads of Land Revenue, Taxes, Customs, Ábkári, Fisheries, Forests, Salt, Criminal and Civil Courts, Education and Local Funds have decreased. The chief decrease is in forest revenue, due to the causes mentioned in paragraph 19 above, and in land revenue, due to wise lowering of the rates under the new survey and settlement. Jáfarabad shows a decrease in land revenue, chiefly due to the unfavourable season. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,92,339, as against Rs. 4,50,412 in the previous year. The increase under Inám Grants, Charities and allowances to Sardárs is due to the higher rates of rice prevailing. There has been considerable ecomomy under the head of Miscellaneous Expenditure. The balance to the credit of the State is Rs. 7,00,182, as against Rs. 7,12,343 last year. Expenditure incurred on account of the survey botkhat office has occasioned an increase of Rs. 3,027 under Revenue Administration.

Land Revenue.

23. The total amount for collection, including arrears, was Rs. 1,89,457, of which Rs. 1,59,114 was recovered. A sum of Rs. 32, due from insolvent khátedárs, was written off; Rs. 9,341 had not yet become due at the expiry of the year under review, the instalments falling due at a subsequent date. Of the arrears of previous years, a sum of Rs. 661 remains to be recovered. Owing to the unfavourable season, remissions and postponements of payment were rendered necessary, thus causing a decrease in the total collections: nevertheless, owing to the prompt and timely demands of the tehsil and village officers, the major part of the revenue was punctually realised.

Takávi.

24. Advances to 17 landholders, amounting to Rs. 3,549, were made, as against Rs. 3,450 in the previous year. The Nawáb has fully considered the effect of the general scarcity upon his subjects, and has granted, on due security to several persons, advances amounting to Rs. 11,340.

Customs, Salt, and Abkári Opium.

25. Customs revenue has again decreased from Rs. 2,673 to Rs. 2,524, due to smaller realizations under port dues. The net profit from salt was Rs. 18,749, as against Rs. 20,242; and the expenditure under this head increased by Rs. 113. This is due to the higher rate paid in purchasing salt. Mr. Aitken inspected the customs and salt arrangements in March 1897 and found everything satisfactory. There was no offence reported under the Salt Act during the year. Two persons were prosecuted and punished for offences under the Opium Act. Abkári brought in a net profit of Rs. 43,959, as against Rs. 47,071 in the year previous. General scarcity and a combination in parts of the Murud Tehsil against the use of liquor caused a diminution of receipts under this head.

Vital Statistics, &c.

26. The three dispensaries continued to do good work; the total number of patients treated was 23,253, as against 22,732 the year before. There were 833 cases of cholera, of which 535 proved fatal, a considerable increase over last year's numbers. In December 1896 the bubonic plague appeared, but did not assume epidemic form till the month of April 1897: in the year under review, there were in all 41 attacks and 29 deaths from this disease. The births registered during the year numbered 3,077 against 3,103 in the previous year, and the deaths 2,643 against 2,162. Vaccination has been very steadily carried on, 3,227 persons having been vaccinated during the year, of whom 629 were revaccinated: the percentage of successful cases was 76·4 and 65·8 respectively, showing a slight falling-off from the previous year's percentage of 99 and 75.

Sanitation.

27. Expenditure under this head has increased, the total amount spent this year being Rs. 9,020, as against Rs. 6,316 last year. Laudable attention seems to have been paid to the improvement of the drinking water-supply in several villages, and to the cleaning of streets and culverts, &c., in the municipalities.

28. There are 60 State schools and 14 private schools: the total number of pupils has increased from 4,218 to 4,244. Great attention has been shown to the education of Musalman boys, to whom several scholarships have been awarded as an inducement to study; the number of them learning English was 104, as against 26 last year. One hundred and fifty-seven Mahár, Máng and Chámbár boys are learning Maráthi and Hindustáni, as against 154 last year. The physical development of the boys is aided by means of gymnasia attached to the English school and four vernacular schools. The vernacular schools gained five successes in the Third Grade Public Service Examination held at Alíbág. Improvements and additions to the teaching staff and the purchase of various articles during the year for the English school have raised the total expenditure on education from Rs. 16,785 to Rs. 19,918.

Miscellaneous.

29. The printing of the magazine "*Vidya Vritt*," which has been going on since 1895, was discontinued from July 1896. The improved light-house on Rájpuri Point, completed last year, has been efficiently maintained, and the Public Works Department has

completed the construction of the beacon on the "Whale Reef," which they began in 1893-94.

Jáfarabad.

30. The separate report on Jáfarabad shows that eleven villages out of twelve have been measured, and that the work of measuring the remaining village is in progress. The work of *classification* has also been commenced. The Giras survey was also carried on: and two Giras cases were pending at the close of the year, as against four the year previous. Out of 34 persons sent for trial by the *Police*, 28 were convicted; 20 per cent. of stolen property was recovered. The *Criminal Courts* disposed of all the 85 cases that occurred; the *Civil Courts* decided 76 suits out of 84 and granted 120 out of 127 applications for decrees. The outlay on *Public Works* was Rs. 5,556, as against Rs. 5,154 last year; besides which Rs. 1,797 were spent on special relief works, which are still in progress. The *Import Trade* rose from Rs. 5,26,532 to Rs. 5,87,920, and the *Export Trade* from Rs. 2,74,650 to Rs. 3,24,883. The *Revenue* of the year was Rs. 65,535, and *Expenditure* Rs. 43,742, leaving a surplus of Rs. 21,793. The decrease in *Land Revenue* was due to an unfavourable season. Greater care and accuracy in performing registration and the prevalence of cholera have combined to raise the *death-rate* from 391 to 512. There has been a very marked increase in the number of persons vaccinated. The number of *schools* has been increased by 1, *i.e.*, from 8 to 9, and the total number of pupils has risen from 403 to 463. The expenditure on *Education* was Rs. 2,295, as against Rs. 2,497 in the previous year. Unseasonable *rainfall* wrought a good deal of damage to the crops in the dependency.

Conclusion.

31. The Nawáb continued to enjoy good health and to devote his energy to the work of government, ably seconded therein by Mr. Shalom Bapuji, his excellent Kárbhári. The success of the administration deservedly merits congratulation.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
E. GRAY,
Political Agent, Janjira.

Kolába Political Agent's letter No. 4381, dated 19th August 1897.

No. POLL.—309 OF 1897.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT:

Belgaum, $\frac{14}{16}$th October 1897.

Submitted to Government.

2. The exceedingly meagre and stereotyped information offered does no enable any opinion to be formed as to the real result of the Survey Settlement. It might have been supposed that an increase of over 100 per cent. in th recorded area of assessed land was a trifle requiring some explanation, but none has been given. It seems, under the circumstances, perfectly clear that the old rates quoted in paragraphs 11 and 14 cannot be strictly called "rates per acre," and that no comparison can be drawn between them and the new rates. The only thing at all clear is that the new settlement results in a loss of revenue to the extent of about Rs. 2,654. About the average quantity of waste land has been taken up for cultivation; notwithstanding the completion of the Survey Settlement, the figure of the total area of waste is not yet available.

Revenue Survey, paras. 8 to 25.

3. The strength of the so-called military force of the State was reduced from 271 to 262: the 9 vacancies were caused by deaths. The total cost of the force, which in 1895-96 was Rs. 19,846, amounted in the year under review to Rs. 25,424, showing an increase of Rs. 5,578, which was apparently due to some form of grain compensation allowance.

Military, para. 31.

4. The strength (135) of the Police remained unchanged. The cost on their account was Rs. 16,408, or Rs. 22 more than in the preceding year. The total number of cognizable and non-congnizable offences dealt with by the Police during the year under review, including 12 cases pending from last year, was 193, or 28 less than in 1895-96. Of these, 105 were struck off the crime register, 80 were sent up for trial and 8 remained pending at the end of the year. Out of 78 cases sent up for trial by the Police, 70 ended in conviction and in 8 the accused were discharged. Out of 115 persons arrested and sent for trial in connection with these cases, 90 were convicted and 21 were discharged. What became of the other 4 has not been mentioned. The percentages of persons convicted, to the number of persons sent for trial and of persons arrested, have declined from 95·2 and 92·2 in 1895-96 to 78 and 78 respectively in the year under review. But in regard to the recovery of stolen property, the percentage has risen from 74·6 to 87. Of the entire force 18 individuals were rewarded with promotion for good service, 51 were punished departmentally with fine or suspension, and 3 were dismissed.

Police, paras. 32 to 42.

5. The total number of cases, including the 2 pending from the previous year for disposal by the Criminal Courts, was 330, involving 672 persons, against 356 of the preceding year, in which 745 persons were implicated. Out of the total of 672 persons brought before the Courts, 197 were discharged, 216 acquitted and 248 convicted, 1 died and the rest awaiting trial at the close of the year. The longest term of imprisonment inflicted did not exceed two years. The appellate work was, as usual, light, there having been only 16 appeals involving 16 persons. The convictions and sentences were confirmed in 7 cases, reversed in 5, modified in 3 and quashed in 1.

Criminal Justice, paras. 44 to 51.

6. The health of the prisoners was generally satisfactory and they were usefully employed. The total cost of maintenance and control amounted to Rs. 1,185, as against Rs. 1,180 in the previous year.

Prisons, paras. 53 to 67.

7. Including the 21 suits pending trial at the beginning of the year, there were in all 498 suits for disposal by the Courts, compared with 590 in the preceding year. The decrease in the number of suits filed is attributed to the unfavourable season. Out of

Civil Justice, paras. 69 to 80.

the total of 498 suits, 464 were disposed of, leaving 34 pending at the close of the year. The average duration of suits decided is stated to have been as per margin. The information would be more useful if it referred to the average number of days for which each case actually occupied the time of the Courts. The figures given evidently include periods of adjournments.

	1896-97.	1895-96.
Sir Nayadhish ...	47	48
Munsiff ...	117	109

8. As was to be expected in a year of bad harvests, there was an increase in the number of deeds registered, especially in mortgage and sale transactions. Deducting expenditure, the net profit to the State under the head of registration amounted to Rs. 1,476, as compared with Rs. 1,284 in 1895-96.

Registration, paras. 84 to 86.

9. The number of municipalities (2) has remained the same. Their income is small and their administration consequently uneventful. The exemption from octroi of certain articles mentioned in the report is old history (*vide* paragraph 109 of the report for 1895-96, and paragraph 10 of the Commissioner's remarks thereon).

Municipalities, paras. 87 to 93.

10. The total rainfall during the year was greater than in the preceding year, but it was unseasonable. The outturn of rice and varkas crops was 8 and 4 annas respectively. Prices of food-grains rose high. But the distress did not deepen into famine and no relief works were found necessary in Habsan proper.

Season, paras. 94 to 100.

11. The forests, which are a source of considerable revenue to the State, brought in during the year only Rs. 34,034, as against Rs. 44,316 in 1895-96. The decrease is due to a certain extent to the fact that the myrabolams, departmentally collected, could not be exported to Bombay on account of the prevalence of the bubonic plague in that city. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,442, as compared with Rs. 8,245 in the previous year, the rise being due partly to increments sanctioned to the salaries of some of the forest establishment and partly to the refund of money due under a cancelled contract. The number (408 involving 4,211 persons) of forest offences was very large; the corresponding figures for the preceding year were 412 and 3,432 respectively. Out of the 408, 279 offences involving 3,960 persons were regarding unauthorised cultivation of forest land; the rest were petty cases. All the forest offences were dealt with departmentally.

Forests, paras. 101 to 112.

12. The value of the export trade decreased during the year under report by 29·57 per cent. and that of the import trade by 4·04 per cent., a result evidently due to the stagnation of business caused by the prevalence of the bubonic plague at Bombay. A large decrease in the value of grain exports and a corresponding increase in that of grain imports is particularly noticeable.

Trade, paras. 113 to 117.

13. The total amount spent on public works amounted to Rs. 68,932, as compared with Rs. 64,390 in the previous year. Of this sum, Rs. 63,423 were expended from general revenue and Rs. 5,509 from Local Funds. The outlay on communications amounted to Rs. 15,733, that on buildings to Rs. 14,269, the construction of wells absorbed Rs. 2,934, and the reclamation of salt land Rs. 4,210. It is not stated whether, as suggested in paragraph 22 of the Political Agent's review of the report for 1895-96, tolls have been imposed on any of the roads constructed by the State.

Public Works, paras. 120 to 122.

14. The revenue of Janjira proper was Rs. 3,93,751, against Rs. 4,11,780 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 18,029; that of Jáfarabad amounted to Rs. 65,535, or Rs. 16,441 less than in the previous year. The total revenue of the State was thus Rs. 4,59,286, as against Rs. 4,93,776 in 1895-96. There is a decrease in receipts under every item except Opium, Tobacco and Drugs, Stamps and Miscellaneous. The large decrease in the realizations in Jáfrabad is ascribed to insufficient rainfall, and the decrease in the revenue in Janjira also is probably chiefly due to the unfavourable character of the season.

Revenue and Finance, paras. 123 to 132.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,92,379, as compared with Rs. 4,50,412 in the previous year. Simultaneously with a general decrease in the revenue of the State, there is an increase in every item of expenditure except Criminal Courts, Jail and Police, Marine, Toshikhána, Modikhána, Refunds, Survey, Local Funds and Miscellaneous. The expenditure incurred in Jáfrabad shows, however, a decrease. The closing balance has fallen from Rs. 7,12,343 to Rs. 7,00,182.

Land Revenue, paras. 133 to 141.

15. The total amount of Land Revenue, including arrears for collection, was Rs. 1,89,458, of which Rs. 1,59,114 were collected and an outstanding balance, amounting to Rs. 32 due from insolvent Khátedárs, was struck off the accounts. Rs. 9,341 had not become due at the expiry of the year under review. The collection of Rs. 10,306 was postponed and steps for the recovery of the remaining balance are in progress. The amount of remissions granted was Rs. 22,371.

Takávi, para. 145.

16. Advances of Rs. 3,549 were made to 17 landholders, for the improvement of their lands. It is stated that the general scarcity increased the demand for loans for other purposes than land improvement, and the Nawáb made advances amounting to Rs. 11,340 on proper security to solvent persons residing in the State.

Customs, Salt and A'bkári, paras. 146 to 161.

17. Customs this year also showed a falling-off, the revenue being Rs. 2,524, against Rs. 2,673 in the preceding year. The net profit from salt decreased from Rs. 20,242 to Rs. 18,979 : 9,074 maunds of salt were sold, against 10,832. No offence against the Salt Act was reported during the year, and the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Ratnágiri Range, who examined the customs and salt arrangements, is said to have been satisfied with them. A'bkári brought in a net profit of Rs. 43,959, as against one of Rs. 47,071. There was a slight decrease in the consumption of country spirit due partly to the general scarcity and partly to a combination apparently similar to that which occurred in Kolába amongst the consumers against the use of both liquor and toddy.

Dispensaries, paragraphs 165 to 174.

18. The total number of patients treated at the three dispensaries was 23,253, against 22,732 in 1895-96. There was a large falling-off in the number of patients treated at the Murud dispensary, which is stated to have been due to the outbreak of the bubonic plague at that place. As in Kolába, so in Janjira the ignorant and illiterate inhabitants shunned the dispensaries for fear of being found to have symptoms of plague and of being subjected to special measures. During the year there were in all 41 attacks and 29 deaths from bubonic plague in the State.

Vital Statistics, paragraphs 175 to 183.

19. Three thousand and seventy-seven births and 2,643 deaths were registered, as against 3,103 and 2,162 respectively in the previous year. The birth-rate per mille was 37·6 and the death-rate 32·3. Two thousand, five hundred and ninety-eight persons were vaccinated and 629 revaccinated. The percentage of successful cases in primary vaccination was 76·4 and in revaccination 65·8. These are satisfactory figures.

Sanitation, paragraphs 184 to 186.

20. The expenditure under this head rose from Rs. 6,316 to Rs. 9,020. The Collector and Political Agent states that praiseworthy attention seems to have been paid to the improvement of the drinking-water-supply in several villages and to the cleansing of streets and culverts, &c., in municipal towns.

Paragraphs 186 to 204.

21. The number of State schools remained stationary (60), though that of pupils attending them rose from 3,957 to 4,017. On the other hand, the number of indigenous schools fell from 18 in 1895-96 to 14 in the year under review, and that of pupils attending them from 261 to 227. Of the total number of 4,244 pupils under instruction in Habsan, 2,195 were Hindus, 1,940 were Mahomedans and 109 Bene Israels, as compared with 2,112, 2,008 and 98 respectively in 1895-96. There was a slight increase of 0·2 in the percentage of pupils out of the population of children

of school-going age. Six students are reported to have been sent up for the first time for the University School Final Examination from the English school at Murud-Janjira, but unfortunately none of them came out successful. The status of this school was, during the year under review, raised to that of a High School, and the teaching staff was also strengthened by the appointment of four additional hands. The total expenditure incurred by the State on education amounted to Rs. 19,925, against Rs. 16,785 in 1895-96, the increased outlay being due to the strengthening, mentioned above, of the teaching staff and to the purchase of articles for the English school.

Administration of the Jafrabad State.

22. A summary of the administration of the dependency of Jáfrabad has been appended to the report as required by the orders of Government. The outturn of the season is reported to have been much below the average, all the crops, with the exception of gram and wheat, having suffered from the unseasonable fall of rain. As regards the survey operations, the work of measurement has been completed in 11 out of 12 villages in the dependency and is in progress in the remaining one. The classification work has also been taken in hand. The cost of the survey operations up to the end of the year under review amounted to Rs. 20,303. The working of the Police does not call for any special comment. No serious crime is stated to have occurred during the year. The percentage of recovery of the stolen property is practically the same as last year, *viz.*, 20·5. Rs. 5,556 were spent on public works, exclusive of Rs. 1,797 laid out on special relief works. The total income and expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 65,535 and Rs. 43,742, respectively, as compared with Rs. 81,976 and Rs. 47,147 in 1895-96. The decrease in receipts occurs chiefly under Land Revenue and Taxes. The decrease in the former is stated to have been caused by the unfavourable character of the season. Rs. 9,088 out of the old outstandings are reported to have been written off the accounts during the year. The number of schools increased from 8 to 9 during the year under report and the number of scholars attending them from 403 to 463.

23. The administration of the State during the year under report was satisfactory.

E. J. EBDEN,
Commissioner, S. D.

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

JANJIRA STATE

For the Official Year 1897-98,

WITH

APPENDICES.

BOMBAY:
PRINTED AT THE
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1898.

No. 1010 of 1898.

State Kárbhári's Office,
Murud Janjirá, 22*nd June* 1898.

From

RAO BAHADUR VENKATRÁO SUBRÁO KOPPIKAR,
State Kárbhári, Janjirá.

To

S. R. ARTHUR, Esq., I. C. S.,
Political Agent, Janjirá.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Janjirá State for the year ending 31st March 1898.

Nos. I to XVII. 2. A map of the State and the usual statements, as per margin, accompany.

CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL.

3. The State pays no tribute, either in money or in men, to the British or any other Government.

4. The relations of the Darbár with the British Government remained cordial. The conduct of the Sidi Sardárs, Inámdárs, and Khánjádás continued satisfactory, and the State enjoyed perfect peace.

5. Mr. E. Gray, the Collector and Political Agent, Kolábá, accompanied by Dr. Collins, visited Murud in the month of June last. Plague was prevalent at Murud at that time. During their stay, they inspected the town of Murud from ward to ward, the infected houses and the Plague Hospital, and made valuable suggestions for suppression of the plague, which were duly and gratefully attended to.

6. The Nawáb Sáheb visited Alibag on the 18th of May 1897, and returned that very day. He went to Bombay on 20th May, and remained there till 2nd June, and returned on 3rd. He again went there on 22nd August, and thence to Poona on 15th September, and returned to Bombay on 22nd idem, and, halting there till 3rd October, returned to Murud on the 4th of that month.

7. No domestic event, worthy of report, occurred in the Nawáb Sáheb's house during the year.

8. The year under report is marked by being the 60th year of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India. The Diamond Jubilee was most loyally and enthusiastically celebrated in the Janjirá State, and the following were the items of the programme of the festivities:—

(1) Salute of guns.

(2) Salute of troops.

(3) Darbár at which a Kharitá was presented to the Nawáb Sáheb by a delegate of the Bombay Government.

(4) Release of prisoners.

(5) Athletic Sports.

(6) Children's fête and songs.

(7) Illuminations.

9. To mark his loyalty and devotion to the Imperial Government, as well as his love for his subjects, the Nawáb Sáheb sanctioned the establishment of the important institutions specified below, in commemoration of Her Imperial Majesty's Diamond Jubilee :—

(1) A dispensary in the Janjirá Fort.

(2) A girls' school at Jáfarábád.

10. This most auspicious occasion was announced early in the morning of 21st June 1897 by a salute of 60 guns from the ramparts of the Janjirá Fort. This was followed by a salute of the Janjirá Police, Janjirkars, Chhorwáds, and other armed followers of the Nawáb Sáheb. This terminated with three hearty cheers to Her Imperial Majesty. Then took place the interesting opening ceremony of the Fort Dispensary. The place was tastefully decorated, and the meeting, which was very well attended, was presided over by the State Kárbhári.

11. A grand Darbár was held at the Nawáb Sáheb's residence at 4 P. M. At this were present the Khánjádás, Bháibands, the Sidi Sardars, the State officers, pleaders, gentlemen and merchants. Rao Saheb T. V. Naik, L.C.E., Chitnis to the Collector and Political Agent, Kolába, under his orders, read and presented to the Nawáb Sáheb a Kharitá from the Government of Bombay. A telegram of congratulation was then sent to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen Empress by the Nawáb Sáheb. Speeches were delivered, the most conspicuous being the one by the Nawáb Saheb, as given below. "Before I dissolve the Darbár, I would like to add a few words to what Kárbhári Sáheb said to you. To-day is the day of the completion of the sixtieth year of Her Gracious Majesty's reign. No one on the throne of England has reigned so long as Her Majesty. Nor has the Empire prospered and extended so much before as under Her. I remind you especially of the time when this State was taken under the Administration of British Agency. You all remember the kind, polite, and benevolent treat-

ment we then received at the hands of Her Majesty. Not only this, but Her Majesty has all along been very kind and benevolent to us, has been always treating us most sympathetically and with maternal care, and we all have received innumerable blessings during her reign. It is therefore incumbent upon us all that we must be grateful and loyal to Her Majesty, and, as in duty bound, once more I ask you all to join with me in wishing long life and ever-increasing prosperity to Her Majesty." On six prisoners being released from Jail, remitting portion of their confinement, the Darbár was brought to a close by three cheers to Her Majesty the Empress, the Nawáb Sáheb and the Political Agent. The cheers were loyally and enthusiastically responded to with long applause and acclamations.

12. Athletic feats were then held, and were witnessed by a dense mass of spectators, among whom was the Nawáb Sáheb with his Staff. The whole garden was tastefully decorated with banners, festoons, &c. The school boys and girls then entertained the audience with songs specially composed for the occasion. The Nawab Saheb's bungalow was brilliantly illuminated, and it presented a grand and imposing view in the night.

13. Twenty-first and twenty-second June 1897 were observed as public holidays throughout the State.

Changes in the Administration.

14. Mr. Shàlom Bápuji, who was in charge of the office of the State Kárbhári from the beginning of the year under report to the 8th of September 1897 reverted to British service on the 9th of September 1897 (*vide* Government Resolution No. 3178, dated 18th May 1897) and Mr. Cursetji Jiwanji Mistry, Sar Nyáyádhish, Janjirá, held the charge between 9th September 1897 and 20th February 1898. I relieved him on the 21st of February 1898 (*vide* Government Resolution No. 382, dated 19th January 1898, and Political Agent's No. 411 dated 27th January 1898). There was no change in the personnel of other officers.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Revenue Survey.

15. The total number of villages in the State is as given below :—

Name of the Division.	Unalienated Villages.	Alienated Villages.	
1. Murud Tapá	36	6	At present called the Murud Tehsil.
2. Nándgáon Tapá	31	2	
3. Mándle Tapá	42	3	
4. Shriwardhan Tapá ...	40	5	At present called the Shriwardhan Tehsil.
5. Borli-Panchatan Tapá ...	36	2	
6. Mhaslá Tapá	49	5	At present called the Mhaslá Tehsil.
7. Khámgáon Tapá	29	0	
	263	23	
Total ...	286		

16. Survey rates were levied in 40 unalienated villages of the Shriwardhan and 36 villages in the Borli Panchatan Tapás this year. Including those already settled, the total number of unalienated villages, in which the rates were levied, was 185, in the State. Survey rates in 49 villages of the Mhaslá Tapá and in 29 villages of the Khámgáon Tapá were announced in May 1897. The rates will be levied from 1898-99. Lands measuring 18 acres and 39 gunthas were relinquished by 3 registered occupants during the year under report. The introduction of the Survey and Settlement in the whole State is complete.

17. The following statement gives the average assessment per acre for each class of land as compared with that under the old system.

Mhaslá Tehsil.

Tapás.	Rice Land.		Rabi Land.		Garden Land.		Varkas Land.	
	Average Assessment per Acre under the old System.	Average Survey Rates per Acre.	Average Assessment per Acre under the old System.	Average Survey Rates per Acre.	Average Assessment per Acre under the old System.	Average Survey Rates per Acre.	Average Assessment per Acre under the old System.	Average Survey Rates per Acre.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Under the old system there was no separate rate for Rabi land.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Mhaslá ...	11 14 5	6 12 2		0 14 0	6 12 3	6 10 0	0 10 11	0 3 8
Khámgáon ...	12 3 8	6 7 3		1 0 5	23 2 5	8 8 5	0 11 1	0 3 6

18. It will be seen from the above that there is, in each class of land, a reduction in average assessment. No land was relinquished.

19. In the Tapás in which the Survey rates were levied, the Nawáb Sáheb has been pleased to abolish the old cesses named in the margin, which were hitherto levied. These cesses amount to Rs. 4,919 in 185 villages mentioned in para. 16 above.

Onde-pati Tág-pati.

20. To complete the Phalni work in the villages settled in May 1897, and to make some corrections in the settlement papers, and measure and assess lands given for cultivation under special conditions, the State maintained during the year the following establishment :—

1 Head Surveyor.
10 Measurers.
2 Clerks.
1 Peon.

21. This work was done under orders from this office, and it was carefully examined both from the papers and on spot.

22. The result of the survey operations on the area and assessment of the land in the State has been shown in the subjoined statement.

Tapás.		Revenue under old System.		Revenue under Survey Assessment.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Area of Land in Acres.	Revenue.	Area of Land in Acres.	Revenue.	Acres.	Revenue.	Acres.	Revenue.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Murud Tehsil.	Murud ...	3,067 7½	28,788 2 11	9,481 32½	24,640 6 6	6,414 25	.....	.....	4,147 12 5
	Nándgáon ...	1,446 2½	15,627 13 2	4,866 7½	17,381 3 6	3,420 5	1,753 6 4	.....	.....
	Mándle ...	2,028 9	20,700 15 2	6,225 7½	24,246 7 6	4,196 38½	3,545 8 4	.....	.....
	Total ...	6,541 19	65,116 15 3	20,573 7½	66,268 1 6	14,031 28½	5,298 14 8	.....	4,147 12 5
Shrivardhan Tehsil.	Shrivardhan ...	7,484 9½	45,773 7 3	16,374 21	47,300 6 6	8,890 11½	1,426 15 3	.....	.....
	Panchetan ...	3,946 4½	21,892 7 4	10,456 38	26,110 9 6	6,510 33½	4,218 2 2	.....	.....
	Total ...	11,430 13½	67,665 14 7	26,831 19	73,311 0 0	15,401 5½	5,645 1 5	.....	.....
Mhasla Tehsil.	Mhasla ...	9,484 16	20,483 15 1	16,497 5	39,097 11 6	7,012 2	.....	.....	396 1 7
	Khámgáon ...	7,023 16	13,136 14 6	11,568 1½	17,013 4 6	4,544 25½	.....	.....	1,123 10 0
	Total ...	16,477 34	43,630 11 7	28,065 6½	47,111 0 0	11,537 12½	.....	.....	1,519 11 7
Grand Total ...		34,449 26½	1,91,413 9 5	75,469 33½	1,86,690 1 6	41,020 6½	10,944 0 1	.....	5,667 8 0

23. On the whole, the increase in Land Revenue will be Rs. 5,276-8-1, while, by the abolition of the cesses, the reduction in revenue will be Rs. 7,744.

24. With regard to alienated villages in the State, efforts are being made to induce the Inámdárs to have the Survey operations introduced into their villages, but none has yet come forward with an application.

25. The Survey work was completed, and there was no Survey establishment working this year for the State.

Land Tenures.

26. The special tenures in force in the State are :—

(1) Inám;

(2) Kowli;

(3) Dhára;

(4) Khoti-Junekul;

(5) Khoti-huk;

(6) Khalsa;

and the cases of dispute in the above tenures are being settled by an officer specially appointed for the purpose.

Waste Land.

27. The area of waste land taken up for cultivation during the year under report, as compared with the previous year, is as shown in the subjoined table.

Extent of Cultivable Area for		Taken up in		Waste remaining at the end of		Percentage of Cultivable Land lying waste in	
1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Acrs gs.	Acrs. gs.	Acrs. gs.	Acrs. gs.	Acrs. gs.	Acrs. gs.	Acrs. gs.	Acrs. gs.
.....	.....	188 16¼	118 8¼	.....	.....	.....	.....

28. There is large area of lands, especially salt marshy (Khájan), under waste, which is being gradually applied for, for cultivation, and it is given out under the rules in force. The total area under waste and its assessment are not yet ascertained, and therefore not shown in the above table.

29. One hundred and eighteen acres and 8¼ gunthas of waste land were taken up for cultivation of rice-crop, being given at low rates of assessment, which amount to Rs. 327-6-4.

Revenue Accounts.

30. There are four Sub-Treasuries at the places named in the margin and one Huzur Treasury at Murud. All the accounts in the Sub-Treasuries are kept, as far as possible, in Symond's forms of accounts. In the Huzur, a classified system of accounts is in force. Except in cases of fixed salaries and allowances, the Sub-Treasury Officer, who is the Tehsildár, is not authorized to make any disbursement, unless the bill is passed for payment by the State Kárbhári, and similarly no payment is made from the Huzur Treasury unless passed by the State Kárbhári, or, through him, by the Nawáb Sáheb. The Taluká daily sheets are punctually received from the Sub-Treasuries, and, after being audited by the Head Accountant, the transactions are incorporated in the Huzur Day Book and other accounts. The Treasury Balance Book, &c., are daily examined and signed by the Head Accountant and the State Kárbhári. All the Sub-Treasuries are periodically examined by the Sadar Tehsildár and the State Kárbhári. During the year under report, the course above-mentioned was observed, and mistakes, detected by the examining officers, were communicated to the Sub-Treasury Officers. No fraud or mistake of a serious nature was detected in any of the Sub-Treasuries. The Village and Taluka accounts have also been kept in Symond's forms of account, the necessary additions having been made for receipts in kind. As usual, the village accounts and ryots' receipt-books were examined by the General-duty Karkuns, the Tehsildárs, and the Sadar Tehsildár, during the year under report. The conduct of the Subordinate establishment was, on the whole, satisfactory.

Murud, Shriwardhan, Mahslá, Jáfarábad.

Boundary Disputes.

31. There was no case of boundary dispute pending at the close of the last year, nor was any fresh application received during the year under report.

Wards' Estate.

32. No such estate was managed by the State during the year under report.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

Legislation.

33. The following Enactments have been in force in Habsán :—

Acts passed by the Government of India.

Act X of 1882 (The Code of Criminal Procedure).
Act XLV of 1860 (The Indian Penal Code).
Act XIV of 1882 (The Civil Procedure Code).
Act I of 1872 (The Indian Evidence Act).
Act IX of 1872 (The Contract Act).
Act XI of 1878 (The Arms Act).
Act I of 1871 (The Cattle Trespass Act).
Act VI of 1864 (The Whipping Act).
Act X of 1870 (The Land Acquisition Act).
Act I of 1878 (The Opium Act).
Act VIII of 1878 (The Sea Customs Act).
Act VII of 1880 (The Indian Merchant Shipping Act).
Act XV of 1877 (The Indian Limitation Act).
Act VII of 1870 (The Court Fees Act, Articles 10 and 12 only of Schedule I).
Act IX of 1875 (The Indian Majority Act).
Act III of 1877 (The Indian Registration Act).
Act X of 1889 (The Indian Ports and Port Dues Act).
Act X of 1887 (The Native Passengers' Ships Act).
Act VII of 1889 (The Succession Certificate Act).
Act III of 1896 (The Indian Tariff Act).
Act VI of 1878 (The Indian Treasure Trove Act).
Act III of 1897 (The Epidemic Diseases Act).
Act IX of 1894 (The Prisons Act).

Acts passed by the Government of Bombay.

Act V of 1879 (The Land Revenue Code).
Act VII of 1867 (The District Police Act, Sections 33 and 34 only).
Act VIII of 1867 (The Village Police Act).
Act V of 1878 (The Abkári Act).
Act XX of 1864 (The Minors' Act).

Act III of 1878 (The License Tax Act).
Act II of 1868 (The Public Ferries Act).
Act I of 1880 (The Khoti Act).
Act XIX of 1838 (The Coasting Vessels' Act).
Regulation Act VIII of 1827 (The Regulation for the Succession to Estates of Deceased Persons).
Act II of 1890 (The Salt Act, Sections 3, 10, 15, 26, 28, 38 to 48, 50 to 52, and 56).
Act IV of 1890 (The Bombay District Police Act).
Act I of 1890 (The Gambling Act).

Acts passed by the Nawáb Sáheb's Government.

Act II of 1888 (The Janjirá Local Funds Act).
Act I of 1888 (The Janjirá Municipal Act).
Act III of 1888 (The Janjirá Land Improvement Act).
Act I of 1889 (The Janjirá Tehsildárs' Courts Act).
Rules relating to Ináms passed in 1861-62 (Sections 1, 3 and 5 to 10 only).
Rules relating to Stamps, passed in 1861-62.

34. The Prisons Act IX of 1894 was brought into force in Habsán during the year under report. In doing so, the procedure laid down in the Political Agent's letter No. 4679, dated 11th November 1887, and the Government Resolution (Political Department), No. 581, dated 26th January 1888, was duly observed.

Military.

35. The total strength of the Military Force of the State is 257, consisting of 39 Fort Garrisons, 14 Gunners, and 204 Irregular bodies. They are all Hubsi Bháibands, Sidi Sardárs, Janjirkars, Chorwáds, &c. Some of these men carry old-fashioned swords, while others have got old matchlocks of native manufacture. They have received no military training, and are consequently unfit for any active service. Their houses are in the Janjirá Fort. Thirty-nine men of the Fort Garrison protect the Fort, 14 Gunners fire Salute guns, &c., and the remaining men attend the Darbár held in the Fort on holidays and other special occasions. Their services are all confined to the Fort of Janjirá, where they all live. Efforts are being made to induce these men to accept appointments in the working department of the State. With a view to educate their children and to employ them on other regular duties, the Nawáb Sáheb has established two schools for boys (one Marathi and one Hindusthání) and two Hindusthani schools for girls, in the Fort. The entire cost of the maintenance of this force during the year under report amounted to Rs. 25,965-14-10 against Rs. 25,424-12-11 in the year previous, the increase being Rs. 541-1-11, due to higher prices of rice prevailing during more than half of the year. As compared with

the last year, there was a reduction in the strength of the Force by deaths of five men serving in the Infantry.

Police.

36. The total strength of the Police Force employed in the State during the year under report was 135. Besides this, there was separate Special Police entertained on Plague duty.

37. The details of the composition of the Force are as follows :—

Rank.	No.
Inspector of Police	1
Chief Constables...	3
Head Constables	20
Constables	110
Drill Instructor	1
Total ...	135

38. Out of these, one Head Constable and 13 Constables were on Abkári duty.

39. The entire cost of the Police Administration, including the charges on account of the Abkari Police and the temporary Police on Plague duty, amounted to Rs. 18,354 against Rs. 16,408 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,946.

40. Regular training has been given in drill to the Force by the Inspector of Police and by a pensioned Military Officer entertained as a Drill Instructor. During the year under report, the Police continued to receive training in Manual Firing and Bayonet Exercises, as well as in Guard Mounting and Inspection Drill. The Force has much improved in discipline.

41. Twenty persons were departmentally fined and suspended for irregularities, 4 were dismissed and 3 were criminally prosecuted. Twenty-seven officers and men were promoted for good service.

42. Of the 135 officers and men, 102 were Hindus, 26 Mahomedans and 7 Bene-Israels. Forty-six of these, or 34 per cent., were returned as able to read and write and 89 more as under instruction.

43. The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases for Police investigation, including the cases pending from the previous year, was 234 against 193 in the previous year. Of these, 52 were non-cognizable cases and the parties were referred to the Magistrates, 73 were cognizable cases, which were struck off the Crime Register by orders of the Magistrates, 95 were committed for trial, 9 were reduced from the Crime Register under special orders of the Magistrates, one case was tried as received from the Political Agent under the Extradition Act, and four cases remained at the close of the year.

44. Out of the 95 cases sent for trial, in 90, convictions were obtained and in 5, the accused were discharged. The percentage of the convicted cases to cases sent for trial was 95 and much better than that of the last year.

45. In connection with the cases above mentioned, 142 persons were arrested by the Police ; 3 of them were arrested by orders of Magistrates and were sent for trial. Out of the number sent for trial, 132 were convicted and 10 were discharged. The percentage of convictions to the number sent for trial was 92 against 78 in the previous year, which shows also a satisfactory result, much better than last year.

46. The value of property reported stolen during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,048-6-3 against Rs. 1,749-9-8 in the previous year. The Police have succeeded in recovering property worth Rs. 648-11-10 or 62 per cent. against 87 in the previous year, and the result is not so good as in the last year.

Village Police.

47. There are no Village Police in the State.

Criminal Justice.

48. The following Courts were at work during the year :—

1 Sadar Court.
1 Sessions Judge's Court, Janjirá.
1 Sessions Judge's Court, Jáfarábád.
1 District Magistrate's Court.
2 First Class Magistrates' Courts.
1 Second Class Magistrate's Court.
2 Third Class Magistrates' Courts.

49. There were three cases pending before the Criminal Courts when the year opened. The total number of new cases brought to trial during the year was 318 against 328 in the previous year. Out of the total number for disposal (viz., 321), 317 were disposed of during the year, leaving 4 cases undisposed of at its close. Including the balance from the previous year, the total number of accused persons, dealt with by the Courts, was 703 against 672 in the previous year. Out of the 693 persons brought to trial during the year, 142 were arrested by the Police, 224 were produced by warrants, and 327 on summonses. Out of the total number of persons before the Courts, 194 were discharged without trial, 289 were acquitted, 214 convicted, 1 died, and cases relating to 5 were pending before Courts for disposal at the end of the year.

50. Out of the 214 persons sentenced, one was punished with simple imprisonment and fine, 65 with rigorous imprisonment, 28 with rigorous imprisonment and fine, 118 with fine only, and two with whipping.

51. The terms of imprisonment awarded were as follows :—

Under one month 69

From 1 to 2 months	...	...	...	8
„ 2 „ 3 „	...	...	...	2
„ 3 „ 6 „	...	...	...	4
„ 6 „ 12 „	...	...	...	5
„ 1 „ 2 years	...	...	...	1
„ 3 „ 5 „	...	...	...	2
Above 5 „	...	...	...	3
			Total...	94

52. A murder of a woman, by name Thaki, wife of Bapu Devale, Gauli by caste, was committed on or about 16th January 1898 in Nigri, a village in Shriwardhan Tehsil. I regret to state that no trace of the culprit has been found out as yet. The Police Officers with their Subordinate Staff went to the scene of the offence and made all possible attempts to detect the offender. A reward of one hundred rupees has been lately published. The murder was committed for robbing the deceased of her ornaments worth about Rs. 50.

53. The nature of crimes committed during the year is described in Appendix IX.

54. The following Courts of Appeal were at work during the year under report:—

1 Sadar Court.
1 Sessions Court, Janjirá.
1 Sessions Court, Jáfarábád.
1 District Magistrate's Court.
1 First Class Magistrate's Court with Appellate powers.

55. Including the balance from the previous year, 8 appeals involving 10 persons were dealt with by the Courts during the year under report against 16 appeals involving 16 persons in the previous year. Out of these, in four cases, the sentences of 5 persons were confirmed, in 3 cases, the sentences of 4 persons were reversed, and in one case, involving one person, the proceedings were quashed and retrial ordered.

Extradition.

56. During the year under report, three persons were handed over to the British authorities under the Extradition Act. Demand was made by the State for the extraditon of 9 prisoners, of whom 8 were handed over to the State, and the remaining one was not, as he was ill.

Prisons.

57. There is one Central Jail at Murud under the superintendence of the Chief Medical Officer of the State.

58. The jail-building contains 14 cells and two kitchen-rooms. There are also, at the front door, two rooms on the ground floor, one for the jail guards and the other for office records, &c. It has a spacious second story, where the Superintendent and the Jailor hold their Office, and the visitors of the prison hold their meetings. Prisons Act (IX of 1894) having lately been made applicable, necessary additions to the present building for the accommodation of trial-prisoners and female convicts, &c., are under contemplation a nd will be made as early as possible.

59. There were 18 prisoners remaining in the Jail at the end of the previous year. The number of new prisoners admitted into the Jail during the current year was 69 against 53 in the previous year. There were, thus, 87 convicts in the Jail against 72 in the last year. Out of the 87 convicts, 65 were released during the year and 22 remained in confinement at its close. The daily average number of prisoners in the Jail increased from 17 to 19 during the current year. The number of admissions of re-convicted persons was 17 against 11 in the last year. The percentage of convict persons to free population was ·009.

60. Of the prisoners admitted into the Jail there were :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus	75	4	79
Mahomedans	8	0	8
Total	83	4	87

61. Out of the 65 prisoners released during the year, 59 were discharged on the expiry of their sentences and 6 before expiry, on the auspicious day of the celebration of the ceremony of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India. The period of 4 convicts was partly remitted on this day.

62. The details concerning the sentences which the prisoners remaining in the jail were undergoing are as follows :—

No. of Prisoners.	Terms of Imprisonment.
2	For life.
1	For ten years.
1	For seven years.
2	For five years.
1	For four years.
4	For three years and a half.
1	For two years.
1	For one year and a half.
5	From 6 months to 1 year.
1	For 4 months.
1	For 1 month.
2	Below one month.
22	

63. The prisoners remaining in confinement were all sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment.

64. Attention was paid to the jail discipline, and the conduct of the prisoners was on the whole good.

65. There were 15 cases of illness. They suffered from malarious fevers, chronic rheumatism, dysentery and skin diseases. All of them recovered. The average daily number of sick prisoners was ·04 as against the same in the previous year. The health of the prisoners was generally good, and there was no death among them.

66. The convicts were employed in the State gardens and on other public works. With a view to employ the prisoners on better and more profitable sorts of employment, five hand-looms for weaving dungri cloth, towels, carpets, &c., have been set up in the Central Jail at Murud. Cloth, towels, carpets, &c., were woven, and some prisoners made coir-ropes, coir-mats, &c. The proceeds of this labour was Rs. 262-2-8 during the year, against Rs. 405 of the year previous, the decrease being due to their being not sent out for work in the Public Works Department, owing to the prevalence of plague in the town of Murud.

67. The total cost of maintenance and control amounted during the year to Rs. 1,480 against Rs. 1,185 in the previous year, thus showing an increase of Rs. 295, while the average cost per prisoner was Rs. 78 against Rs. 69 in the year previous. This increase is mainly due to a rise in prices of food grains during the larger part of the year.

68. Jail quarterly meetings were regularly held, the jail visitors visited the Jail, and the provisions of the Jail Act and Manual were duly observed during the year.

69. There is no record kept for the identification of previously convicted prisoners in the jail. With a view to introduce the Bertillon system of measurements, arrangement had been made to send a Police Officer having a fair knowledge of English to Poona to receive instructions in Anthropometry. This could not be done hitherto, as there was plague in Poona till late during the year. The Inspector-General of Police has now informed, in reply to the reference made to him through the Political Agent for permission to send the Police Officer, that the present system would be shortly replaced by one of taking finger impressions, and therefore the deputation of the Officer had better be postponed. (*Vide* Political Agent's No. 2519, dated 2nd June 1898.)

Lock-ups.

70. There are two lock-ups, one at Shriwardhan and the other at Mhasla, for under-trial prisoners. Convicts, whose terms of imprisonment do not exceed a week, are confined in these Lock-ups. Twenty-two prisoners sentenced to such

short terms of imprisonment, and twenty-four under-trial prisoners were admitted into the Lock-ups during the course of the year. All of them were discharged during the year. The average period of confinement of under-trial prisoners was 2·9 days against 2·2 days during the previous year. The total cost of maintenance of the under-trial prisoners and convicts in the Lock-ups was Rs. 21.

Civil Justice.

71. The following three Courts were working during the year :—

1 The Sadar Court of Appeal.
1 The Sar Nyàyàdhish's Court.
1 The Munsif's Court.

72. The opening balance of undisposed of suits at the commencement of the year was 34. The total number of suits instituted during the year amounted to 603 against 477 in the preceding year. There were thus 637 suits in all to be dealt with by the Courts, as compared with 498 in the last year. Of these, 601 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 36 suits.

73. Of the total number of 637 suits, 381 were in the Munsif's Court and 256 in the Sar Nyàyàdhish's Court of Small Causes. Of these, the Munsif disposed of 346 suits, leaving a balance of 35, and the Sar Nyàyàdhish disposed of 255, leaving a balance of one suit at the close of the official year.

74. The increase in the number of suits filed this year is due, as is usual, to the recurrence of favourable season after scarcity.

75. The average duration of suits disposed of during the year was as follows:—

	No. of suits decided.	Average number of days from the date of institution to the date of disposal.	Average number of days actually occupied for hearing and decision.
Sar Nyàyàdhish's Court ...	255	66	3
Munsif's Court	346	112	4·7

76. The aggregate value of property forming the subject-matter of the ~~360~~ 603 suits instituted during the year, was Rs. 55,701-6-4 against Rs. 60,287-3-1 of 477 suits of the last year. Of these, 212 suits were regarding lands, houses, &c., 376 for money and the remaining 15 regarding other rights. The value of 601 suits disposed of during the year was Rs. 52,101-2-9 against Rs. 46,728-12-10 of the 464 suits during the last year.

77. Of the total number of suits disposed of, 85 were decided *ex-parte*, 294 admitted and compromised, 64 struck off the file, and 158 were otherwise disposed of. (*Vide* Appendix XIII.).

78. From the table below, which gives the number and value of suits, it will be observed that the number of suits relating to immovable property has increased by 37, whereas the value relating to the same has decreased by Rs. 764-6-5, while

the number of money suits has increased by 83, but their value has decreased by Rs. 3,521-6-4 as compared with the previous year :—

Name of Courts.	Suits of Immovable Property.				Money Suits.			
	1896-97.		1897-98.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Number of Suits.	Value of Suits.	Number of Suits.	Valu of Suits.	Number of Suits.	Value of Suits.	Number of Suits.	Value of Suits.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Munsif's Court ...	190	26,005 9 4	227	25,241 2 11	101	29,947 12 5	120	20,104 9 8
Sar Nyàyàdhish's Court	...	.....	...	.....	186	4,033 13 4	256	10,355 9 9
Total...	190	26,005 9 4	227	25,241 2 11	287	33,981 9 9	376	30,460 3 5

Execution of Decrees.

79. The opening balance of unexecuted decrees at the commencement of the year was 65 against 61 in the previous year. During the year under report, 929 fresh applications were filed against 944 in the last year, making a total of 994. Out of these, 926 applications were disposed of against 940 in the previous year, leaving a balance of 68 at the close of the year. Of the 68 applications pending disposal, 47 were of a duration of below 6 months; and of those above six months, 15 were below 12 months, and 6 above 12 months, against 19 and 8 respectively, in the previous year. It will thus be seen that the number of applications in arrears beyond 6 months is smaller than what it was in the last year.

Miscellaneous Applications.

80. Sixteen applications were filed in the Sar Nyàyàdhish's Court this year against 18 in the previous year, and there was one in arears from the last year's file. All these were disposed of by the close of the year. They were as follows:—

No. of Applications	Law under which filed and purpose.
7	Bombay Act VIII of 1827, for certificate of heirship.
2	,, ,, VII of 1889 ,, succession.
8	For raising attachment and other miscellaneous purposes.
Total .. 17	

81. The average duration of these applications, as counted from the date of institution to that of disposal, was 142 days against 57 of the last year. The increase in the number of days is due to the fact that most of these applications were from Jáfarábád, which, being far away from Murud, much time was spent in giving due publicity to the proclamations that were issued and getting notices served on the opposite parties. The prevalence of plague at Murud at the commencement of the year had also much to add to the delay. The time actually occupied by the Court in hearing and disposing of these applications was, however, on an average, 3 days only.

82. Includiug the balance of 9 in the previous year, the total number of miscellaneous applications to be dealt with by the Munsif's Court was 43, out of which 33 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 10. Of the 33 disposed of, 22 were for and 11 against the applicants. The average number of days occupied from the date of the institution of applications to the date of disposal was 101, and the actual time occupied in the disposal was on an average 4·8 only.

Civil Appellate Work.

83. The total number of appeals for disposal during the year was 51, out of which 49 were disposed of by the Courts of Appeal, leaving 2 undisposed of at the close of the year.

84. The following table shows the detailed work done by the Appellate Courts during the year :—

Name of Court.	Opening Balance.	Filed during.	Total.	Disposed of during	Closing Balance.	Value of Appeals filed during	How disposed of.					Average Duration.				
							Decisions confirmed.	Decisions reversed.	Decisions amended.	Cases remanded for re-trial.	Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of.	1896-97		1897-98		
												Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	1896-97 / 1897-98	1896-97 / 1897-98	1896-97 / 1897-98	1896-97 / 1897-98	1896-97 / 1897-98	1896-97 / 1897-98	1896-97 / 1897-98	1896-97 / 1897-98	1896-97 / 1897-98	1896-97 / 1897-98	1896-97 / 1897-98					
Sar Nyáyádhish's Court.	2 / 3	29 / 29	31 / 32	28 / 30	3 / 2	Rs. 3,829-14-6 / Rs. 9,634-15-6	13 / 12	9 / 5	4 / 2	... / 4	2 / 7	...	5	26	...	4
Sadar Court ...	... / ...	14 / 19	14 / 19	14 / 19	... / ...	Rs. 4,782-12-6 / Rs. 4,943-0-9	1 / 7	5 / 4	2 / 1	... / ...	6 / 7	...	2	28	...	2
Total ...	2 / 3	43 / 48	45 / 51	42 / 49	3 / 2	Rs. 8,612-11-0 / Rs. 14,578-0-3	14 / 19	14 / 9	6 / 3	... / 4	8 / 14	...	...	...	...	...

Working of the Tehsildár's Court Act.

85. There were three Tehsildárs' Courts in the State, viz., at Murud, Shriwardhan and Mhaslá. There was no case pending at the close of the previous year. The total number of plaints filed during the year under report was 27, out of which 15 were duly inquired into and disposed of, and 11 were rejected, leaving a balance of one at the close of the year. No complaints against the decisions of the Tehsildárs were received. Most of the cases were examined by the Sadar Tehsildár and forwarded to this Office. Minor irregularities, found out, have been pointed out to the Tehsildárs. On the whole, the work was promptly and satisfactorily performed. The average number of days from the filing of the suit to the disposal was 25·6; and that actually occupied was 2·7 only. The former is slightly longer period than what it ought to have been. The Tehsildárs have been given necessary orders to improve.

Registration.

86. There were at work three Registry Offices in the State, viz., at Murud, Shriwardhan and Mhaslá. The total number of documents presented for registration was 618 against 694 in the previous year. All the documents received, were registered during the year under report. The aggregate value of property affected by the deeds was Rs. 2,15,817-15-3 against Rs. 2,17,453-1-9 in the previous year. The recurrence of the favourable season accounts for the slight decrease that will be observed both in the number of documents and the value of the property affected thereby.

87. The following table gives the details of the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration for 1896-97 and 1897-98.

Description.	1896-97.				1897-98.			
	No. of Deeds.	Value of Property.	Fees Realized.		No. of Deeds.	Value of Property.	Fees Realized.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgages	399	1,33,431 9 3	1,075 9 0		341	1,25,458 10 3	935 0 6	
Sale-deeds	212	71,294 2 6	550 2 0		189	61,029 3 0	446 15 6	
Money-bonds	...	.....	.....		12	10,562 0 0	49 2 6	
Wills	...	.....	.....		...	.....	.....	
Miscellaneous	83	12,727 6 0	167 3 6		76	18,768 2 0	141 10 0	
Process and Inspection Fees.	...	.....	110 0 0		...	.....	186 4 0	
Total ...	694	2,17,453 1 9	1,902 14 6		618	2,15,817 15 3	1,759 0 6	
Expenditure ...	...	.....	426 5 9		...	.....	414 6 8	
Net Profit ...	...	.....	1,476 8 9		...	.....	1,344 9 10	

Municipal Administration.

88. There are two Municipalities in the State, one at Murud and the other at Shriwardhan. The Murud Municipality held 4 quarterly and 1 special general meetings, and the Shriwardhan Municipality 3 quarterly and 2 special meetings during the year under report.

89. The following table gives the receipts, expenditure and balance of the two Municipalities during the year.

Name of the Municipality.	Balance on 1st April 1897.	Receipts during the year.	Total.	Expenditure.	Balance on 31st March 1898.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Murud	750 1 2	4,253 12 3	5,003 13 5	4,237 6 11	766 6 6
Shriwardhan	710 5 11	2,275 13 0	2,986 2 11	2,406 12 2	579 6 9
Total...	1,460 7 1	6,529 9 3	7,990 0 4	6,644 3 1	1,345 13 3

90. The increased expenditure incurred by the Murud Municipality was due to the prevalence of plague in the Municipal town of Murud, and amounted to Rs. 1,366-6-3. The Municipality was, however, found to be incompetent to bear this expense, and therefore it was paid back by the State, and consequently there is also an increase in the income.

91. The income was derived from the following sources :—

Sources.	Murud.	Shriwardhan.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Octroi	858 3 7	547 14 8
House-tax...	1,145 0 0	1,329 11 4
Cattle-pound	234 6 6	138 11 6
Ferry-tax...	65 14 0	150 4 0
Rent from Markets	242 13 0	.....
Local Fund Cess levied within Municipal limits	280 1 9	.....
Grant from the State Fund	1,366 6 3	.....
Miscellaneous	65 15 2	109 3 6
Total...	4,253 12 3	2,275 13 0

92. The chief sources of income were Octroi and house-tax. No duties were levied on oil, butter, pulse (tur), ghee, dried fish, country blankets, unhusked rice, wheat, gram and bajri.

93. The following table shows the expenditure in detail, incurred by the two Municipalities :—

Items.		By the Murud Municipality.	By the Shriwardhan Municipality.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
General Establishment..	(a) Office establishment and contingencies ...	261 11 3	267 11 3
	(b) Collection of Municipal taxes, establishments, purchases of books, papers, &c. ...	93 6 2	70 11 6
Public Safety	(a) Lighting establishment, purchases of lamps, oil, repairs, &c.	447 14 3	389 13 0
Public Health	(a) Road-cleansing (establishment and miscellaneous charges)	2,046 0 7	227 8 7
	(b) Repairs to markets and other buildings...	25 12 0	.....
	(c) Drainage works (establishment, repairs, &c.)	177 3 3	229 13 6
	(d) Maintenance of the Dispensary at Shriwardhan	.....	486 0 0
Public Convenience ...	(a) Construction of new roads	.....	38 14 0
	(b) Repairs of roads	51 6 11	119 9 0
Public Instruction ...	(a) Grants to Libraries	50 0 0	50 0 0
	(b) Grants to Primary Schools	500 0 0	.....
Miscellaneous		584 0 6	526 11 4
	Total...	4,237 6 11	2,406 12 2

94. On the whole the working of both the Municipalities was satisfactory

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture, Weather, and Crops.

95. The monsoon burst on 7th June last, the rainfall being 123·88 against 119·20 in the preceding year. The fall was timely, and the distribution thereof during the months of June, July, August, September, and October was, on the whole, seasonable, though, in the case of a few villages, heavy showers affected the crops, when they were in ears. The crops thrived well, and the outturn of rice, warkas, and hemp crops, which were the only crops grown here, was annas 15, taking the average crop to be 16 annas.

Gardens.

96. In Habsán there is garden cultivation at Murud, Shriwardhan, Nándgaon, Agar Divá, Rájpuri, Dándá, and Harihareshwar. The chief products are the cocoanut and the betel-nut. There is also a little garden cultivation in villages near streams of water in the Mhasla Tehsil. The price of betel-nut was Rs. 5 per Bombay maund.

Agricultural Stock.

97. The details relating to the Agricultural Stock are given below :—

Description.	Number in 1896-97.	Number in 1897-98.
Cattle	35,205	35,311
Horses and ponies	333	333
Sheep and goats	4,255	4,576
Carts	413	493
Ploughs	7,146	7,149

98. Though the season was on the whole favourable, there was not much increase in the Agricultural Stock, evidently due to the effects of the preceding year's scarcity.

Wages and Labour.

99. There were no great fluctuations in the wages of labour during the year. The average daily rate of unskilled labour was 3 to 4 annas and that of skilled labour from 12 annas to one rupee. Monthly wages of skilled and unskilled labourers were Rs. 25 and 6, respectively. The rate of hire for a cart was annas 10 to 12 per day.

Prices of Food-Grains.

100. The average rates of principal staple grains were as follows :—

Grain.	1896-97. Lbs. per Rupee.	1897-98. Lbs. per Rupee.
Rice (superior)	16	14½
Rice (inferior)	19½	20⅓
Nágli	25	29½
Vari	27	35⅓
Harik	40	74½
Wheat	13	12
Tur (pulse)	13	11⅓
Gram (pulse)	12¾	10⅓
Awara (wál)	25	25⅓

101. The high rates caused by the scarcity of the last year prevailed from April to the close of November until the new crops came to hand. The prevalence of plague at Bombay and consequent obstacles in the way of communication affected the average prices, which will be found to be very high, compared with those quoted in 1895-96, which were as follows: —

Grain.	Lbs. per Rupee, in 1895-96.
Rice (superior	21
Rice (inferior)	32
Nagli	53¾
Vari	58½

Grain.	Lbs. per Rupee in 1895-96.
Harik	62
Wheat	21
Tur (pulse)	21
Gram (pulse)	22
Awara (wál)	42

Forest.

102. The following shows the details of the Forest establishment during the year :—

1 Inspector.
2 Rangers.
10 Round Guards.
40 Beat Guards.

53

103. In accordance with the suggestions contained in para. 3 of the Government Resolution (Political Department) No. 6405, dated 21st August 1891, and subsequent correspondence, the State Forests have been divided into 30 blocks instead of 20 as formerly. One of these blocks was sold during the year by public auction to contractors.

104. The following table shows the Forest Receipts during the year, as compared with those of the previous year.

No.	Receipts.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Sale-proceeds of forest leased for cutting	26,375 1 9	38,903 13 3	12,528 11 6	.....
2	Sale-proceeds of dry wood ...	544 9 7	560 9 0	15 15 5	.....
3	Sale-proceeds of timber in retail...	1,595 9 3	1,535 5 0	.....	60 4 3
4	Sale-proceeds of other forest produce	773 3 9	3,307 15 11	2,534 12 2	.....
5	Miscellaneous, such as fines, pass-fees, interest, &c.	4,745 6 5	4,105 3 11	.....	640 2 6
	Total...	34,033 14 9	48,412 15 1	15,079 7 1	700 6 9

105. From the above table, it will be seen that the Forest Revenue increased during the year from Rs. 34,033 to Rs. 48,412. This rise is partly due to the favourable situation of the blocks, with well grown trees, and the facilities given to the contractors in the payment of the sum of contract by instalments. During the year a larger portion of blocks cut in the forest sold for cutting was removed by contractors, and exported to Bombay. Myrobolams were collected and deposited departmentally. They were then exported to Bombay by the contractors who purchased them at public auction, together with the balance in stock of the last year.

106. The following table shows the expenditure incurred during the year as compared with the last year :—

Heads of Expenditure.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Permanent Establishment	7,170 15 0	7,279 12 6
Miscellaneous	3,271 12 4	1,665 12 11
Total...	10,442 11 4	8,945 9 5

107. There is a slight increase under the permanent establishment owing to promotions given to Forest Rangers and Subordinates. Deducting the expenditure on establishment and conservancy from the forest income from all sources, the financial result of the year was a net profit of Rs. 39,467 against Rs. 23,591 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 15,876.

108. Of the subordinate protective establishment, two round guards and one beat guard were departmentally fined for neglect of duty.

109. Concessions to farmers to meet their agricultural and domestic wants were continued during the year.

110. The value of timber granted free of charge to people whose houses were burnt during the year amounted to Rs. 75. Similarly to meet their agricultural wants wood of the value of Rs. 360 was given to them free of cost.

111. Four hundred and thirty-four forest offences, involving 4,551 persons were dealt with during the year under report, as against 408 offences involving 4,211 persons in the previous year. Out of the 434 cases disposed of during the year, 143 involving 342 persons were regarding petty offences of theft of forest produce, 291 concerning 4,209 persons were regarding unauthorized cultivation of warkas crop in the forest land. Of the total number of forest offences 433 cases concerning 4,550 persons were disposed of departmentally by fines and one was criminally prosecuted with the result that in the former, fines amounting to Rs. 1,726-2-7 were collected and in the latter the offender was fined Rs. 5 or in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for eight days.

112. Fourteen forest fires were reported in the course of the official year. The area burnt was about 378 acres and the loss caused thereby was about Rs. 7-1-5.

113. Cultivation of teak, ayan, bamboo, bherli-palm trees, cashewnut trees, mango trees, and of black pepper plants was made during the current year in the State forests, when possible. Every care is being taken to protect their growth.

Trade.

114. The import trade of Habsán rose from Rs. 3,61,332 in the previous year to Rs. 4,74,692 during the current year, thus showing an increase of Rs. 1,13,360 or 31·37 per cent. The value of exports was Rs. 2,66,895 during the year under report against Rs. 2,37,426 in the previous year, also showing rise

of Rs. 29,469 or 12·41 per cent. The rise both in imports and exports is evidently due to the recurrence of favourable season.

115. In the following table the fluctuations in the price of principal articles of exports and imports are shown for the last two years:—

EXPORTS.*

Articles.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Grains	56,765 10 0	61,722 4 0	4,956 10 0	....
2. Firewood	58,901 10 0	66,403 6 7	7,501 12 7	.....
3. Timber	4,522 6 0	1,871 4 0	.....	2,651 2 0
4. Dried Fish	5,177 8 0	8,338 4 0	3,160 12 0	.....
5. Betel and Cocoanuts ...	64,204 6 0	57,173 8 0	.....	7,030 14 0
6. Hemp	1,145 0 0	2,470 0 0	1,325 0 0	.....
7. Cattle and Poultry ...	4,794 12 0	3,807 0 0	.....	987 12 0
8. Myrobolams	100 0 0	9,217 2 0	9,117 2 0	.....
9. Miscellaneous	41,814 13 5	55,892 9 5	14,077 12 0	.....
Total...	2,37,426 1 5	2,66,895 6 0	40,139 0 7	10,669 12 0

IMPORTS.

Articles.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Grains	38,048 10 0	1,56,977 5 6	1,18,928 11 6	.....
2. Cotton and Woollen Stuff..	42,073 11 0	21,167 8 0	.....	20,906 3 0
3. Tobacco	23,908 13 9	17,159 8 6	.....	6,749 5 3
4. Sugar and Molasses ...	44,384 6 0	39,045 6 0	.....	5,339 0 0
5. Metals	6,620 6 0	9,511 9 0	2,891 3 0	.....
6. Salt	27,901 8 0	40,113 4 0	12,211 12 0	.....
7. Wines and Spirits ...	1,820 14 4	1,721 9 11	.....	99 4 5
8. Ghee and Oils	66,716 8 3	52,508 11 5	.....	14,207 12 10
9. Miscellaneous	1,09,857 4 0	1,36,487 7 3	26,630 3 3	.....
Total...	3,61,332 1 4	4,74,692 5 7	1,60,661 13 9	47,301 9 6

116. The value of the trade with the city of Bombay was more than last year. It covered 67·09 per cent of the exports and 70·03 of the imports, against 62·3 and 59·5 in the last year. The articles exported to Bombay were chiefly firewood, timber, dried fish, betel and cocoanuts, and hemps; and those that were imported from the place were grains, cotton and woollen stuff, metals, sugar and spices.

Manufacture.

117. There are no factories in the State, except some local industries, such as weaving of sárees by hand-looms, making of iron, tin, copper and stoneware, furniture, wicker and earthenware, and native shoes of inferior kinds. These handicrafts, which produce articles worth about Rs. 18,960, were all disposed of locally. Country spirit is manufactured here from raw toddy by the Abkári Department for local consumption (*vide* para. 150). The manufacture of salt has been stopped under the agreement of 1884 between the British Government and this State.

Fairs.

118. The holdings of big fairs in the State were stopped by the Nawáb Sáheb's Government during the year under report to prevent the spread of plague.

Public Works.

119. The following table shows the details of the amounts spent during the year :—

Works.	General Revenue.	Local Funds.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Original Works.			
Public Offices and Buildings	6,511 15 2	1,971 12 3	8,483 11 5
Roads	6,414 6 2	934 6 3	7,348 12 5
Additions and alterations to the Nawáb Sáheb's Quarters at Murud	2,494 6 0	.....	2,494 6 0
Additions and alterations to the Nawáb Sáheb's Chirekháni bungalow in the Fort	2,239 3 2	.....	2,239 3 2
Additions and alterations to the Stables	880 12 11	.....	880 12 11
Police Quarters	4,812 5 1	.....	4,812 5 1
Construction of Wells	334 6 4	1,860 11 7	2,195 1 11
Reclamation of Salt Land	1,274 9 4	.....	1,274 9 4
Miscellaneous	431 13 8	212 3 10	644 1 6
Total...	25,393 13 10	4,979 1 11	30,372 15 9
Victoria Water Works.			
Establishment	576 14 3	.....	576 14 3
Miscellaneous Repairs and Improvements... ...	1,421 13 10	.....	1,421 13 10
Total...	1,998 12 1	.....	1,998 12 1
Improvements made in Mazgaon for improving the Sanitation of the Village	1,000 0 0	.....	1,000 0 0
Repairs.			
Buildings	11,916 13 5	174 2 3	12,090 15 8
Roads	3,018 11 1	179 10 10	3,198 5 11
Khárs (reclamation of Salt Lands)	1,784 0 4	.....	1,784 0 4
Total...	16,719 8 10	353 13 1	17,073 5 11
Relief Works.			
Roads	5,162 8 11	.....	5,162 8 11
Khárs (reclaimed Salt Lands)	3,345 7 1	.....	3,345 7 1
Total...	8,508 0 0	.....	8,508 0 0
Establishment	3,778 7 7	992 0 0	4,770 7 7
Tools and Plants	869 3 3	111 5 10	980 9 1
Total...	4,647 10 10	1,103 5 10	5,751 0 8
Grand Total...	58,267 13 7	6,436 4 10	64,704 2 5

120. Description, under the several heads of the works executed, is as follows :—

No.	Works.	Expense. Rs.	a,	p.
	Communications.			
1	Extension of a part of a road from Mhaslá to *Goregáon viá Purár* ...	5,580	0	9
2	Construction of a new road from Velas to Adgaon	1,226	9	8
3	Repairs to the road from Murud to Borli and Borli to Talekhár	2,441	5	2
4	Construction of a bridge near Kásid on Murud-Borli road	1,450	0	0
5	Construction and repairs of culverts on principal roads in the State ...	1,246	14	9
6	Repairs to roads from Murud to Dándá and Dongri to Rájpuri	316	4	2
7	A Road from Murud to Dongri *viá* Murud Khár	1,022	12	6
	Total.....	13,283	15	0
	Special Repairs.			
1	Roads from Dighi to Shriwardhan and Shriwardhan to Hari-Hareshwar ...	850	0	0
2	Road from Mhaslá to Shriwardhan...	777	1	5
3	Road from Murud to Gárbi	585	0	4
4	Steamer Point road, Murud	1,236	7	0
	Total.....	3,448	8	9
	Buildings.			
1	Additions and alterations to the Nawáb Sáheb's bungalow	2,494	6	0
2	Additions and alterations to the Nawáb Sáheb's Chirekháni bungalow in the Fort	2,239	3	2
3	Improvement to the shed for State boats at Murud Bunder	1,200	0	0
4	Additions and alterations to the State Kárbhari's Office and Huzur Treasury.	500	0	0
5	Additions to the Stables	880	12	11
6	Additions and alterations to the Sar Nyayadhish's quarters	558	0	0
7	Police Quarters at Murud	4,812	5	1
8	Quarters for School Mistress	456	0	6
9	Construction of a house for a Khánjádá	1,000	0	0
10	Additions and alterations to Midwife's quarters	439	0	0
11	Construction of a School-house at Haribareshwar	1,971	12	3
12	Construction of a building for indoor patients at Murud	1,200	0	0
13	Painting and other work to Lord Harris' Charitable Dispensary at Mhaslá.	431	13	8
14	Repairs to School-buildings	456	0	6
15	Miscellaneous	915	2	0
	Total.....	19,554	8	1
1	Monsoon repairs to buildings	12,090	15	8
	Sanitation.			
1	Works for the improvement of the Sanitation of the Mazgaon village ...	1,090	0	0
2	Constructions of wells at Mithekhár Walwati, Gondghar, Turmbadi, Khàrgaon and Wàral	2,285	8	8
3	Establishment and miscellaneous repairs and improvements to Victoria Water Works	1,998	12	1
	Total.....	5,284	4	9
1	Reclamation of Salt lands and repairs to them	5,290	13	6
1	Public Works Establishment and other Contingent expenses	5,751	0	8
	GRAND TOTAL.....	64,704	2	5

121. Two new roads, numbers 1 and 2, under the head of Communications, at the cost of Rs. 6,806-10-5, were constructed, and the work of improving other

roads at a cost of Rs. 8,475-13-4 was made. In Habsán there are roads to almost all large towns and markets, and every year they are improved as far as the funds permit. No tolls of any sort are levied on them. The Lord Harris' Charitable Dispensary, the building of which was completed last year, was, after making necessary painting and other work, opened for the purpose of dispensing medicines in March last, with a grand opening ceremony. A new building, close to the Murud Dispensary, was built for the treatment of indoor patients—a want that was felt for a long time. The Victoria Water-works were efficiently maintained with some extensions, where necessary. A new School building on an excellent site, facing the sea, was built at Harihareshwar. The condition of the Mazgaon village was improved by laying out new streets according to the rules of sanitation, as the village was constantly attacked by cholera, malarial fevers, and lastly by plague. Thus consistently with the resources of the State, funds were utilised for the improvement of communications, public health and other purposes. The Nawáb Saheb's Government is anxious, that the Salao Talekhár Road and the Mhasla Purar Road be extended to Roha and Goregaon respectively, a proposal that appears to be already before the authorities of the Alibag District, and hereby repeats the same request.

122. The total amount spent on Public works was Rs. 64,704, against Rs. 68,932 in the previous year, thus showing a decrease of Rs. 4,228. This decrease is due to a large sum of Rs. 19,055 spent on Public works in Jáfarabád, a dependency of the State, on account of giving relief to the people suffering from scarcity.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

123. From the Statement given below, it will be seen that the total receipts during the year under report amounted to Rs. 5,33,303-12-4, while the expenditure was Rs. 5,45,903-1-7. But Rs. 5,45,903-1-7 include Rs. 54,848-11-7, being the amount of deposits adjusted and advances, such as Takávi debts, &c., unadjusted, and thus the net expenditure was Rs. 4,91,054-6-0.

STATEMENT I.

Years.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Disbursement.	Closing Balance.	Debt and other advances recoverable but not included in closing Balance.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1896-97 ...	7,12,343 7 3	4,80,218 14 3	4,92,879 9 5	7,00,182 12 1	18,893 14 0
1897-98 ...	7,00,182 12 1	5,33,303 12 4	5,45,903 1 7	6,87,583 6 10	39,329 4 5

124. On adding the sum shown in the last column of the above statement, the total amount at the credit of the State is Rs. 7,26,912-11-3 against Rs. 7,19,076-10-1 of the previous year.

125. The closing balance was distributed as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Central Treasury at Murud in Cash and in Currency Notes....	1,34,930	1	1			
In Promissory Notes at 3½ per cent. ...	4,75,000	0	0			
Sub-Treasuries	66,375	7	0			
				6,76,305	8	1
Value of 98½ Khandies 1¼ maunds of Grain in the State Granary at an average cost of Rs. 27-5-0 per Khandi ...				2,692	1	1
Total...				6,7[illegible]997	9	2
Bank Deposits.						
In Current Account				8,585	13	8
GRAND TOTAL...				6,87,583	6	10

STATEMENT II.—RECEIPTS.

No.	Item.	1894-95.			1895-96.			1896-97.			1897-98.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Land Revenue	2,21,394	9	3	1,94,907	9	7	1,92,028	0	9	2,30,901	0	9
2	Taxes	8,862	10	0	8,892	4	0	6,933	10	0	4,473	0	0
3	Customs	16,455	6	7	15,673	12	6	15,524	8	6	15,314	5	10
4	Abkâri	62,601	15	5	62,083	12	4	60,798	5	2	59,055	6	11
5	Fisheries	3,565	15	0	3,282	9	3	2,702	11	3	2,906	0	0
6	Forests	43,658	12	0	44,316	5	9	34,033	14	9	48,412	15	1
7	Opium, Tobacco and Drugs.	4,054	4	11	3,870	3	11	4,499	10	8	3,841	4	9
8	Salt	26,097	1	11	26,088	9	8	24,539	13	6	24,083	7	6
9	Stamps	4,961	0	0	4,599	2	0	4,617	2	0	4,658	2	0
10	Criminal Courts, Jail and Police.	2,797	14	1	2,202	4	8	1,952	10	4	1,726	9	7
11	Civil Courts and Registration.	8,048	13	2	7,468	15	10	7,399 7,8[illegible]6	3	11	9,619	6	3
12	Education	1,846	1	2	2,747	5	0	2,689	2	6	2,487	5	9
13	Local Funds	13,834	15	1	13,854	7	4	12,405	10	1	14,410	6	4
14	Miscellaneous	24,454	0	10	21,812	8	9	23,226	10	5	16,403	15	11
	Total...	4,42,633	7	5	4,11,799	14	7	3,93,751	1	10	4,38,293	6	8
15	Jáfarábád	64,805	3	10	81,976	1	5	65,535	4	3	71,456	2	9
	Total...	5,07,438	11	3	4,93,776	0	0	4,59,286	6	1	5,09,749	9	5
16	Deposits unadjusted ...	6,372	6	7	18,847	14	4	15,066	1	8	15,497	5	6
17	Advances adjusted... ...	8,890	5	8	8,113	13	10	5,866	6	6	8,056	13	5
	GRAND TOTAL...	5,22,701	7	6	5,20,737	12	2	4,80,218	14	3	5,33,303	12	4

126. From the above statement it will be observed that, as compared with the receipts of last year, the receipts under Land Revenue, Fisheries, Forest, Stamps, Civil and Registration and Local Funds have increased during the year under report. The income from taxes, Customs, Abkári, Salt, Criminal Courts, Jail and Police, Education and Opium, Tobacco and Drugs, has decreased.

127. From the comparative Statement (Appendix XVII.), it will be observed that the total increase from sources of income, as compared with the receipts of the previous year, was Rs. 66,263-12-11, as shown below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Land Revenue	38,873	0	0
Fisheries	203	4	9
Forest	14,379	0	4
Stamps	41	0	0
Civil Courts and Registration	2,220	2	4
Local Funds...	2,004	12	3
Total...	57,721	3	8
Jáfarábád	5,920	14	6
Deposits unadjusted	431	3	10
Advances adjusted	2,190	6	11
Grand Total...	66,263	12	11

128. Similarly the decrease in receipts amounted to Rs. 13,178-14-10, as shown below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Taxes	2,460	10	0
Customs	210	2	8
Abkári	1,742	14	3
Opium, Tobacco, and Drugs	658	5	11
Salt	356	6	0
Criminal Courts, Jail, and Police	226	0	9
Education	201	12	9
Miscellaneous	6,822	10	6
Total...	13,178	14	10

129. The total increase of Rs. 5,920-14-6 in the realization of Jáfarábád revenue during the year under report was due to recurrence of favourable season.

Statement III.—Expenditure.

No.	Item.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Inám Grants	35,614 0 4	34,800 7 10	35,204 14 10	35,056 13 4
2	Charities and Religious Grants.	12,073 14 0	10,773 14 10	12,637 1 9	12,826 8 8
3	Public Works	54,087 8 6	56,762 13 11	63,423 1 7	58,267 13 7
4	Revenue Administration ...	40,199 9 9	41,252 7 9	44,279 8 2	40,931 8 9
5	Allowances to Sardárs	32,636 15 9	24,373 10 10	30,639 5 3	29,809 1 9
6	Civil Courts and Registration.	6,936 9 5	6,717 14 1	7,140 13 1	7,063 12 6
7	Criminal Courts, Jail and Police.	23,619 11 5	23,415 5 4	22,935 15 5	25,565 15 7
8	Marine	8,156 14 6	8,666 12 7	7,270 6 8	7,861 11 10
9	Education	15,386 3 6	16,785 0 0	19,925 12 4	22,071 11 8
10	Toshikháná	2,124 12 1	1,849 10 4	1,533 9 10	1,594 15 8
11	Modikháná...	17 11 2	138 13 8	81 13 0	54 14 1
12	Darbár	82,672 6 1	81,918 6 6	84,353 11 2	84,962 11 7
13	Salt...	4,821 12 9	5,845 15 9	5,959 13 9	8,047 7 0
14	Stables and Cattle ...	22,149 7 7	20,714 0 5	22,220 11 5	27,710 4 3
15	Forests	8,056 4 0	8,245 10 0	10,442 11 4	8,929 2 5
16	Vaccination	836 12 3	879 13 5	918 6 1	839 8 7
17	Refunds	2,334 13 3	666 0 6	429 12 11	983 12 5
18	Abkári	18,100 14 9	15,012 0 8	16,838 15 10	15,627 8 2
19	Survey	5,428 5 8	1,620 7 7	207 14 0	.....
20	Customs	5,121 8 4	5,309 2 3	5,446 9 2	5,728 7 2
21	Dispensaries	4,704 1 4	6,908 7 4	8,116 1 1	7,401 10 7
22	Local Funds	9,630 2 10	8,907 9 7	6,788 10 11	7,716 6 7
23	Opium	2,445 13 8	1,288 10 9	2,575 10 10	2,438 13 8
24	Miscellaneous	6,466 11 0	5,424 15 11	1,769 3 5	25,433 7 7
	Total ...	4,03,622 15 11	3,88,278 3 10	4,11,140 9 10	4,31,924 3 5
25	Jafarabad	44,841 0 10	47,147 0 4	43,742 8 1	59,130 2 7
	Total ...	4,48,464 0 9	4,35,425 4 2	4,54,883 1 11	4,91,054 6 0
26	Deposits adjusted	10,606 14 1	7,403 13 11	18,602 8 7	15,519 7 2
27	Advances unadjusted ..	6,254 12 7	7,583 4 2	18,893 14 11	39,329 4 5
	Grand Total ...	4,65,325 11 5	4,50,412 6 3	4,92,379 9 5	5,45,903 1 7

130. Turning to the expenditure side of the Financial Statement, it will be seen that the total expenditure under all heads amounted to Rs. 5,45,903, against Rs. 4,92,379 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 53,523. Deducting therefrom the disbursement at Jáfarábád and under Deposits and Advances, the expenditure incurred under all the working branches of the Administration of Habsán, amounted to Rs. 4,31,924 against Rs. 4,11,140 in the last year.

131. The principal causes of the total increase of Rs. 37,144-8-0 and the total decrease of Rs. 16,360-14-5 in the expenditure under different heads, shown in the Comparative Statement (Appendix XVII.), are expained below :—

Item No. 1, Inám Grants.—Decrease of Rs. 148-1-6 was due to the settlement of certain claims.

Item No. 2, Charities and Religious Grants.—Increase of Rs. 189-6-11 was due to the distribution of corn to poor and helpless people.

Item No. 3, Public Works.—Decrease of Rs. 5,155-4-0 was due to comparatively large expense at Jáfarábád.

Item No. 4, Revenue Administration.—Decrease, Rs. 3,347-15-7, was due to the savings in the pay of the State Kárbhári and other officers.

Item No. 5, Allowances to Sardárs.—Decrease, Rs. 830-3-6, was due to low prices of rice compared with those of the last year.

Item No. 6, Civil Courts and Registration.—Decrease, Rs. 77-0-5, was due to savings caused in the salary of the Sar Nyayadhish.

Item No. 7, Criminal Courts, Jail and Police.—Increase of Rs. 2,630-0-2 was due to new dress supplied to the Police and other miscellaneous items.

Item No. 8, Marine.—Increase of Rs. 591-5-2 was due to dress supplied to boatmen, and slight increase was also due to other miscellaneous items.

Item No. 9, Education.—Increase of Rs. 2,145-15-4 (*vide* para. 211 of the Report).

Item No. 10, Toshikháná.—Increase of Rs. 61-5-10 was due to increased purchase of things.

Item No. 11, Modikháná.—Decrease of Rs. 26-14-11. One stipendiary servant was reduced.

Item No. 12, Darbár.—Increase Rs. 609-0-5; and item No. 14, Stables—Increase Rs. 5,479-8-10. The expenditures under these heads are fluctuating and depend upon larger or smaller purchases of jewellery, horses and other valuables that the Nawáb Sáheb makes during the year. The high prices of horse-gram also added to the expenses.

Item No. 13, Salt.—Decrease Rs. 2,912-6-9 was due to the contractor having not drawn the full amount of charges due to him for conveyance of salt from Uran to Murud.

Item No. 15, Forests.—Decrease of Rs. 1,513-8-11 was due to a decrease in the amount of refunds.

Item No. 16, Vaccination.—Decrease Rs. 78-13-6 (*vide* para. 190 of the report).

Item No. 17, Refunds.—Increase Rs. 553-15-6 was due to excess collections refunded.

Item No. 18, Abkári.—Decrease of Rs. 1,211-7-8 (*vide* para. 155 of the report).

Item No. 19, Survey.—There was no Survey Establishment working this year for the State; hence there was no expense.

Item No. 20, Customs.—Increase Rs. 281-14-0 was due to repairs to boats, and dress supplied to boatmen.

Item No. 21, Dispensaries.—Decrease Rs. 714-6-6 was due to the savings in the salary of the Chief Medical Officer and other officers.

Item No. 22, Local Funds.—Increase Rs. 927-11-8 was due to the erection of new buildings.

Item No. 23, Opium.—Decrease Rs. 136-13-2. Two chests of opium were imported during the year under report, but the prices quoted were less than those of the last year.

Item No. 24, Miscellaneous.—Increase Rs. 23,664-4-2 was due to the payment of scarcity allowance to establishment, famine and plague expenses (*vide* paras. 177, 214 and 215 of the report).

Item No. 25, Jáfarábád.—Increase Rs. 15,387-10-6 was due to large expenditure incurred on account of famine work.

132. Amount of postal deposits disbursed during the year, decreased by Rs. 3,083-1-5. Tagái and other advances granted to people at low rates of interest increased by Rs. 20,435-5-6.

LAND REVENUE.

	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Gross Land Revenue	2,36,294 13 7	2,35,624 2 4	.....	670 11 3
Deduct.				
Inám	32,913 2 10	32,188 7 3	.....	724 11 7
Remissions	22,371 3 11	3,060 9 2	.....	19,310 10 9
Total...	55,284 6 9	35,249 0 5	.....	20,035 6 4
Net amount for collection ...	1,81,010 6 10	2,00,375 1 11	1,9364 11 1	.....

133. In Mhaslá and Khámgaon Tapás, the revenue is paid in kind, and as the rates of rice were much lower than in the previous year, the amount of gross revenue for collection decreased by Rs. 670-11-3.

134. The settlement of certain Ináms caused the decrease in Inám.

135. Last year, rice and warkas crops suffered on account of want of rainfall and consequently remissions were granted; whereas, crops thrived well this year, hence there was no necessity to remit large sums.

136. The following table shows the balance for collection at the commencement of the year, the amount for collection and that realized during the year under report and the state of arrears as compared with the previous year:—

Year.	Balance for collection at the commencement of the year.	The amount for collection during the year.	The amount of realizations during the year.			The amount of arrears at the close of the year.		
			Of the previous year.	Of the current year.	Total.	Of the previous year.	Of the current year.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1896-97	8,447 8 8	1,81,010 4 10	7,785 15 11	1,41,351 1 2	1,59,147 1 1	661 8 7	29,649 5 8	30,310 14 3
1897-98	30,310 14 3	2,00,375 1 11	25,395 11 5	1,76,404 3 9	2,01,799 15 2	4,915 2 10	23,970 14 2	28,886 1 0
Increase ...	21,863 6 9	19,364 11 1	17,609 11 6	25,043 2 7	42,652 14 1	4,253 10 3	.....	.....
Decrease ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,678 7 6	1,424 13 3

137. The total amount of Land Revenue with arrears for collection was Rs. 2,30,686-0-2, out of which Rs. 2,01,799-15-2 have been recovered, and the out-standing balance was Rs. 28,886-1-0 as detailed below:—

Rs. 4,915-2-10 Past year's arrears still to be collected.
,, 16,255-3-4 Instalments that fell due after the close of the financial year.
,, 351-8-5 Amount that fell due before the close of the financial year, but recovery was suspended and extension granted for payment.
,, 267-9-2 Dues on account of certain Inám lands in dispute.
,, 383-13-1 Dues from Khots whose villages were attached.
,, 6,563-13-5 Proceedings were in progress for recovery.
,, 168-14-9 Dues found to be irrecoverable on account of Insolvent Occupants.

The collection was made by the Village and Tehsil Officers under the supervision and control of the State Kárbhári. Except in 185 villages in the Murud, Nàndgàon, Borli-Mándle, Shriwardhan and Panchatan Tapás where survey has been introduced, the revenue has been fixed in kind, option being left to the Khátedars and Khots to pay either in kind or in money, at the rate fixed from time to time in consideration of the prices prevailing in the market, invariably lower than what they prevail there. The major part of the

revenue was punctually realized. The number of notices issued was 1,581, out of which only in 11 cases movable property was attached, which was returned to the owners on their paying the Land Revenue due from them, and there was no occasion to sell it.

138. The details of arrears are as follows:—

			Rs.	a.	p.
1894-95	...	...	79	14	11
1895-96	...	...	520	5	3
1896-97	...	...	4,314	14	8
Total		...	4,915	2	10

139. Inquiry as to the solvency or otherwise of the persons from whom the above sum is due is in progress, and it is likely that the major portion will be recovered and the rest will be written off the accounts.

Local Funds.

140. The subjoined table shows the Receipts and Expenditure under this head:—

Funds.	Opening Balance on 1st April 1897.	Receipts in 1897-98.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing Balance on 31st March 1898.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
General	2,518 5 11	10,077 8 11	12,595 14 10	8,555 15 2	4,039 15 8
Educational	.....	4,332 13 5	4,332 13 5	4,332 13 5	.....
Total...	2,518 5 11	14,410 6 4	16,928 12 3	12,888 12 7	4,039 15 8

141. Including the arrears from the last year, the amount of Local Fund for collection during the year under report was Rs. 15,753-12-2 against Rs. 13,085-3-3 in the previous year. The total realizations were Rs. 14,410-6-4 against Rs. 12,405-10-1 in the last year. The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 12,888-12-7.

Alienations.

142. There are two kinds of Inams in the State, *viz.*, Inám in cash or in kind, and Inám in land. The total grants under the first head amounted to Rs. 2,868-6-1. The total Inám under the second head amounted to Rs. 32,188-7-3.

Takávi Advances.

143. Takávi has not been shown under a separate head, but the expenditure on that account is included under the head of "Advances." The Takávi advances that remained unrecovered at the close of the previous year were Rs. 5,676.

During the year under report, applications from 12 land-holders for the improvement of their lands were granted, and advances amounting to Rs. 3,057-8-2 were made against Rs. 3,549 in the last year. The total amount for recovery during the year under report was Rs. 8,733-8-2. Out of this amount, Rs. 2,011-11-10 were recovered, leaving a balance of 6,721-12-4 unrealized at the close of the year. This amount will be recovered as the instalments fixed for its recovery become due; the whole of this amount was given for the improvement of lands.

Customs.

144. The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 2,314-5-10 during the year against Rs. 2,524-8-6 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 210-2-8 due to the less realizations under Port dues, &c. The subsidy of Rs. 13,000 due from the British Government, under the Convention of 1884, was duly received in June last. The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 5,728-7-2, as compared with Rs. 5,446-9-2 during the previous year.

Salt.

145. The realizations under this head amounted to Rs. 24,083-7-6 by the sale of 8,705 maunds of salt. The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 3,047-7-0 against Rs. 5,959-13-9 during the last year, showing a decrease of Rs. 2,912-6-9 owing to the higher rate paid in purchasing the salt. The net profit to the State, after deducting from the realizations the total cost of salt transactions, was Rs. 21,036 against Rs. 18,979 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 2,057.

146. One offence involving 3 persons against the Salt Act was reported in the course of the year, with the result that all of them were convicted and fined.

147. Mr. Aitken, the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Ratnagiri Range, visited the State in March 1898 and examined the Customs and Salt arrangements and was satisfied with them.

Opium.

148. There were 46 lbs. 32 tolas and 133 grains of opium in balance at the end of the last year. Two chests containing 273 lbs. 14 tolas and 36 grains of opium were purchased from the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, and imported during the year; thus, there were 320 lbs. 6 tolas and 169 grains of opium for sale during the year under report. Of this 259 lbs. 39 tolas and 125 grains were sold in the course of the year, which realized an amount of Rs. 2,688-15-3, leaving 60 lbs. 7 tolas and 44 grains in stock at the close of the year.

149. In three cases 4 licensees were reported against during the year and they were departmentally punished.

Abkári.

150. The system of Abkari Administration was the same as in the last year. The total Abkari realizations were Rs. 59,055-6-11 against Rs. 60,798-5-2 during the previous year, the details of which are as follows :—

Heads.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Tree-tax on raw toddy	32,727 0 0	33,977 0 0	1,250 0 0	.....
Sale-proceeds of toddy spirit ...	19,488 0 1	16,027 3 9	.....	3,460 12 4
Country spirit shops' license fees..	2,351 12 0	2,264 12 0	.....	87 0 0
Total...	54,566 12 1	52,268 15 9	1,250 0 0	3,547 12 4
Toddy-shop license fees ...	5,131 0 0	4,867 0 0	.....	264 0 0
Tree-foot Booth license fees ...	330 0 0	290 0 0	.....	40 0 0
Total...	5,461 0 0	5,157 0 0	.....	304 0 0
Intoxicating drugs—gânja realizations	.....	930 0 0	930 0 0	.....
Foreign liquor license fees ...	112 8 0	50 0 0	.....	62 8 0
Miscellaneous	658 1 1	649 7 2	.....	8 9 0
Grand Total...	60,798 5 2	59,055 6 11	2,180 0 0	3,922 14 3

151. From the foregoing statement, it will be seen that the total Abkári receipts decreased by Rs. 1,742-14-3. The decrease is mainly noticeable in the sale proceeds of toddy spirit, which is chiefly due to a decrease in the consumption of liquor owing to the effects of the scarcity and the prevalence of plague at Murud and Mazgaon during the year. The realizations under tree-tax on raw toddy was, however, increased by Rs. 1,250 owing to more trees having been licensed to be tapped.

152. The quantity of liquor consumed during the year was 5,922 gallons against 7,737 gallons in the previous year, showing a decrease of 1,815 gallons.

153. The strength of the spirit consumed during the year was as under :—

Kind.	Strength.		Total.
	25° U. P.	60° U. P.	
Toddy spirit	2,720	3,202	5,922

154. The expenditure of the Abkari Department is compared below with that of the previous year :—

Heads.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Establishment and contingencies.	4,429 15 7	3,220 2 5	.....	1,209 13 2
Prices of raw toddy purchased for distillation	11,417 4 0	11,259 0 6	.....	158 3 6
Miscellaneous	991 12 3	1,148 5 3	156 9 0	.....
Total...	16,838 15 10	15,627 8 2	156 9 0	1,368 0 8

155. The cost of 1 Head Constable and 13 Constables, who were on Abkari duty, is included in the entire cost of the Police Administration during the year under report, unlike in the last year, when it formed an item under this head. Thus there was a decrease in expenditure in establishment.

156. The miscellaneous expenses during the year exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 156-9-0. They included contingences, printing, fuel and other materials for the distillery, and the cost of a new vat of the capacity of over 800 gallons purchased during the year.

157. The net gain to the State, after deducting the aggregate expenditure from the receipts, was Rs. 43,427-14-9 against Rs. 43,959-5-4 in the previous year, and deducting the charges, Rs. 1,185 of the Police establishment on Abkari duty, it is Rs. 42,242-14-9.

Excise.

158. The receipts creditable to this head are shown under "opium, tobacco and drugs," in Appendix XVII. They amounted to Rs. 3,841-4-9. Of this, opium has been already dealt with in para. 148 of this report. The license fees for the sale of opium and tobacco with miscellaneous collections regarding the same amounted to Rs. 1,152-5-6.

Stamps.

159. The receipts under this head, exclusive of the realizations under "Court fees" which are included in the income of the Civil Courts, increased during the year from Rs. 4,617 to Rs. 4,653.

Tolls and Transit Duties.

160. No tolls nor transit duties were levied by the State during the year.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

161. During this year, a new dispensary was opened in the Janjirá Fort on the auspicious day of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress of India's Diamond Jubilee and was named "The Victoria Diamond Jubilee Dispensary." Thus there were 4 dispensaries working during the year, *viz.*, at Murud, Shriwardhan, Mhaslá and the Janjirá Fort.

162. A new building for the accommodation of in-patients has been constructed close to the dispensary building at Murud, for the purpose of changing the dispensary into an hospital.

163. The following table shows the number of patients treated and the expenditure incurred during the year as compared with the previous year:—

Dispensary.		No. of patients treated.		Results.				Expenditure.	Daily average.
		In-door.	Out-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remained under treatment.		
								Rs. a. p.	
Murud ...	1896–97 ...	...	9,003	8,452	501	20	30	4,665 5 5	47·6
	1897–98 ...	...	5,657	5,302	232	16	107	4,317 10 6	34·1
Shriwardhan ...	1896–97 ...	...	7,357	6,859	381	11	106	2,278 2 0	69·45
	1897–98 ...	...	6,532	6,060	345	17	110	1,732 11 7	66·5
Mhaslá ...	1896–97 ...	...	6,893	6,381	407	5	100	1,172 9 8	46·4
	1897-98 ...	...	6,965	6,383	489	7	86	967 10 0	41·2
Janjirá Fort ...	1897-98 ...	...	1,203	1,127	75	1	...	363 10 6	16·3

164. The total number of patients treated was 20,357 against 23,253 in the previous year, thus showing a decrease of 2,896 patients. The falling-off in the number of patients at Murud was due to the prevalence of plague at Murud from April to July 1897, and even thereafter, on account of imaginary fear, entertained by ignorant and illiterate masses, regarding detection and segregation. The same reasons were also, to a certain extent, applicable to other places.

165. The maladies, from which relief was sought, were malarial fevers, rheumatic affections, diseases of respiratory system, dysentry, diarrhœa, cholera, plague and skin diseases. In the months of September, October, November, December and January last, cholera prevailed in the town of Shriwardhan and the villages of Bhoste, Kalinjah and Nigri in the Shriwardhan Tehsil, and in the same months in the villages of Mánjrawane, Purár, Ambet, Ghum and Kudgaon of the Mhaslá Tehsil. The cases were treated by the Medical Officers at Mhaslá and Shriwardhan. In all, there were 468 attacks and 283 deaths.

166. Major and minor operations performed by the Medical Officers during the year were as follows:—

	Major.	Minor.
Murud	6	42
Shriwardhan	3	139
Mhaslá	0	60
Janjirá Fort	0	6
Total.....	9	247

167. The following table shows the work done by the Midwife during the year under report:—

Year.	Patients treated at their houses.		Patients treated at the Dispensary.			Total.	Midwifery cases.	Operations performed.	
	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.			Major.	Minor.
1896-97 ...	32	15	...	247	602	896	10	4	14
1897-98 ...	38	10	5	528	605	1,186	14	14	13

168. The Dispensaries at Murud and in the Fort have been maintained by the State, that at Shriwardhan partly by the State and partly by the Local and Municipal Boards, and at Mhasla partly by the State and partly by the Local Board. Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 1,732-11-7 on account of the Shriwardhan Dispensary, the Municipality paid Rs. 486-0-0, the Local Board Rs. 500, the rest, *viz.*, Rs. 746-11-7, were paid by the State. For the maintenance of the Mhaslá Dispensary, the Local Board paid Rs. 500 and the rest, *viz.*, Rs. 487-10-0, were met by the State.

169. In all the Dispensaries, medicines were given to every one free of charge.

170. There was no lunatic under treatment during the year.

Plague.

171. During the year, the plague assumed an epidemic form at two places in the State, *viz.*, Murud and Mazgaon. An account of the first appearance of the plague at Murud and its progress till March 1897 was given in the last Administration Report. All the imported cases here came from Bombay. All the village and Talukâ officers in Habsán had orders to keep infected persons separated, and, if possible, outside the town. This course was followed, by which means, infection did not spread beyond Murud. As stated above, the disease broke out as an epidemic, in spite of all efforts to suppress it, in the month of April, when it began to rage furiously. On 24th April the State Kárbhárí divided the town into six wards and appointed necesssary number of officers to daily visit the houses, disinfect and whitewash those that were infected, segregate the patients and contacts therefrom to the camps set up for the purpose. The plague, however, ran its full course between 24th April and 24th May. From the latter date it began gradually to decline, and ultimately disappeared on the 23rd June, there being only 12 attacks of, and 6 deaths from, plague between 24th May and 23rd June 1897.

172. No cause can, for certain, be pointed out as to the outbreak of the plague in Mazgaon, which is 4 miles to the north of Murud. It is supposed that some Kolees from this place brought the infection in about August 1897 from Bombay, where there was plague in sporadic form. The village was very thickly populated, and was very bad so far as sanitary condition was concerned. The inhabitants consisted of Kolees, Bhandárees, and other low classes, with very dirty ways of living. Three cases of suspicious fever, subsequently considered as of plague, were first reported there in August. Then a real case of plague was discovered on 11th October, which was also an imported one from Bombay. As the monsoon was not completely over, the school-building in the village had to be utilized for the purpose of plague hospital, and consequently the school was closed. A camp was erected for the accommodation of suspicious cases, their attendants and contacts. They were all fed at the cost of the State. The infected houses were thoroughly disinfected, and every possible care was taken to suppress the plague, but it showed no signs of abatement till the close of November 1897.

173. The disease at first confined itself to the lower part of the village among the Kolees and Bhandárees, but it gradually began to spread with great virulence all over the village, and the Mahomedan population that lived on an elevated and well-ventilated site also began to suffer. It was then decided to order complete evacuation of the whole village and accommodate the inhabitants, numbering about 1,500, in temporary huts built at State expense. This arrangement was completed on 18th December, and by 28th of the same month all the people left the village. During this period the plague commenced to abate. The evacuated houses were thoroughly disinfected and lime-washed, and such as could be occupied after repairs were improved, and others found to be totally unfit for habitation were pulled down. The whole population which was accomodated in huts was daily examined by officers specially appointed for the purpose. In case of illness, the matter was at once reported to the Medical Officer and the patient removed to the Plague hospital. To prevent the spread of the disease in the neighbouring villages, a Police cordon had been placed, and every arrangement was made for the comforts of the poor villagers. Thus, after strenuous efforts, the plague completely disappeared in January last. The last case that occurred was on the 15th of January 1898.

174. No doubt, all the precautions and measures suggested by the medical authorities and other experienced officers of the British Government were adopted for the prevention and suppression of plague in both the places, *viz.*, Murud and Mazgaon. In the former place, no special cause can be assigned for its disappearance. In the latter the evacuation of the village can safely be said to be the cause.

175. Under instructions from the Political Agent, Observation Camps were established at Murud and Shriwardhan on the 23rd of February 1898 for

the detention of passengers that arrived there by steam boats from infected places, and they were continued till the close of the financial year, and also afterwards. A special Medical Officer was also posted at Berli-Mandle, with necessary notification of orders to prevent infected people coming into the State from Revadandá, Rohá and other infected places of the Alibág District, and special police was kept at Harihareshwar to prevent import of infection from Bánkot and southward. It was after all a satisfaction that no other village was infected during this fair season, though there were 7 and 2 imported cases at Murud and Shriwardhan Camps, respectively.

176. The following table gives the details of the attacks and deaths from plague in the State :—

Name of Town or Village.	No. of Attacks.			No. of Deaths.		
	Imported.	Indigenous.	Total.	Imported.	Indigenous.	Total.
Murud	...	258	258	...	155	155
Mazgaon	1	63	64	1	42	43
Observation Camp, Murud...	7	...	7	7	...	7
Observation Camp, Shriwardhan.	2	...	2	2	...	2
Nándgaon	1	...	1	1	...	1
Mithekhár	1	...	1	1	...	1
Total...	12	321	333	12	197	209

177. The statement below gives the details of expenditure incurred in connection with the plague during the financial year closing on the 31st of March 1898.

Name of Town or Village.	Amount expended.
	Rs. a. p.
Murud	4,550 6 8
Mazgaon	1,829 0 3
Observation Camp, Murud	471 13 5
Observation Camp, Shriwardhan	364 1 6
Mándle-Borli	30 15 2
Janjirá Port	29 10 0
Kumbhárú	4 13 11
Bhasalá	6 0 0
Rájpuri	6 14 0
Khadap Chauki	6 0 0
Total.....	7,299 10 11

173. The large amount spent at Mazgaon was on account of permanent improvement of the sanitary condition of the village. Nearly 30 houses were removed and built on healthy locality at the cost of the State. Good deal of improvement was made to the existing streets. The cattle-pounds close by occupied houses, all cesspools, and dung-heaps were removed.

179. The following table gives the details of people detained in the Observation Camps and fed at the cost of the State:—

Name of Observation Camp.	Number of persons detained.	Number of persons provided with food.
Murud	464	200
Shriwardhan	628	465
Total...	1,092	665

180. More than half of the number of these were those that arrived here from Bombay proceeding to the villages in Mahád and Rohá Talukás of the Alibág District and to Satárá and Ratnagiri Districts.

181. The camps had been provided with necessary medical staff and were supervised by responsible officers of the State, who looked to the comforts of the persons detained, under the direct control of the State Kárbhári.

Vital Statistics.

182. The figures relating to births and deaths for the year under report are shown in the following table as compared with the previous year :—

	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
Births	3,077	3,100	23	.....
Deaths...	2,643	3,065	422	.....

183. Out of 3,100 children born during the year, 1,640 were males and 1,460 females. The birth-rate *per mille* of population was 37·9 against 37·6 in the last year.

184. Out of 3,065 deaths registered during the year, 1,510 were males and 1,555 females. The death-rate per thousand was 37·4 against 32·3 in the previous year. The increased mortality was evidently due to the prevalence of plague and cholera.

185. Out of the total number of deaths, 15 were from small-pox, 14 from measles, 66 from accidents, 283 from cholera, 209 from plague and 2,478 from other natural causes. Of the 66 accidental deaths, 14 were caused by drowning, 5 from snake-bites, 5 by burning, 3 from falls from trees and 39 from other causes.

186. As in the British Territory, the duty of testing the accuracy of birth and death registers was assigned to the Revenue and Police Officers, when on tour, and they have been doing their work, which is also tested by the State Kárbhári when in the District.

VACCINATION.

187. As in the last year, two vaccinators were working under the supervision of the Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, Kolaba. During the year under report, 2,486 persons were primarily vaccinated and 337 re-vaccinated against 2,598 and 629 respectively in the previous year. Of the 2,486 primary cases, 1,273 were males and 1,213 females; and of the 337 re-vaccinated, 277 were males and 60 females.

188. The percentage of successful cases in primary operations was 97·8 and in re-vaccination 58·1. The ratio of protection to the total population was 34·3 *per mille* this year.

By whom vaccinated.	No. of persons vaccinated in 1896-97.	No. of persons vaccinated in 1897-98.	Result.			
			Successful.		Unsuccessful.	
			1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Vaccinators	3,227	2,823	2,863	2,659	364	164

The decrease in the number vaccinated is due to the prevalence of epidemics in the State.

189. The work of the two vaccinators was inspected by the Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, in October 1897 and March 1898.

190. The cost of the vaccination establishment amounted to Rs. 839-8-7 against Rs. 918-6-1 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 78-13-6. This decrease in the expenditure is due to the fact that there was no deputation, as in the last year, of a vaccinator to Bombay to receive instructions in animal vaccination.

SANITARY.

191. The expenditure on sanitary works during the year was Rs. 7,964-14-8 against Rs. 9,020-2-8 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,055-4-0 Of this total expenditure, Rs. 1,860-11-7 were spent by the Local Board in improving the supply of drinking water in different villages. The Murud and Shriwardhan Municipalities expended Rs. 2,223-3-10 and Rs. 457-6-1 respectively during the year under report in cleansing the streets and culverts and towards the improvement of the sanitation of the towns.

192. Out of Rs. 3,423-9-2 spent by the State towards sanitation, Rs. 1,998-12-1 were spent in maintaining and improving the Victoria Water Works, Rs. 424-13-1 were spent in repairing wells, and Rs. 1,000 in rebuilding houses of poor inhabitants of Mazgaon village affected by plague.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

193. In Habsán, instruction is imparted up to Standard VII (Matriculation) in English and up to Standard VI in Marathi and Hindustani.

194. The subjoined table shows the details regarding the number and description of the schools :—

Number.	Description of Schools.	No. of pupils on the roll on 31st March 1897.	No. of pupils on the roll on 31st March 1898.	Daily averag e attendance.
	State Schools.			
2	English Schools	175	162	1,05·5
27	Marathi Schools	2,112	1,809	1,247
31	Hindustani Schools	1,730	1,738	1,127·6
60	Total... ...	4,017	3,709	2,480·1
	Private Schools.			
6	Marathi Schools	64	74	.....
16	Hindustani Schools	163	170	.....
22	Total... ...	227	244	.....
82	GRAND TOTAL... ...	4,244	3,953	.....

195. As reported last year, the English school at Murud was efficiently maintained, and an additional English teaching school was newly opened at Shriwardhan in February last. It began its work with 28 boys on the roll, classified under three standards. Towards the close of the official year, the number of pupils rose to 34 and the average attendance to 30. The school has been placed in the charge of qualified teachers under the general supervision of the Head Master, English School, Murud.

196. The following table gives the classification of the Schools, English and Vernacular, maintained by the State. The number of these schools, *i. e.*, 60, was the same as in the previous year :—

Schools, English or Vernacular.	No. of Schools.		
	For Boys.	For Girls.	Total.
English Schools	2	.....	2
Marathi Schools	23	4	27
Hindustani Schools	25	6	31
Total ...	50	10	60

197. The number of pupils on the rolls of the State Schools was 3,709 against 4,017 during the previous year, showing a decrease of 308. The daily average attendance of the boys was 1,948·5 and of the girls 531·6 against 2,221·8 and 605·6 respectively during the preceding year. The slight decrease both in total number and the average attendance is owing to the prevalence of plague at Murud and cholera at Shriwardhan.

198. The number of indigenous schools in the State and of the pupils attending them increased in the year under report from 14 to 22 and from 227 to 244 respectively. Of the 22 private schools, 6 were Marathi, and 16 Hindustani, and of the 244 pupils attending them, 201 were boys and 43 girls. No registers are kept in these schools in the prescribed forms, and consequently no information regarding the daily average attendance was forthcoming. During the year under report, no new schools were registered under the rules for the grant-in-aid system, but the number of the schools already registered had to be reduced by one, as the attendance there fell off. Thus, in all, there were one Marathi and 2 Hindustani private registered schools at the close of the year.

199. The total number of the Educational Institutions in the State including the private schools rose from 74 to 82 during the year under report, but the number of pupils attending them fell from 4,244 to 3,953.

200. Of the total number of 3,953 students under instruction in Habsán, 1,965 were Hindus, 1,896 Mahomedans, 90 Beni-Israels and 2 Christians.

201. Special attention has, as in the previous years, been paid to the education of Mahomedan boys. The total expenditure, on account of the scholarships awarded to the Mahomedan students, amounted to Rs. 87 against Rs. 164 in the previous year. These scholarships have been awarded to the deserving Mahomedan boys, on condition that they keep their ranks high in their respective classes. In all, there were 54 Mahomedan boys learning Marathi and English in the State Schools. One Mahomedan student, sent to the Training College, Poona, at the State expense, completed his third year's course and was discharged with the necessary certificate from that Institution during the year under report. He has since been employed in the State service. Attention was also paid to the amelioration of the backward classes. There are at present 173 Mahár, Máng and Chámbhar boys learning in the Marathi and Hindusthani State Schools against 187 in the previous year. Of the 3,709 students learning in the State Schools, 1,527 are cultivators, 1,001 partly cultivators and partly of other profession, and the remaining 1,181 are non-cultivators. Gymnasia are attached to the English and Vernacular Schools at Murud, Shriwardhan, Mhaslá and Borli Mándle. Boys regularly attend them.

202. Taking the number of children of school-going age at 15 per cent. of the whole population of Habsán, 32·6 pupils were under instruction out of every hundred children of school-going age, against 34·5 in the previous year. The percentage of the scholars to the whole population shows a very slight fall of 2 per cent.

203. The results of the examinations are tabulated below :—

Description of Schools.	Number of Scholars examined.	Number of Scholars passed.						Total.
		Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standard VI.	
English School ...	92	15	9	20	5	6	4	59
Marathi Schools ...	1,078	366	117	70	22	7	5	587
Hindustani School's ...	1,078	410	105	35	25	4	...	579
Total...	2,248	791	231	125	52	17	9	1,225

204. The above does not include the result of the Middle English School at Shriwardhan, which had only been started in February 1898. The Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Kolábá Sub-Division, had, however visited it, leaving a remark that the School made a good beginning.

205. During the year under report, 5 students were sent up for the University School Final Examination, out of which 2 came out successful. Only one boy was sent up for Matriculation, and he got plucked. It is hoped that the School will show better results next year, as improvement has been made in the efficiency of the staff. Three students from the vernacular schools passed the Third Grade Public Service Examination held at Alibág, in the Kolábá District, during the year under report.

206. An exhibition of Modi and Urdu handwritings was held during the year under report under the supervision of a Committee of State Officers, and prizes to the value of Rs. 59-4-0 were distributed to boys and girls, whose handwritings were found good.

207. As in the previous year, the Inspecting Staff for the schools consisted of one Inspector for the Marathi and one for the Hindustani schools.

208. Including one first class trained Mahomeden teacher for the Shriwardhan Hindustani School, the number of trained teachers in the State schools was 13 against 11 in the previous year. Qualified teachers have been, and are being, appointed as vacancies occur. Such improvement in the strength and efficiency of the staff has contributed a good deal towards bettering the general tone of the schools.

209. In the month of March last, the Second Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Thána, inspected the Hindustani schools and the Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Kolábá, inspected the English and Marathi schools. The results of their examinations of most of the schools were declared to be satisfactory. The suggestions made by them have been attended to as far as possible.

210. The total receipts and expenditure of the Educational Department are shown below :—

RECEIPTS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
School-cess, *i.e.*, one-third of the one anna local cess ...	4,332	13	5
School-fees	1,741	8	0
Miscellaneous	245	13	9
Contribution from the Murud Municipality	500	0	0
Contribution from the State	15,251	8	6
Total...	22,071	11	8

EXPENDITURE.

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Schools	6,027	5	0
Vernacular Schools	12,536	2	0
Inspection	1,780	1	7
Rent for School-houses	449	13	0
Miscellaneous	1,278	6	1
Total...	22,071	11	8

211. The amount expended under this head during the year under report exceeds that of the last year by Rs. 2,145-15-4 (*vide* Appendix XVII). This increase is due to the employment of a larger number of qualified teachers in the State schools.

212. It will thus be seen that the schools were maintained by material contributions from the State to the Local and Municipal Funds.

CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SCARCITY.

213. The effects of the scarcity of 1895-96 commenced to be keenly felt by the population of this State between April and October 1897. As was reported last year, the out-turn of rice and warkas crop being 8 and 4 annas respectively, there was no sufficient store of food grains in the State. The prevalence of high prices in all the surrounding districts and in Bombay, combined with the difficulty in the way of communication, caused by the prevalence of plague both in Bombay and at Murud, made the matters worse. In order, therefore, to assist the subjects and others that happend to be here, the Nawáb Sáheb was pleased to sanction the following measures :—

214. In relief of the poor agriculturists, agricultural and other labourers, works costing Rs. 8,508 were done in different parts of Habsán and of Rs. 19,055 in Jáfarábád. They consisted of the constructions of, and repairs to,

roads, reclamation of new salt marshy lands, and repairs to the old ones. They were also employed on other Public Works. Advances, Rs. 33,000, at low rate of interest, were granted to middle class men and traders for purchase of food grain and maintenance of stock thereof, required for consumption in the rainy season; and also Rs. 9,940 were lent in a similar way to land-holders in needy circumstances for other domestic purposes. Corn, etc., worth Rs. 429-6-2 was distributed among the helpless people.

215. Famine allowances, amounting to Rs. 12,327, were paid to the lowly paid establishment and Sanadi servants of the State.

216. The payment of Land Revenue to the extent of Rs. 10,306 was suspended and Rs. 12,675 were remitted in Habsan. These figures include the amounts suspended and remitted last year.

217. There were no deaths among the poor masses due to starvation. This is also apparent from the average mortality of the State, which is 31·5 per mille, excluding that of Murud, Mazgaon and other villages of the State affected by plague and cholera.

Destruction of Wild Animals and Venomous Snakes.

218. Rules regarding the destruction of wild animals and venomous snakes are in force in the State. During the year under report, 16 wild animals, 15 boars and one deer, were killed in the shooting excursion by the Nawáb Sáheb himself. The number of snakes destroyed, for which rewards were paid, was 71 against 65 in the last year, and the sum paid as rewards amounted to Rs. 8-12-6 against Rs. 8-4-0 in the previous year.

Post and Telegraph Offices.

219. There is one combined Sub Post Office and Third Class Telegraph Office at Murud-Janjira and 6 branch Post Offices at Shriwardhan, Mhasla, Borli Panchatan, Borli Mándla, Nándgaon and Hareshwar in the State, all working under the direct control of the British Government.

State Records.

220. The general records of the State are preserved under the supervision of the State Kárbhári in a room specially built for the purpose near his Office. The Tehsil records are kept at their respective head-quarters. The rules for the systematic classification and preservation of useful records, as well as for the periodical destruction of useless papers have been observed.

Printing Press.

221. There is a small Printing Press at Murud in which the work of printing official forms and other job work has been done.

Libraries.

222. There are two libraries in the State, one at Murud and the other at Shriwardhan. Both the libraries receive contributions from the State and the Municipalities.

Taxes on Trade.

223. Besides the octroi levied by the Murud and Shriwardhan Municipalities, the following taxes have been levied by the State:—

(1) License-tax.

(2) Tax on fisheries.

224. The total receipts from the above taxes amounted, during the year, to Rs. 4,713 against Rs. 4,480-11-3 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 232-4-9.

Light-house.

225. There is a Light-house at Nanawali on Rájapuri Point, where an occulting fourth order dioptric light, with intervals of 10 seconds "light," and 5 seconds "dark" was exhibited in an efficient manner throughout the whole year. The building and lighting apparatus continued to be in perfect order. The Light-house was inspected by Mr. F. S. Framji, Assistant Engineer, Belgaum District, in April 1897, and by Mr. Payne, Inspector, Coast Guard Service, in the months of April and November 1897 and January 1898, both of whom found everything clean and in good order. The lightning conductor was also in good condition.

226. The expenses to the State in connection with the Light-house were as follows :—

	R.	a.	p.
Establishment	432	0	0
Heavy mineral oil of 250° test	390	10	0
Cocoanut oil	34	8	0
White-washing	27	0	7
Contingencies	64	14	8
Total ...	949	1	3

227. The beacon on the whale-reef (Chor-kásá), the work of which was completed last year at a total cost of Rs. 1,430 by the Executive Engineer, Ratnagiri and Kolábá, in accordance with Government Resolutions Nos. 271 and 7,439, dated respectively 4th November and 1st December 1890 in the Marine and Political Department, was washed away, and the Darbár, as suggested by the Political Agent, is in correspondence with that officer for having it replaced by a new masonry beacon through the Bombay Port Trust Authorities.

228. The administration of the Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkári Departments in Habsán was carefully carried out by the State officials in accordance with the Agreement of 1884 and the further Agreement of 1894, and its working was satisfactory.

229. The Nawáb Sáheb enjoyed good health and continued to devote his uninterrupted attention to the affairs of the State.

230. A summary of the Jáfarábád Administration Report is herewith forwarded as desired in para. 12 of the Government Resolution (Political Department) No. 7157, dated 6th November 1894.

231. The salient features of this year's administration are—The Survey and Settlement work, as already completed, was introduced and the records completed, except those of Mhaslá. The Revenue and Police officers did their work well. Civil and Criminal Courts continued to do their work satisfactorily. The Jail discipline was properly maintained. Forest, Abkari, Public Works and Educational Departments received their due share of attention. The prevalence of the plague at Bombay and neighbouring places did not affect the export and import trade. The general scarcity and consequent rise in the prices of food grains did not, in the least, increase the death-rate. The State had, of course, to spend large sums for the relief of people suffering from scarcity and for the suppression of the plague. The land and other revenues have been recovered without undue pressure. The condition of the people was, on the whole, good. They received great assistance from Public Works and from advances granted to them.

232. Grateful thanks are due to the Political Agents for their valuable advice and assistance in guiding the administration.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

V. S. KOPPIKAR,
State Karbhári, Janjirá.

Forwarded through Sir Sidi Ahmed Khán Sidi Ibráhim Khán, K.C.I.E., Nawáb Sáheb of Janjirá, with respectful compliments.

No. 184 of 1898.

Huzur Office, Murud,
Janjirá, 15*th July* 1898.

Forwarded to the Political Agent, Janjirá, with the compliments of the undersigned.

SIDI AHMED KHÁN,
Nawáb Sáheb of Janjirá.

APPENDIX I.

Political Relations of Native States.

Name of State.	Tribute in Men or Money.		Estimated Population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing Diseases.	Supposed Gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Dues levied or not.	Principal Articles of Production, Manufacture and Mines.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Janjirá... ...	.....	.....	81,780	60 regular. 22 irregular. 82	3,703 at regular. 244 at irregular. 3,953	2,823	Malarial Fevers, Rheumatic, Respiratory and Skin affections, Dysentery Diarrhœa, and Bubonic Plague.	Rs. 5,09,749	39 Fort Garrison men. 14 Artillery men. 204 Other irregular bodies. 257	Not levied.	Rice, nágli, vari, haric, teel, cocoanuts, betel-nuts, timber, myrobolams, hemp and fish.

(Signed) V. S. KOPPIKAR,
State Kárbhári, Janjira.

Murud-Janjira, 6th June 1898.

Approved.
(Signed) S. R. ARTHUR,
Acting Political Agent,
Janjira.

22nd June 1898.

APPENDIX II.

Political Relations.

Native Chiefs—Principal Male Members of their Families and principal Members of their Courts.

No.	Name of individual, State and family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste, Race and Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Nawáb Sidi Ahmed Khán Sidi Ibráhim Khán, of Janjirá; *Yákut Khán.*	Murud-Janjirá.	Chief of Janjirá.	Sidi Sarul Khán, *Sunni* Musalman	36	At Rájkumár College and under a *private* tutor. Educated in Arabic, Urdu, Persian, Marathi and English.	Administers the affairs of his State.	Yes, under G. R. No. 6443, dated 15th October 1890.	Not necessarily.	No.	

(~~Signed~~) V. S. KOPPIKAR,
State Kárbhári, Janjirá.

Murud-Janjirá, 6th June 1898.

Approved.

(Signed) S. R. ARTHUR,
Acting Political Agent,
Janjirá.

21*st June* 1898.

APPENDIX III.

Civil Divisions of Territory under Political Control.

Division.	Executive District.	Number of Executive Sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief Town with Population.		Number of Villages.	Number of Civil Judges.	Number of Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total Cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	State Revenue.		Remarks.
					Head-Quarter Town.	Population.								Land.	Gross.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Southern Division.	*Janjirá.*	3	324	81,780	Murud.	5,883	227	3	0	20	7	135	Rs. a. p. 1,96,378-14-6	Rs. a. p. 2,80,901-11-9	Rs. a. p. 5,09,719-9-5	

V. S. KOPPIKAR,

State Kárbhári, Janjirá.

Murud-Janjirá, 22nd June 1898.

APPENDIX IV.

Population of the Janjira State.

Commissionership.	1	Southern Division.
District.	2	Janjira.
Inhabited houses.	3	16,491
Population in 1891. — Men.	4	22,404
Women.	5	25,020
Children under 15 years. — Male.	6	17,225
Female.	7	17,131
Total.	8	81,780
Number per square mile.	9	252·41
Classification of population. — Christians. — Europeans.	10	.....
East Indian and other mixed races.	11	.....
Natives.	12	12
Hindus.	13	66,803
Mahomedans.	14	14,136
Parsis.	15	.....
Buddhists and Jains.	16	71
Jews.	17	599
Aborigines.	18	159
Others.	19	.....
Occupation. — Total male agriculturists including landlords cultivators and agricultural labourers.	20	26,279
Total non-agricultural males.	21	13,350
Prevailing language.	22	Marathi and Hindustani.
Emigration or immigration during the year.	23	26 emigrations, 45 immigrations.

V. S. KOPPIKAR,
State Kárbhári, Janjirá.

Murud-Janjirá, 22nd June 1898.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, and other Particulars of the Military Force in the Janjira State, 1897-98.

Arm of Service.	Total number of Fighting Officers and Men.							Details of Force at the end of the year.						Total Cost of Pay and Allowances of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men, including Followers.	Remarks.
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year (a).	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c. (b)	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions, or Batteries.	Number of Guns.	Number of Men.				
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting Men.	
															Rs. a. p.	
Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Artillery	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	*179	...	...	...	14	1,177 4 9	* 11 serviceable. 168 unserviceable. 179
Infantry	248	...	...	5	5	...	...	243	...	..	..	...	...	243	24,788 10 1	
Total..	262	...	...	5	5	...	...	257	...	179	...	...	...	257	25,965 14 10	

V. S. KOPPIKAR,

State Kárbhári, Janjirá.

Murud-Janjirá, 22*nd June* 1898.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement shewing the Strength, Cost, Discipline, and Education of the Police.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of the Grade.	Total Expenditure.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Judicially punished.	By Promotion.	By Money Rewards.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.								
Inspector of Police ...	1	100	1,223 2 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Chief Constables—											
1st Class	1	30	384 4 0	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
2nd Class... ...	1	25	341 4 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
3rd Class.. ..	1	20	287 8 10	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
Head Constables—											
1st Class	3	15	549 8 1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	2	
2nd Class ..	5	12	673 8 4	.....	1	1	2	.....	3	2	
3rd Class... ..	12	10	1,436 9 9	.....	1	.....	4	.....	3	9	
Constables—											
1st Class	8	9	833 4 7	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	5	
2nd Class	47	8	4,639 3 1	3	5	1	5	.....	19	28	
3rd Class	55	7	5,180 13 7	1	11	1	9	.....	12	43	
Drill Instructor ..	1	15	193 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Total ...	135	.....	15,743 0 0	4	20	3	26	.....	46	89	

V. S. KOPPIKAR,

Murud-Janjirá, 22nd June 1898.

State Kárbhári, Janjirá.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Police in the Janjirá State during the Year ending 31st March 1898.

Name of State.	Number of Offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested.		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.	
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7.	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Janjirá	193	234	115	142	115	142	90	132	21	10	78	92·9	78	92·9

Murud-Janjirá, 22nd June 1898.

V. S. KOPPIKAR,
State Kárbhári, Janjirá.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the Value of Property Stolen and Amount of Recoveries in the Janjirá State during the Year ending 31st March 1898.

State.	Amount Stolen.		Amount Recovered.		Percentage of Recoveries to Property Stolen.		Remarks.
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Janjirá	1,759 9 8	1,048 6 3	1,528 13 1	648 11 10	87	62	

Murud-Janjirá, 22nd June 1898.

V. S. KOPPIKAR,
State Kárbhári, Janjirá.

APPENDIX IX.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of Crimes committed, number of

ending 31*st*

No.	Description of Crime or Offence.	Number of Crimes.			Number of cases disposed of during 1897-98.	Number of cases undisposed of during 1897-98.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number	
		Balance on the 1st of April 1897.	Committed during 1897-98.	Total.					Imprisonment.	
									Simple.	Rigorous.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Offences against the public tranquillity—Chapter VIII of the Indian Penal Code.	...	2	2	2	...	17	...	...	...
2	Offences by or relating to Public Servants—Chapter IX.	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1
3	Contempts of the lawful authority of Public Servants—Chapter X.	...	6	6	6	...	8	6	...	...
4	False evidence and offences against Public Justice—Chapter XI.	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
5	Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals—Chapter XIV.	...	1	1	1	...	2	1	...	...
6	Offences affecting the human body—Chapter XVI. — Affecting life	1	...	1	1	...	3	2	...	2
	— Hurt and grievous hurt	...	71	71	71	...	191	20	...	5
	— Wrongful restraint	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...
	— Criminal force and assault	...	6	6	6	...	9	1	...	...
7	Offences against property,—Chapter XVII. — Theft	1	55	56	55	1	87	31	...	49
	— Robbery and dacoity	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
	— Criminal misappropriation of property.	...	2	2	2	...	2	2	...	...
	— Criminal breach of trust	...	3	3	3	...	3	3	...	...
	— Receiving of stolen property	...	4	4	4	...	9	9	...	1
	— Mischief	...	12	12	12	...	42	1	...	...
	— Criminal trespass	1	31	32	32	...	103	7	...	6
8	Defamation—Chapter XXI	...	2	2	2	...	3	...	...	...
9	Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance—Chapter XXII.	...	62	62	61	1	140	6	...	...
10	Cattle Trespass Act I of 1871 (India)	...	2	2	2	...	4	4	...	...
11	Abkári Act No. V of 1878 (Bombay)	...	12	12	11	1	20	18	...	...
12	District Police Act No. IV of 1890 (Bombay)	...	29	29	29	...	36	35	...	...
13	Merchant Shipping Act No. VII of 1880 (India)	...	2	2	2	...	2	2	...	...
14	Arms Act XI of 1878 (India)	...	3	3	3	...	4	2	...	...
15	Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	..
16	Salt Act II of 1890	...	8	8	8	...	12	12	...	2
	Total	3	318	321	317	4	703	214	...	65

Murud-Janjirá, 22nd June 1898.

IX.

Cases disposed of, and Cases awaiting trial in the Janjirá State during the year March 1898.

No. of persons sentenced to					Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Terms of Imprisonment.									Remarks.
Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	
Simple.	Rigorous.																
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	6	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
1	6	8	...	20	171	...	...	7	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	17	13	2	81	5	...	...	57	4	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	8	...	9	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	1	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	7	96	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	6	...	6	132	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	17	...	18	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	35	...	35	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	10	...	12	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	28	118	2	214	483	...	1*	69	8	2	4	5	1	...	2	3	

* The charge against the person was under Section 504 of the Indian Penal Code. He died when at large by ordinary sickness.

V. S. KOPPIKAR,
State Kárbhári, Janjirá.

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the number of Offences reported and Offences dealt with in the Janjirâ State during the Year ending 31st March 1898.

Name of Court.	Number of Offences reported during the year.		Number of Persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.						Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	
				Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrants.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrates.									
	1896-97.	1897-98.							1896-97.	1897-98.							
Sadar Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sessions Judge, Janjirâ	1	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	6	...	1	5	...	...	...	
Sessions Judge, Jûfarâbâd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
District Magistrate...	2	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	9	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	
First Class Magistrates	97	88	...	56	68	59	...	...	161	183	6	100	74	...	...	3	
Second Class Magistrates	48	12	...	3	15	4	...	...	100	22	...	13	9	...	...	...	
Third Class Magistrates	180	215	7	77	141	264	...	...	399	489	188	175	123	...	1	2	
Total...	328	318	10	142	224	327	...	...	672	703	194	289	214	...	1	5	

Murad-Janjirâ, 22nd June 1898.

V. S. KOPPIKAR,

State Kârbhâri, Janjirâ.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the Results of Appeals against Decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Janjirâ State during the year ending 31st March 1898.

State.	Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																											
			Applications rejected.				Sentences.										Proceedings quashed,				Referred.				Further inquiry, &c., ordered.				Pending.			
							Confirmed.				Modified.				Reversed.															
			Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.	
			1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Janjirâ.	Sadar Court	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sessions Judge, Janjirâ ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sessions Judge, Jâfarâbâd	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Magistrate ...	4	...	1	...	1	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	First Class Magistrate with appellate power ...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	8	...	1	...	1	7	5	7	4	3	...	3	...	5	4	5	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Murud-Janjirâ, 22nd June 1898.

V. S. KOPPIKAR,
State Kârbhâri, Janjirâ.

APPENDIX XII.

Statement shewing the number of persons convicted or confined in the Jail in the Janjirá State during the year ending 31st March 1893.

Stations.	Number of Prisons.	Number of Prisoners.				Daily average in Jail.		Number of Prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and Prisoners.	Remarks shewing mortality among Convicts in the Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		1896-97.	1897-98.			
				1896-97.	1897-98.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Murud	1	18	69	72	87	17	19	22	Rs. a. p. 1,480 4 1	

V. S. KOPPIKAR,

State Kárbhári, Janjirá.

Murud-Janjirá, 22nd June 1898.

APPENDIX XIII.

Civil Work.—Nature and Value of Original Suits filed and disposed of.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing Balance.		Suits filed in 1897-98.									Suits disposed of in 1897-98.									
												Value.	Nature of Suits.			Valuation of Suits.					How disposed of.				Value.	Average duration.			Remarks.
		1896-97	1897-98	1896-97	1897-98	1896-97	1897-98	1896-97	1897-98	1896-97	1897-98		Suits regarding lands and houses, &c.	Suits for money transaction	Suits for other rights, &c.	No. of suits under Rs. 100	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	*Ex-parte.*	Admitted and compromised, &c.	Struck off the file, &c.	Otherwise disposed of.		Years. Months. Days.		
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8	9			10					11				12	13			14
												Rs. a. p.													Rs. a. p.				
1	Munsiff's Court ...	21	34	291	347	312	381	278	346	34	35	45,345 12 7	212	120	15	287	94	12	4	...	43	140	50	113	47,886 14 8	...	3	12	
2	Sar Nyayadhish's Court	...	...	186	256	186	256	186	255	...	1	10,355 9 9	...	356	...	255	...	...	...	1	42	154	14	45	4,214 4 1	...	2	6	
	Total...	21	34	477	603	498	637	464	601	34	36	55,701 6 4	212	476	15	492	94	12	4	1	85	294	64	158	52,101 2 9	...	...	...	

Murud-Janjirá, 22nd June 1898.

V. S. KOPPIKAR,
State Kárbhári, Janjirá.

APPENDIX XIV.

Civil Work,—Results of Applications for execution of Decrees.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Value of Opening Balance for 1897-98	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of			Closing Balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at close of			Remarks.
		1896-97.	1897-98.		1896-97.	1897-98.	Value for	1896-97.	1897-98.	Value total for	1896-97.	1897-98.	Value for	1896-97.	1897-98.	Value of Closing Balance for	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3		4	5			6			7			8			9			10
				Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.				
1	Munsiff's Court.....	61	65	21,164 14 8	588	524	77,094 7 3	649	589	98,259 5 9	584	521	82,866 10 3	65	68	15,392 11 6	47	15	6	
2	Sar-Nyáyádhish's Court	...	...	.....	356	405	8,961 7 2	356	405	8,961 7 2	356	405	8,961 7 2	...	...	... ..	...	...	...	
	Total.....	61	65	21,164 14 8	944	929	86,055 14 3	1,005	994	1,07,220 12 11	940	926	91,828 1 5	65	68	15,392 11 6	47	15	6	

V. S. KOPPIKAR,

State Kárbhári, Janjirá.

Murud-Janjirá, 22nd June 1898.

APPENDIX XV.

Registration of Documents.

Number.	Sub-Registry Office.	Documents presented for Registration.		Nature of Documents presented.										Documents Registered.		Value of Documents registered.		Documents refused to be registered.		Documents remaining unregistered pending inquiry at the close of the year.	
				Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.									
		1896-97	1897-98	1896-97	1897-98	1896-97	1897-98	1896-97	1897-98	1896-97	1897-98	1896-97	1897-98	1896-97	1897-98	1896-97	1897-98	1896-97	1897-98	1896-97	1897-98
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
																Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
1	Murud	264	192	157	107	66	54	...	...	...	...	41	31	264	192	90,822 14 9	91,841 6 11	...	...	...	...
2	Shriwardhan	317	289	183	167	106	94	...	..	...	7	28	21	316	289	97,765 12 0	86,701 11 10	...	...	1	....
3	Mhasla...	113	137	59	67	40	41	...	...	...	5	14	24	113	13	28,864 7 0	37,274 12 6	...	...	...	...
	Total	694	618	399	341	212	189	...	...	...	12	83	76	693	618	2,17,452 1 9	2,15,817 15 3	...	..	1	...

Murud-Janjirá, 22nd June 1893.

V. S. KOPPIKAR,

State Kárbhári, Janjirá.

APPENDIX XVI.

Statement shewing Agricultural Stock in the Janjirá State during the year 1897-98.

Number.	District.	Cattle and other Quadrupeds.									Ploughs.		Carts.	
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Mules.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding carts.	Carts used in carrying.
				Male.	Female.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Janjirá	14,932	12,652	4,210	3,517	241	92	.....	.....	4,576	7,149	...	173	320

Murud-Janjirá, 22nd June 1898.

V. S. KOPPIKAR,
State Kárbhári, Janjirá.

APPENDIX XVII.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

Appendix

Income.

No.	Heads of Receipts.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Land Revenue	1,92,028 0 9	2,30,901 0 9	38,873 0 0	.....
2	Taxes	6,933 10 0	4,473 0 0	.....	2,460 10 0
3	Customs	15,524 8 6	15,314 5 10	.....	210 2 8
4	Abkári	60,798 5 2	59,055 6 11	.....	1,742 14 3
5	Fisheries	2,702 11 3	2,906 0 0	203 4 9	.....
6	Forests	34,033 14 9	48,412 15 1	14,379 0 4	.....
7	Opium, Tobacco & Drugs.	4,499 10 8	3,841 4 9	.....	658 5 11
8	Salt	24,939 13 6	24,083 7 6	.....	856 6 0
9	Stamps	4,617 2 0	4,658 2 0	41 0 0	.....
10	Criminal Courts, Jail and Police	1,952 10 4	1,726 9 7	.....	226 0 9
11	Civil Courts and Registration	7,399 3 11	9,619 6 3	2,220 2 4	.....
12	Education...	2,689 2 6	2,487 5 9	.....	201 12 9
13	Local Funds	12,405 10 1	14,410 6 4	2,004 12 3	.....
14	Miscellaneous	23,226 10 5	16,403 15 11	.....	6,822 10 6
	Total...	3,93,751 1 10	4,38,293 6 8	57,721 3 8	13,178 14 10
15	Jáfarábád	65,535 4 3	71,456 2 9	5,920 14 6	.....
	Total...	4,59,286 6 1	5,09,749 9 5	63,642 2 2	13,178 14 10
16	Deposits unadjusted ...	15,066 1 8	15,497 5 6	431 3 10	.....
17	Advances adjusted ..	5,866 6 6	8,056 13 5	2,190 6 11	.....
	Grand Total ...	4,80,218 14 3	5,33,303 12 4	66,263 12 11	13,178 14 10

Murud-Janjirá, 22nd June 1898.

XVII.

Expenditure.

No.	Heads of Expenditure.	1896-97.			1897-98.			Increase.			Decrease.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Inâm Grants	35,204	14	10	35,056	13	4	.....			148	1	6
2	Charities and Religious Grants	12,637	1	9	12,826	8	8	189	6	11	.....		
3	Public Works	63,423	1	7	58,267	13	7	.....			5,155	4	0
4	Revenue Administration...	44,279	8	2	40,931	8	9	.....			3,347	15	5
5	Allowances to Sardârs and Fort Garrisons	30,639	5	3	29,809	1	9	.....			830	3	6
6	Civil Courts and Registration	7,140	13	1	7,063	12	6	.....			77	0	7
7	Criminal Courts, Jail and Police	22,935	15	5	25,565	15	7	2,630	0	2	.....		
8	Marine	7,270	6	8	7,861	11	10	591	5	2	.....		
9	Education	19,925	12	4	22,071	11	8	2,145	15	4	.....		
10	Toshikhânâ	1,533	9	10	1,594	15	8	61	5	10	.....		
11	Modikhânâ	81	13	0	54	14	1	.....	..		26	14	11
12	Darbâr	84,353	11	2	84,962	11	7	609	0	5	.....		
13	Salt	5,959	13	9	3,047	7	0	.....			2,912	6	9
14	Stables and Cattle ...	22,220	11	5	27,710	4	3	5,489	8	10	.....		
15	Forests	10,442	11	4	8,929	2	5	.....			1,513	8	11
16	Vaccination	918	6	1	839	8	7	.....			78	13	6
17	Refunds	429	12	11	983	12	5	553	15	6	.....		
18	Abkari	16,838	15	10	15,627	8	2	.....			1,211	7	8
19	Survey	207	14	0	.....			.....			207	14	0
20	Customs	5,446	9	2	5,728	7	2	281	14	0	.....		
21	Dispensary...	8,116	1	1	7,401	10	7	.....			714	6	6
22	Local Funds	6,788	10	11	7,716	6	7	927	11	8	.....		
23	Opium	2,575	10	10	2,438	13	8	.....			136	13	2
24	Miscellaneous	1,769	3	5	25,433	7	7	23,664	4	2	.....		
	Total ...	4,11,140	9	10	4,31,924	3	5	37,144	8	0	16,360	14	5
25	Jâfarâbâd	43,742	8	1	59,130	2	7	15,387	10	6	.....		
	Total...	4,54,883	1	11	4,91,054	6	0	52,532	2	6	16,360	14	5
26	Deposits adjusted ...	18,602	8	7	15,519	7	2	.....			3,083	1	5
27	Advances unadjusted ...	18,893	14	11	39,329	4	5	20,435	5	6	.....		
	Grand Total...	4,92,379	9	5	5,45,903	1	7	72,967	8	0	19,443	15	10

V. S. KOPPIKAR,

State Kárbhári, Janjirá.

APPENDIX XVIII.

JÁFARÁBÁD.

Area, 53 square miles. Population, 12,389. Gross Revenue, Rs. 71,456.

General.

The State of Jáfarábád is situated in the extreme south of Kathiawár. It being the dependency of Janjirá State, is administered by the Nawáb Sáheb of Janjirá, under the supervision of the Kathiawár Political Agency. The capital town, Jáfarábád, is a sea-port, situated on a fine creek about a mile distant from the Indian Ocean. At the entrance of the creek, there is a beautiful Light-House, with an English revolving light. There is also constructed a long flag staff for hoisting storm signals. In the town, there is a combined Post and Telegraph Office and a good Travellers' Bunglow. During the fair season, steamers belonging to the Bombay Steam Navigation Company call at the Jáfarábád port twice a week. A Mámlatdár with Judicial and Revenue authorities resides at Jáfarábád, who looks after the administration of the Taluka under the immediate control of the State Kárbhári at Janjirá. There was no change this year in the personnel of the administration.

Season and Crop.

The rain fall during the year, was 21·46 inches, against 32·34 inches of the previous year. The fall, though less than that of the last year, was on the whole timely and sufficient for til and bajri crops. The showers of rain in October were also beneficial to the cotton crops. The season on the whole was favourable.

Survey and Settlement.

Survey operations, which were in progress since the year 1893, were brought to an end during the year. There are twelve villages in the Taluka, and the work of measuring lands in all of them has been done. The work of classifying lands was commenced during the last year. During the year under report, the work of classifying lands in five villages was completed, and in six, the work was in progress, when the year closed. The total expenditure on survey during the year was Rs. 3,237-14-9, and, from the commencement of the Survey up to the end of the year 1897-98, was Rs. 23,541-2-2. The expenses, debited during the year under report, on account of the Giras Survey done last year, amounted to Rs. 221-10-6. There were 2 Giras cases pending for disposal from the last year. No new case was filed during the year under report. The pending cases were disposed of during the course of the year.

Legislation.

The Prisons Act No. IX. of 1894 was brought into force in Jáfarábád Taluka during the year under report.

Police.

The total strength of the Police Force was 23. The cost was Rs. 3,063-15-8, against Rs. 2,570-8-10 in the previous year. No crime of a serious nature occurred during the year under report. In all, 27 persons were sent for trial by the Police, and all of them were convicted. The value of stolen property was Rs. 3,538-1-10, out of which, property of the value of Rs. 3,498-3-10 or 98·8 per cent. was recovered, against 20·5 per cent. in the last year.

Criminal Justice.

There were in all 68 cases for disposal before the Courts, out of which 67 were disposed of and one remained undisposed of when the year closed. The number of persons involved was 103, of whom 51 were convicted and 50 were dischargeed or acquitted and two were pending when the year closed. Three appeals, involving 4 persons, were preferred to the Sessions Judge and District Magistrate, Jáfarábád, against the decisions of the lower Courts, out of which in two appeals the sentences were confirmed, and in one the sentences were reversed. There was no appeal before the Sadar Court during the year under report.

Prisons.

The daily average of prisoners in the jail was 5·5, against 8·3 in the previous year. The number of admissions of reconvicted persons was 8, against 3 in the previous year. The total cost of maintenance and control was Rs. 472, against Rs. 563 in the last year. The health of the prisoners was good.

Civil Courts.

Out of 143 suits before the Courts, 135 of the value of Rs. 10,521 were disposed of. Out of 159 applications for execution of decrees, 151 were disposed of during the year.

Registration.

The number of documents presented for registration was 139, against 88 in the previous year. All of them were registered during the year. The value of property affected by the deeds was Rs. 63,164. The registration fees amounted to Rs. 866, against 785 in the last year.

Forest.

There is no timber in the woods of this Taluka. Some Babul and "Gorad" trees are found here and there. The total receipts under this head were Rs. 71, in against Rs. 76 the previous year. Steps have been taken to protect all trees growing on State waste lands.

The import trade decreased from Rs. 5,87,920 to Rs. 4,82,482, and the export trade also decreased from Rs. 3,24,803 to Rs. 3,20,876. The decrease in imports and exports was chiefly in grains, metals, cotton, ghee and in other miscellaneous articles.

Public Works.

The outlay on ordinary Public Works was Rs. 7,074, against Rs. 5,556. Besides this Rs. 19,955 were spent on special relief works during the course of 9 months. The relief works were closed, when the new harvest of the year was reaped in the month of December last. The daily average number of labourers working was 962. Out of the total amount spent this year, Rs. 4,081-6-4 were spent on original works and repairs of buildings, Rs. 21,180-14-0 on communications, Rs. 398-15-5 on wells, and Rs. 469-6-10 on establishment, &c.

Revenue and Finance.

The total revenue of the year was Rs. 71,456, and the total expenditure was Rs. 57,235, leaving a surplus of Rs. 14,221. The figures for income and expenditure for the last year were Rs. 65,535 and Rs. 43,742 respectively, which left a surplus of Rs. 21,793. The increase in

the total realizations of the year was chiefly in Land Revenue and Taxes, and the increase in the expenditure was chiefly in Public Works. The collection of Land Revenue alone, with arrears, during the year was Rs. 25,901, against Rs. 21,368 in the previous year. The increase in the collection of Land Revenue, with arrears, during the year was due to the favourable season.

Customs. The Customs receipts during the year were Rs. 14,682, against Rs. 14,548 in the previous year.

Salt. The net profit to the State from salt, after deducting from the realizations all the cost of salt transactions, was Rs. 2,080, against Rs. 2,837 in the last year.

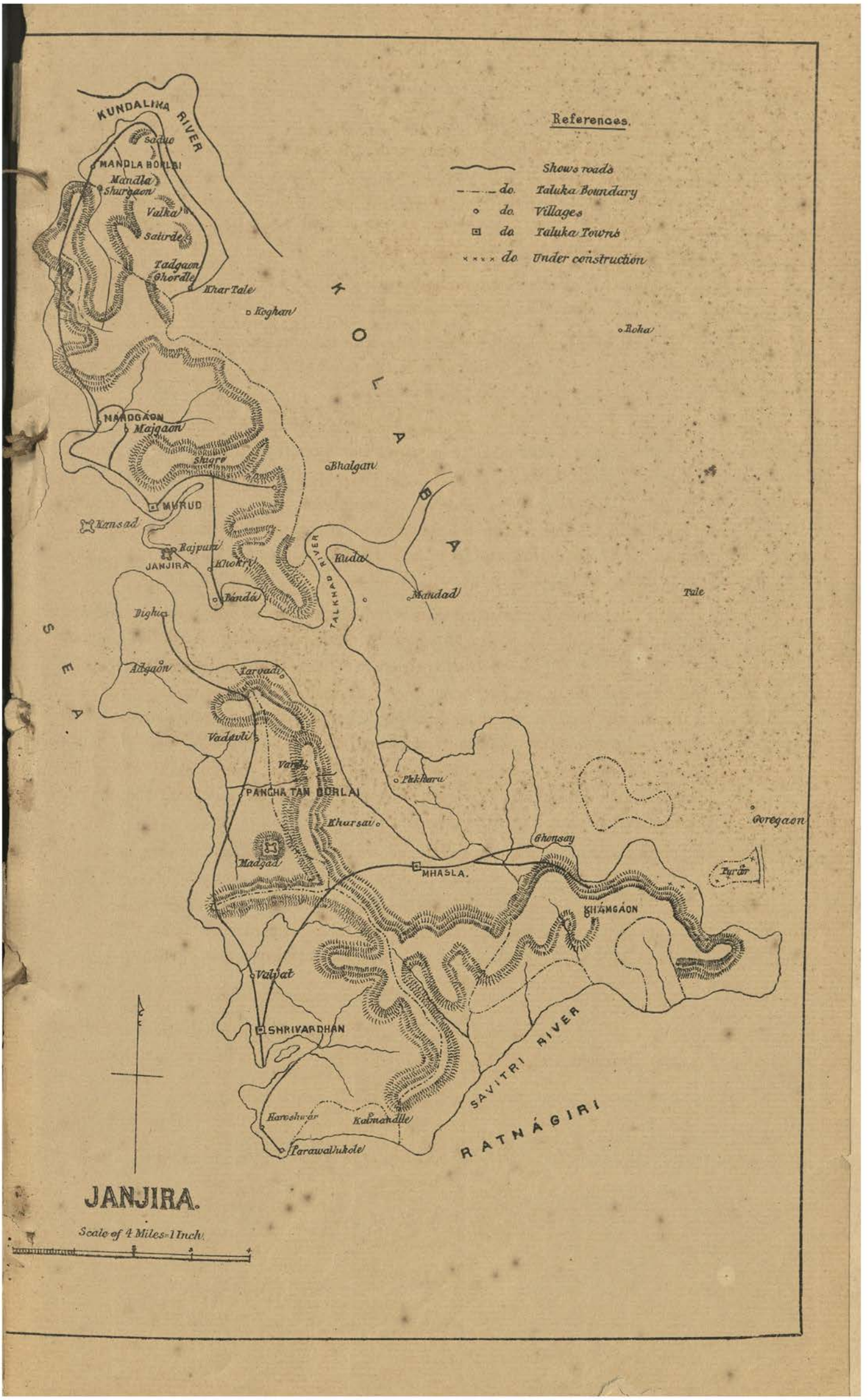
Abkári. The Abkári farm of this Taluka, which was sold in the year 1895-96 for a period of three years four months and ten days, *i. e.*, up to the end of March 1899, has brought in Rs. 10,640 per annum. There are no other sources of realizations under this head. Country liquor is distilled and sold by the contractor at the rates fixed by the State. The quantity consumed during the year was 10,170 gallons, against 10,265 gallons consumed in the previous year. There was no shop of English liquor.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief. The number of births and deaths registered during the year were 455 and 534 respectively, against 575 and 512 respectively in the previous year. During the year under report 399 persons were vaccinated, against 490 in the last year. There are two Dispensaries in Jáfarábád, one for dispensing English medicines and the other for dispensing native drugs. The former is maintained by the State funds and private contributions and the latter by the Municipality alone. The number of patients treated at both the Dispensaries were 5,265 and 1,363 respectively, against 5,416 and 1,751 respectively in the previous year.

Education. The number of schools was 9, against the same number of schools in the last year. The total number of pupils increased from 463 in the last year to 491 in the year under report. The daily average attendance also rose from 316 to 348 during the year. The cost of education was Rs. 2,638 in the year, against Rs. 2,295 in the previous year.

V. S. KOPPIKAR,
State Kárbhári, Janjirá.

Murud-Janjirá, 22nd June 1898.


References.
Shows roads
do. Taluka Boundary
do. Villages
do. Taluka Towns
do. Under construction
KUNDALIKA RIVER
Saduo
MANDLA BORLAI
Mandla
Shurgaon
Valka
Satirde
Tadgaon
Ghordle
Khar Tale
Koghan
KOLABA
Roha
MARDGAON
Majgaon
Shigre
Bhalgan
MURUD
Kansad
Rajpuri
JANJIRA
Khokri
Bandá
TALKHAD RIVER
Kuda
Mandad
Tale
Dighi
SEA
Adgaon
Tarvadi
Vadavli
Varel
Pakharu
PANCHA TAN BORLAI
Khursai
Goregaon
Ghonsay
Madgad
MHASLA.
Pyrar
KHÁMGÁON
Valvat
SHRIVARDHAN
SAVITRI RIVER
Haroshwar
Kalmandlle
Parawathikole
RATNÁGIRI
JANJIRA.
Scale of 4 Miles=1 Inch.

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Letter from R. C. BROWN, Esquire, I. C. S., Acting Political Agent, Janjira, to the Commissioner, Southern Division, No. 5419, dated Alibag, 2nd September 1898.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit herewith, accompanied by the usual summary, the Administration Report of the Janjira State for 1897-98, received in this office on 22nd August 1898.

2. *Charge of the Agency.*—I have held charge of the Agency since 26th August 1898. During the period to which the report relates the following officers held charge of the Agency for the periods noted against them.

Name of officer.	Period.	
	From.	To.
Mr. E. Gray	1st April 1897 ...	10th November 1897.
Mr. H. O. Brooke	11th November 1897 ...	24th January 1898.
	1st February 1898 ...	18th February 1898
Mr. C. G. Dodgson	25th January 1898 ...	31st January 1898.
Mr. H. O. Quin	19th February 1898 ...	18th March 1898.
Mr. S. R. Arthur	19th March 1898 ...	31st March 1898.

3. *Changes in the personnel of the Administration.*—During the year Mr. Shalom Bapuji, State Kárbhári, reverted to British service; and the Naváb Sáheb selected Mr. Venkatrao Subrao Koppikar, Mámlatdár in the British service, as his Kárbhári. The latter received charge of the office on 21st February 1898. In other respects the *personnel* of the Administration remained unchanged.

4. *Visit of the Political Agent.*—Mr. Gray, accompanied by Dr. Collins, visited Murud in the month of June 1897. During their stay, they inspected the town of Murud, where plague was then prevalent, from ward to ward, the infected houses and the plague hospital, and made valuable suggestions for suppression of the plague.

5. *Internal Politics.*—The internal politics of the State have been marked by uniform tranquility. That formerly turbulent class, the Sidi Sardárs, has shown no desire to withdraw from a position of quiet submission to Government; and the conduct of the Inámdars and Khajmdárs also has been satisfactory.

6. *Revenue Survey.*—The introduction of the survey and settlement in the whole State is complete. It has led to the increase in land revenue to the amount of Rs. 5,276-8-1, while by the abolition of the cesses the reduction in the revenue will be Rs. 7,744.

7. *Waste Land.*—One hundred and eighteen acres of waste land were taken up for cultivation of rice crop. It was given at a reduced rate of assessment.

8. *Revenue Accounts.*—The revenue accounts were regularly and efficiently kept and checked; no fraud or mistake of a serious nature was detected in any of the sub-treasuries.

9. *Legislation.*—The Prisons Act, IX of 1894, was brought into force in Habsan during the year under report.

10. *Military Force.*—There has been a further reduction in the strength of the force by the deaths of five men, the vacancies so caused not being filled up. The total cost of maintaining the force amounted to Rs. 25,965-14-10 against Rs. 25,424-12-11 in the previous year, the increase being Rs. 541-1-11, due to higher

prices of rice prevailing during more than half of the year. It is satisfactory to note that the Navâb Sâheb has established schools for boys and girls in the Fort, in order that the benefits of education may extend to the children of members of the force; and that he is also making efforts to employ the men themselves in the working departments of the State.

11. *Police.*—The strength of the Police Force remains unchanged. Besides this Regular Police Force, there was separate special police entertained on plague duty. Four men were dismissed the service. Two hundred and thirty-four cases were investigated by the police against 193 in the previous year. Seventy-three were struck off the Crime Register by orders of the Magistrates. One hundred and forty-two persons were arrested by the police and were sent for trial; 132 were convicted and 10 were discharged. The value of property reported as stolen during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,048-6-3, of which 62 per cent. was recovered. The police were not as successful as last year in the recovery of stolen property. As regards securing conviction the result is satisfactory.

12. *Criminal Justice.*—Three hundred and seventeen cases were disposed of during the year and 4 were pending disposal at the close of the year. Six hundred and ninety-three persons were brought to trial during the year under report, 194 were discharged, 289 acquitted and 214 convicted. Eight appeals involving 10 persons were dealt with by the Appellate Courts during the year. In 4 cases the sentences were confirmed, in 3 reversed and in one case the proceedings were quashed and retrial ordered.

13. *Extradition.*—Three persons were handed over to the British authorities under the Extradition Act. Demand was made by the State for the extradition of nine persons, of whom 8 were handed over to the State. One person being ill, he was not handed over.

14. *Prisons.*—There were 87 convicts in the jail. Sixty-five were released during the year and 22 remained in confinement at its close. The number of reconvicts admitted into the jail was 17 against 11 in the last year. On the Diamond Jubilee day six persons were released before the expiry of their sentence and the period of 4 convicts was partly remitted. There were 15 cases of illness. The health of the prisoners was generally good and there was no death among them. Five hand-looms for weaving dungri cloth, &c., have been set up in the Central Jail at Murud, to afford employment to prisoners. The proceeds of this labour amounted to Rs. 262-2-8. The deputation of an officer, to learn identification of previously convicted prisoners in the jail, has been postponed in compliance with the wishes of the Inspector-General of Police, who stated that the present Bertillon system of measurement would shortly be replaced by one of taking finger impressions.

15. *Civil Justice.*—There were 637 suits for disposal. Of these, 601 were disposed of during the year and 36 remained pending at the close of the year. The value of suits disposed of during the year was Rs. 52,101-2-7. There were for disposal 994 applications for the execution of decrees, out of which 68 were pending at the close of the year. There were 7 applications for certificate of heirship and 2 for certificate of succession. All of these applications were disposed of before the close of the year. Forty-nine appeals were disposed of during the year and two remained pending at the close of the year.

16. *Registration.*—The total number of documents presented for registration was 618 against 694 in the previous year. The aggregate value of property affected by the deeds was Rs. 2,15,817-15-3 against Rs. 2,17,453-1-9 in the previous year.

17. *Municipalities.*—The working of both the Municipalities was satisfactory. The Murud Municipality first spent Rs. 1,366-6-3 on account of plague, but the income being quite insufficient to bear the charge, it was recouped from the State Funds.

18. *Weather, Crops and Agriculture.*—The rainfall was 123 inches against 119 in the previous year. The fall was timely and the distribution seasonable. The crops thrived well and the outturn of rice, varkas and hemp crops was

annas 15, taking the average crop to be 16 annas. To secure uniformity with the estimate of the yield of crops in the British territory, it is suggested that in future the normal crop should be taken at 12 annas and the yield of crops should be stated in reference to the normal crop. The agricultural stock is almost the same as last year. The prices of staple food-grain still continue high.

19. *Forests.*—The forest revenue rose from Rs. 34,033 to Rs. 48,412 during the year. It is attributed to the favourable situation of the blocks with well-grown trees and the facilities given to the contractors in the payment of their dues by instalments. The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 8,945-9-5 against Rs. 10,442-11-4 in the preceding year. There was a net profit of Rs. 39,467 against Rs. 23,591 in the preceding year. Four hundred and thirty-four forest offences, involving 4,551 persons, were dealt with during the year under report as against 408 offences involving 4,211 persons in the previous year. Four hundred and thirty-three cases were disposed of departmentally by fines amounting to Rs. 1,726. One case was decided by the Criminal Court. Fourteen forest fires were reported, causing a slight loss.

20. *Trade.*—The import trade of Habsan rose from Rs. 3,61,332 in the previous year to Rs. 4,74,692 during the current year, thus showing an increase of 31·37 per cent. Exports have also risen from Rs. 2,37,426 to Rs. 2,66,895 in the year under report, showing a rise of 12·41 per cent. The State Kárbhári attributes this rise, in both imports and exports, to the recurrence of a favourable season. The exports were chiefly firewood, timber, dried fish, betel and cocoanuts and hemps; and imports were mainly grains, cotton and woollen stuff, metals, sugar and spices. The holding of big fairs in the State was stopped to prevent the spread of plague.

21. *Public Works.*—Rs. 64,704 were spent on public works, viz., Rs. 58,268 from general revenue and Rs. 6,436 from Local Funds. Rs. 7,348 were spent on roads, Rs. 8,483 on public offices and buildings, Rs. 4,733 on the Navab Saheb's bungalows, Rs. 4,812 on police quarters, Rs. 2,195 on construction of wells, Rs. 1,274 on reclamation of salt land, Rs. 1,998 on Victoria Water works and Rs. 1,000 on improvement made in Mazgaon for improving the sanitation of the village. Rs. 8,508 were spent on relief works. Now that there are roads constructed to all large towns and markets, it seems desirable to levy tolls on them to meet charges on account of their repairs and maintenance and to utilize the amount thus freed for other useful purposes. The proposed extension of the Salao-Talekhar Road and the Mhasla-Purar Road deserves mention here to keep them in view to carry it out when funds are available with the Kolaba District Local Board.

22. *Revenue and Finance.*—The revenue of Janjira proper amounted to Rs. 4,38,293 as against Rs. 3,93,751 in the previous year, an increase of Rs. 44,452. That of Jáfarabad amounted to Rs. 71,456 as against Rs. 65,535 in the previous year, an increase of Rs. 5,921. The total revenue of the State was thus Rs. 5,09,749 against Rs. 4,59,286 of the previous year. Deposits unadjusted and advances adjusted bring the sum up to Rs. 5,33,303. The receipts under Land Revenue, Fisheries, Forest, Stamps, Civil and Registration and Local Funds have increased during the year under report. Those under Taxes, Customs, Abkári, Salt, Criminal Courts, Jail and Police, Education and Opium, Tobacco and Drugs have decreased. The total increase in the realization of Jáfarabad revenue was due to recurrence of a favourable season. The expenditure has increased from Rs. 4,92,379 to Rs. 5,45,903 in the year under report. The year closed with a closing balance of Rs 6,87,583. It is to be noted that the closing balance is declining for the last two years.

23. *Land Revenue.*—The total amount of land revenue with arrears for collection was Rs. 2,30,686, out of which Rs. 2,01,799 have been recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 28,887 for recovery. The major part of the revenue was punctually realized.

24. *Takavi.*—Applications from 12 land-holders for the improvement of their lands were granted, and advances amounting to Rs. 3,057 were made against Rs. 3,549 in the previous year.

25. *Customs, Salt, Abkári and Opium.*—The receipt under this head "Customs" was Rs. 2,314 as against Rs. 2,524 in the previous year, the decrease being due to less realizations under port dues. The net profit to the State from salt was Rs. 21,036 against Rs. 18,979 in the previous year. One offence, involving three persons, against the Salt Act was reported in the year. The result was that all of them were convicted and sentenced to pay fines. Mr. Aitken, the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Ratnágiri Range, visited the State in March 1898. Four licensees for the sale of opium were reported against during the year, and they were departmentally punished. The net gain to the State from ábkári was Rs. 43,427 against Rs. 43,959 in the previous year.

26. *Vital Statistics, &c.*—During the year under report a new dispensary was opened in the Janjira Fort and was named "The Victoria Diamond Jubilee Dispensary." There were four dispensaries working in the State. The total number of patients treated was 20,357 against 23,253 in the previous year. The fall off is most remarkable in the number of patients treated in the Murud Dispensary and is attributable to the plague prevalent till July 1897 and to the popular fear that attending patients would be treated as plague cases and segregated. During the year the plague assumed an epidemic form at Murud and Mazgaon, the number of indigenous attacks and deaths being, respectively, 321 and 197. Observation camps were established at Murud and Shriwardhan. A special medical officer was posted at Borli-Mandla to inspect people coming into the State, and for the same purpose special police was kept at Harihareshwar. Rs. 7,299 were spent in connection with plague. A large amount was spent at Mazgaon on account of permanent improvements in regard to sanitation. Nearly 30 houses were removed and built on healthy locality at the cost of the State. The recorded births and deaths are respectively 3,100 and 3,065 as against 3,077 and 2,643. Deaths from cholera were 283. During the year under report 2,486 persons were primarily vaccinated and 337 revaccinated against 2,593 and 621 respectively in the previous year. Out of the total number of vaccinations, 2,823, the successful cases were 2,659.

27. *Sanitation.*—During the year the expenditure on sanitary works amounted to Rs. 7,965 against Rs. 9,020 in the previous year. Rs. 1,861 were spent by the Local Board in improving the supply of drinking water in villages. The Murud and Shriwardhan Municipalities spent Rs. 2,680 in cleansing the streets and culverts and towards the improvement of sanitation of the towns.

28. *Education.*—There are 60 State schools and 22 private schools. The total number of pupils has fallen off from 4,244 to 3,953. An additional English school was opened at Shriwardhan. There were 34 pupils on the roll at the close of the year. Special attention has been paid to the education of Mahomedan boys. One Mahomedan student, sent to the Training College, Poona, at the State expense, completed his third year's course and was discharged with the necessary certificate from that institution during the year. There were 173 pupils of low caste receiving instruction in the schools. The physical development of the boys is aided by means of gymnasia attached to the English school and four vernacular schools. Five students were sent up for the University School Final Examination, out of which 2 came out successful. Three students passed the Third Grade Public Service Examination held at Alibág. The expenditure on education increased from Rs. 19,918 to Rs. 22,071, the increase being due to the employment of a larger number of qualified teachers in the State schools.

29. *Miscellaneous.*—The beacon on the Whale Reef, the work of which was completed in the previous year, was washed away. The Bombay Port Trust authorities were requested to prepare plans and estimate to have it replaced by a new masonry beacon, but they have no officer to spare for the purpose at this time.

30. *Jáfarabad.*—The season was favourable. During the year the work of classifying lands in 5 villages was completed. The expenditure on survey during the year amounted to Rs. 3,237. The pending giras cases were disposed

of during the year. Twenty-seven persons were sent for trial by the police and all were convicted. Ninety-eight per cent. of stolen property was recovered. There were 68 cases for disposal by the Criminal Courts; 67 were disposed of. Out of 143 suits before the Civil Courts, 135 were disposed of. Out of 159 applications for execution of decrees, 151 were disposed of during the year. One hundred and thirty-nine documents were presented for registration. All were registered. The import trade decreased from Rs. 5,87,920 to Rs. 4,82,482 and the export trade from Rs. 3,24,803 to Rs. 3,20,876. Rs. 19,055 were spent on special relief works which were closed when the new harvest was reaped in December last. The total revenue of the year was Rs. 71,456 as against Rs. 65,535 in the previous year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 57,235 as against Rs. 43,742 last year. The number of births and deaths registered was 455 and 534 respectively. The number of schools remains the same as last year. The number of pupils has increased from 463 to 491 in the year under report. The expenditure on education was Rs. 2,638 against Rs. 2,295 in the previous year.

31. *Diamond Jubilee.*—The year under report is marked by being the 60th year of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India. The Diamond Jubilee was most loyally and enthusiastically celebrated in the Janjira State. A grand darbár was held at the Naváb Sáheb's residence on 21st June 1897. Ráo Sáheb Timaji Vainkatesh Náik, L. C. E, Chitnis to the Collector and Political Agent, Kolába, under his orders, read and presented to the Naváb Sáheb a "kharita" from the Government of Bombay. A telegram of congratulation was sent to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen Empress by the Naváb Sáheb, who also made a moving speech with regard to the sympathetic treatment and maternal care bestowed by Her Majesty on the State.

32. The Naváb Sáheb continued to enjoy good health and to devote his energy to the work of Government. The success of the administration merits congratulation.—I have, &c.

No. $\frac{\text{Poll.}}{277}$ of 1898.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT:

Belgaum, 26th September 1898.

Submitted to Government.

2. The important events of the year were the opening of a dispensary in the Janjira Fort and of a girls' school in Jáfarabad in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Imperial Majesty.

Diamond Jubilee, Paras. 8—13.

3. The survey and settlement work was completed in all the unalienated villages (263) of the State. It has resulted in a net decrease of Rs. 2,463. The survey rates are in force in all of them except in 78, where they were announced during the year under report and will, as usual, be levied next year.

Revenue Survey, Paras. 15—26.

4. There was a further reduction in the military force, the five vacancies caused by death not being filled up. The cost of maintaining the force rose from Rs. 25,424 to Rs. 25,965, the increase being due to higher prices of food grain.

Military, Para. 35.

5. There was no change in the strength of this force. But a separate Police Force was entertained for plague duty and the cost on account of both amounted to Rs. 18,354 against Rs. 16,408, the increase of Rs. 1,946 being apparently due to the entertainment of the latter force. The total number of cognizable cases was 182. Of these 82 were struck off the register, which is the result of a tendency on the part of the people to take civil complaints to Criminal Courts by endeavouring to give them a criminal complexion. Ninety-five cases were sent up for trial and 4 remained under investigation at the close of the year. Of these 95, 90 ended in conviction and 5 in the discharge of the accused. Of the 142

Police Force, Paras. 36—46.

persons sent for trial 132 were convicted and 10 discharged. The precentage of persons convicted to those sent up for trial rose from 78 to 92, but it fell off considerably in the case of the stolen property recovered. Twenty policemen were departmentally fined and suspended, 4 dismissed and 3 criminally prosecuted, while 27 officers and men were promoted for good service.

Criminal Justice, Paras. 48—55.

6. The total number of cases including those pending (3) at the end of the previous year was 321 against 330 in the preceding year. Of these 317 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 4 at the close of the year. The number of persons brought before the Courts in these cases was 703 against 672 in 1896-97. Of these 194 were discharged, 289 acquitted and 214 convicted, 1 died and 5 were awaiting trial at the end of the year. The appellate work which is usually light in the State was lighter than ever in the year under report there being only 8 appeals with 10 persons against 16 with 16 persons in the preceding year. The convictions and sentences were confirmed in 4 cases, reversed in 3 and quashed in one and retrial ordered.

Prisons, Paras. 57—69.

7. The Prison Act IX of 1894 was extended to the State during the year under report. With a view to provide profitable employment to prisoners, five hand-looms have been set up in the Central Jail at Murud. The total cost on account of prisons amounted to Rs. 1,480 against Rs. 1,185 in the preceding year, the increase being mainly due to higher prices in food grains. The health of the prisoners was satisfactory. In commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee, 6 prisoners were discharged before their sentences had expired and partial remission of the sentence was granted to 4.

Civil Justice, Paras. 71—85.

8. Including the 34 undisposed of suits of the preceding year, the number of suits during the year was 637 against 498 in 1896-97, the increase being the result of a favourable season succeeding an unfavourable one. Of these 601 were disposed of during the year, 255 by the Sar Nyáyadish Court and 346 by the Munsiff's Court, leaving a balance of 36 at the close of the year. The average duration of suits in the Court of the former officer was 66 days and in that of the latter 112 days, against 47 and 117 respectively in 1896-97. As suggested in the Commissioner's review for the last year (para. 7) average duration of time *actually* taken up for each case has been given. It is 3 days in the Sar Nayáyadish Court and 4·7 in the Munsiff's Court.

Registration, Paras. 86—87.

9. The number of documents registered during the year under report fell off from 694 to 618. The net profit to the State, after deducting the expenditure, was Rs. 1,345 against Rs. 1,476 in the previous year.

Municipality, Paras. 88—94.

10. There is no change in the number (2) of Municipalities in the State. Their income amounted to Rs. 7,990 and expenditure to Rs. 6,644. The working of the institutions is reported to have been satisfactory.

Agriculture, Weather and Crops, Paras. 95—101.

11. The rainfall during the year was slightly more than in the preceding year, being inches 123·88 against inches 119·20. It was seasonable and well distributed, and the outturn of the principal crops, rice, warkas and hemp was 15 annas, taking the average crop to be 16 annas. The Political Agent's suggestion to adopt 12 annas as the standard of the normal crop instead of 16 adopted at present, is, in the opinion of the Commissioner, judicious. The prices of food grains continued to be high till the end of November, partly owing to the scarcity of the previous years and partly to the prevalence of plague in Bombay, which is the principal importing mart of the State; but with the new harvest in December they steadily went down.

Forests, 103—113.

12. The receipts under this head rose from Rs. 34,033 to Rs. 48,412, the increase being chiefly due to the facilities given to the contractors to make their payments by instalments and to the favourable situation of the blocks sold out, which contained well grown trees. The number of forest offences as well as the number of persons involved therein were respectively 434 and 4,551 against 408 and 4,211 in the preceding

year. Out of the 434 cases, 291 involving 4,209 persons were regarding unauthorized cultivation and the rest were petty offences. All, with the exception of one which was criminally prosecuted, were dealt with departmentally, which seems hardly sufficient to check unauthorized cultivation in forests.

Trade, Paras. 114—116.

13. Both the import and the export trade increased in the year under report, the former by 31·37 per cent. and the latter by 12·41 per cent. The increase is apparently due to the favourable character of the season and is chiefly noticeable under "Salt," "Miscellaneous," and "Grain" in imports and under "Grain," "Firewood," "Dried fish," "Myrabolams" and "Miscellaneous" in exports.

Public Works, 119—122.

14. The total amount spent on public works amounted to Rs. 64,704 against Rs. 68,932 and shows a decrease of Rs. 4,228, which has been satisfactorily explained. Of this sum, Rs. 58,268 were spent from General Revenues and Rs. 6,436 from Local Funds. The outlay on communications was Rs. 16,732 and on buildings Rs. 31,645 (including Rs. 12,090 on monsoon repairs to buildings), while Rs. 2,195 and Rs. 1,274 were judiciously spent on the construction of wells and reclamation of salt land respectively. Rs. 8,508 were also spent on relief works. The Political Agent thinks it is desirable to impose tolls on roads constructed and maintained by the State, but the Acting Commissioner is only too glad to note that the State still finds it possible to avoid what in most places is a necessary evil and trusts that the roads may continue to be free.

Revenue and Finance, Paras. 123—132.

15. The revenue of Janjira proper for the year under report was Rs. 4,38,293 against Rs. 3,93,751 in the previous year and of Jáfarabad Rs. 71,456 against Rs. 65,535, so that the revenue of the whole State in the year amounted to Rs. 5,09,749 against Rs. 4,59,286 in 1896-97. The increase in Janjira proper chiefly occured under "Land Revenue," "Forests," "Civil Courts" and "Registration" and "Local Funds," while that in Jáfarabad is attributed generally to the favourable season. There was a decrease in receipts specially under "Taxes," "A'bkári" and "Miscellaneous."

The total expenditure in the whole State rose from Rs. 4,92,379 to Rs. 5,45,903, showing an increase of Rs. 53,524, which is mainly noticeable under "Charities" and "Religious Grants," "Criminal Courts," "Jail and Police," "Education," "Stables and Cattle" and "Miscellaneous." The increase of Rs. 15,387 in Jáfarabad was due to expenditure on famine work.

Land Revenue, Paras. 133—139.

16. The total amount of Land Revenue for collection, including arrears of previous years, was Rs. 2,30,686, of which Rs. 2,01,800 were collected by the end of the year. The outstanding balance was Rs. 28,886. Of this sum, Rs. 16,255 actually fell due after the close of the year under report, payment of Rs. 332 was postponed, and Rs. 169 were found irrecoverable owing to the poverty of the occupants; most of the remainder is expected to be realized.

Takavi Advances, Para. 143.

17. The system of Tagai advances is yearly growing in popularity. Rs. 3,057 were advanced for the improvement of lands to 12 land-holders during the year under report. Information might have been with advantage given whether the loans granted were misapplied in any case. The Commissioner considers that there is still much room for improvement under this head.

Customs, Salt, Opium and A'bkári, Paras. 144—157.

18. Customs revenue shows a falling off of Rs. 210 in the year, which is attributed to a decrease in realizations under Port dues. 8,705 maunds of salt sold during the year realized Rs. 24,083, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,047, the net profit being Rs. 21,036, or Rs. 2,057 more than in the preceding year. There was one offence under the Salt Act, involving three persons, against none in the preceding year and all the three persons were convicted and fined. The arrangements of this department were found satisfactory by Mr. Aitken, the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Ratnágiri Range, who visited the State in March last. Abkári revenue also fell in the year under report from Rs. 60,798 to Rs. 59,055, the decrease chiefly being under sale-proceeds of toddy.

The quantity of liquor consumed was also 1,815 gallons less than in the preceding year. The decrease was due to the effects of the scarcity and the prevalence of plague at Murud and Mazgaon.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief, Paras. 161—181.

19. The number of dispensaries in the State rose from 3 to 4, a new dispensary having been, as already stated, opened in the Janjira Fort. The number of patients treated at these dispensaries was 20,357 against 23,253 in 1896-97, the decrease being attributed to the fear of the ignorant and illiterate people that even ordinary cases would be treated as plague. Plague, which prevailed in the State till the middle of January, carried off 209 persons out of 333 attacked. Cholera also broke out in some villages of the State and resulted in 283 deaths out of 468 attacks. The births and deaths registered in the year were respectively 3,100 and 3,065 against 3,077 and 2,643 in the preceding year. The birth-rate per mille of population was 37·9 and the death-rate 37·4, the high percentage in the latter being due solely to cholera and plague. 2,486 persons were primarily vaccinated and 337 re-vaccinated in the year, while the percentage of successful cases in primary vaccinations rose from 76·4 to 97·8, and that in re-vaccination fell off from 65·8 to 58·1.

Sanitation, Paras 191—192.

20. The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 7,964 as compared with Rs. 9,020 in the previous year. Nearly half the amount was spent on the improvement of water supply. The expenditure of Rs. 1,000 in rebuilding the houses of the poor people of Mazgaon affected with plague is generous; but it would be interesting to know whether the rebuilding was done on more sanitary principles than the old houses.

Instruction, Paras. 193—212.

21. The total number of State schools remained unchanged (60), the decrease of 1 Márathi school being counterbalanced by the increase of 1 English school. The number of indigenous schools, however, rose from 14 to 22. The number of pupils attending the schools decreased from 4,017 to 3,709 in the former and increased from 227 to 244 in the latter. Of the total number (3,953) of pupils receiving instruction, 1,965 were Hindus, 1,896 Mahomedans, 90 Beni Israels, and 2 Christians. It is satisfactory to note that the efforts of the Navab Saheb to encourage education among his co-religionists have resulted in a large increase in the number of Mahomedan scholars. The education of the backward classes is also receiving due attention from the State. One hundred and seventy-three boys of the latter classes attended the State schools in the year under report. One Mahomedan boy, who was sent up to the Training College at Poona having returned after completing his course, was employed in the State service. Of the 5 students sent up for the University School Final, 2 came out successful. The total amount spent on education by the State was Rs. 22,071 against Rs. 19,925 in the preceding year, the increase of Rs. 2,146 being due to the strengthening of the teaching staff.

Administration of the Jáfarabad State.

22. The rainfall, though less by 10·88 inches than in the preceding year, was seasonable, sufficient for til, bájri and cotton, which are the principal crops grown. The land in all the 12 villages of the dependency has been measured, but it has been classified only in 6 villages. The total cost of survey operations up to the close of the year under report was Rs. 23,541. The working of the police calls for no special comment. The crimes were all of an ordinary nature and all the 27 persons brought to trial were convicted. The percentage of property recovered to that stolen rose considerably from 20·5 per cent. to 98·8 per cent. The outlay on public works amounted to Rs. 7,074 against Rs. 5,556 in the preceding year. Besides this, Rs. 19,055 were spent on relief works.

The total income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 71,456 and Rs. 7,235 respectively against Rs. 65,535 and Rs. 43,742 in the previous year. The increase in income is chiefly observable under Land Revenue and in expenditure under Public Works. The collection of land revenue with old outstandings was Rs. 25,901 against Rs. 21,368 in 1896-97, a result due to the favourable season. The number of schools remained the same (9) as in the preceding year, but the

number of pupils attending them rose from 463 to 491. The total cost on education was Rs. 2,638 against Rs. 2,295 in the preceding year.

23. There was a change of State Kárbharis. Mr. Shalom Bapuji, after several years excellent service under the Naváb Sáheb, reverted to the British service, and Mr. Venkatrao Subarao Koppikar, Chitnis to the Collector of Belgaum, was selected by the Naváb Sáheb as his successor. The administration of the State has continued to be eminently satisfactory, which is largely due to the personal interest taken by the Naváb Sáheb in every detail of it and to the able and valuable assistance received by him from the State Kárbhari and his subordinates.

C. B. WINCHESTER,
Acting Commissioner, S. D.

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